

VOLUME 1 • A-K

The Terrorist List

The Middle East



Edward F. Mickolus

THE TERRORIST LIST

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THE MIDDLE EAST

Volume 1: A–K

Edward F. Mickolus



PRAEGER SECURITY INTERNATIONAL
Westport, Connecticut • London

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Mickolus, Edward F.

The terrorist list : the Middle East / Edward F. Mickolus.

p. cm.

Includes bibliographical references and index.

ISBN 978-0-313-35766-4 ((set) : alk. paper)—ISBN 978-0-313-35768-8 ((vol. 1) : alk. paper)—

ISBN 978-0-313-35770-1 ((vol. 2) : alk. paper)

1. Terrorists—Middle East—Biography—Dictionaries. 2. Terrorism—Middle East. I. Title.

HV6433.M5M53 2009

363.325092'256—dc22 2009003340

British Library Cataloguing in Publication Data is available.

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Library of Congress Catalog Card Number: 2009003340

ISBN: 978-0-313-35766-4 (set)

978-0-313-35768-8 (vol. 1)

978-0-313-35770-1 (vol. 2)

First published in 2009

Praeger Security International, 88 Post Road West, Westport, CT 06881

An imprint of Greenwood Publishing Group, Inc.

www.praeger.com

Printed in the United States of America



The paper used in this book complies with the Permanent Paper Standard issued by the National Information Standards Organization (Z39.48-1984).

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

For those who protect us in silent service to our country. It is an honor
to know you.

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INTRODUCTION

This is the first volume in a regional series of lists that include the names of individuals who have appeared in my previous chronologies of international terrorism, and that includes individuals who have been named in open sources as somehow involved in terrorist attacks or organizations. It covers leaders, perpetrators, financiers, defendants, detainees, persons of interest, conspirators, aliases, and others from 1950 to 2008. Aliases, nicknames, and kunya, when known, are included. A listing herein does not mean that the individual is a terrorist. For many individuals, a court later determined that they were innocent of any involvement in incidents or organizations or that there was not sufficient evidence to proceed to trial. Others were named as prisoners whose release was demanded in hostage negotiations. Still others were involved in nonterrorist hijackings or nonpolitical criminal activities that are similar to attacks conducted for political motives and are included here to give a flavor of the security environment that existed during the period. Some of those included acted in the prehistory of modern terrorism but served as models for the actions of those whose motivations in later years were more in line with terrorism as we have come to know it. I have attempted to include major cases of domestic terrorism or cases that have been tried under national antiterrorism statutes. This should not be interpreted as indicating that I deem the individuals to be terrorists, nor does it indicate any position on the underlying motivations of the individuals named or on the merits of their causes. In some cases, individuals so accused have gone on to become governmental leaders. This list does not purport to be globally comprehensive—it is limited solely to international incidents or other incidents of sufficient import to be included in previous chronologies.

The listing uses the same definitions as my earlier books. *International terrorism* is the use, or threat of use, of anxiety-inducing extranormal violence for political purposes by any individual or group, whether acting for or in opposition to established governmental authority, when such action is intended to influence the attitudes and behavior of a target group wider than the immediate victims and when, through the nationality or foreign ties of its perpetrators, its location, the nature of its institutional or human victims, or the mechanics of its resolution, its ramifications transcend national boundaries. I have also included incidents that security authorities initially treated as terrorist or quasi-terrorist, such as hijackings that were later determined to be the work of mentally unstable individuals or individuals seeking nontraditional modes of transportation who did not have terrorist motives.

Because of the criminal nature of terrorism, its perpetrators often use aliases and “also known as” names, both to mask their identities and to increase the propaganda value of their actions. I have attempted to include these names when known, linking the aliases to

an entry that includes a description of the perpetrators' activities, which is keyed to the individual's principal name. Arabic kunyas are also included.

There are several transliteration systems in use regarding Arabic names. In each instance, I have attempted to include the major variants, again keyed to the most frequently used principal name. Arabic names are alphabetized without regard to name fragments such as *al-*, *bin*, and *Abd-al*. The last main element is used for alphabetization. In some instances, individual sources had a unique spelling, which I've retained. For further thoughts on problems in establishing consistency in transliterations, see my "Sidesteps towards an Error-Compensated Method of Computing the Probability of Accuracy in Orthographic Biography," published in the *Journal of Irreproducible Results*, vol. 29, no. 2 (1984), at page 29.

Names are listed alphabetically by surname but are listed by first name first to prevent confusion in reading Arabic names. In cases in which one's nationality was unclear from the source documents, Middle Eastern affiliation was assumed for Arabic-named individuals. Their names will also appear in the volume that covers the region(s) in which they operated (and in which they may well have citizenship, unbeknownst to the author).

For purposes of this book, the Middle East includes Sudan and Afghanistan, but, despite the preponderance of coreligionists of many of the region's terrorists, does not include Turkey, the Horn of Africa, or Pakistan, which will be included in other volumes.

This volume will cover those individuals with an apparent nationality of the countries of the Middle East, not including sub-Saharan Africa, Eurasia, or southern Asia. In some instances, individuals will be listed in more than one volume, as they operated across regions and/or had multiple apparent nationalities that spanned two regions.

The fates of many terrorists are unreported in the media. But in many cases, numerous perpetrators have been subject to the rule of law years, even decades, after their attacks. This list in part demonstrates that no matter how long it takes, like-minded governments can track down and bring to justice terrorists.

The abbreviation DPOB refers to date and place of birth, when reported. Such information has not been included for nonpolitical, nonterrorist hijackers and is often available in the chronologies listed below. Ages listed are those that appeared in the source documents.

In some instances, public sources include information on the types of documents people were carrying when they joined al Qaeda in Iraq, as well as what other items they "contributed" to their new employers. The contributions were a rite of passage for the AQI recruits, signifying that they had dedicated their lives and all of their worldly goods to the jihidi cause. This was not just a matter of handing over their wallets for safekeeping; the recruits did not expect to return from their field assignments.

This list, although including tens of thousands of names, is not intended to be used as a terrorist watch list or to supplant those lists used by law enforcement, the Department of Homeland Security, and other authorities around the world. The Justice Department's FBI Terrorist Screening Center's database, for example, had 754,960 records as of the Government Accountability Office's May 2007 report, and it was adding 20,000 records per month. This listing does not aim for such exhaustive coverage. It is rather offered to give students of the discipline a starting point for understanding the phenomenon of terrorism, as well as to give the "blognoscenti" and members of the commentariat who believe that merely "connecting the dots" is child's play some appreciation for the amount of dots that

exist and the difficulty experienced daily by those who attempt to protect us from the depredations of terrorists.

A popular sound bite for books such as this is to develop a top your-number-here list of the worst terrorists of all time. Criteria to be used in devising such a list could include most events personally conducted or masterminded over a career; most deaths during the same period; or involvement in an event so spectacular that even though one's career was limited to that event, it still bears mention. Of particular note is the number of Middle Eastern terrorists on the list. In no particular order, individuals who should at least be considered in that hall-of-shame conversation include

- Osama bin Laden, leader of al Qaeda
- Wadi Haddad, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine
- George Habash, leader of Special Operations for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine
- Ilich Ramírez Sánchez, alias Carlos the Jackal
- Fusako Shigenobu, leader of the Japanese Red Army
- Abimael Guzmán, leader of the Peruvian Shining Path
- Khalid Sheikh Mohammad, architect of numerous al Qaeda attacks, including September 11
- Velupillai Prabhakaran, leader of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam in Sri Lanka
- Ramzi Ahmad Yusuf, mastermind of numerous attacks around the world
- Timothy McVeigh, the Oklahoma City bomber
- Theodore Kaczynski, alias the Unabomber
- Shoko Asahara, leader of Aum Shin Rikyo
- Sabri al-Banna, alias Abu Nidal, leader of Black June, also known as the Abu Nidal Organization, which conducted numerous attacks around the world in the name of Palestinian issues
- Muhammad Atta, leader of the 9/11 hijackers
- Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, leader of al Qaeda in Iraq

For far more detailed information on the terrorist incidents themselves, please consult the following works:

- Counterterrorism 2006* (a calendar of events based on the FBI terrorist profile database as of October 18, 2005).
- Counterterrorism Calendar 2008: Terrorist Threat, Individuals, Groups, Methods and Tactics*. National Counter Terrorist Center, 2007.
- Mickolus, Edward. *International Terrorism: Attributes of Terrorist Events, 1968–1977, ITERATE 2 Data Codebook*. Ann Arbor, Michigan: Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research, 1982.
- Mickolus, Edward. *The Literature of Terrorism: A Selectively Annotated Bibliography*. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1980.
- Mickolus, Edward. *Terrorism, 2005–2007: A Chronology*. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 2008.
- Mickolus, Edward. *Terrorism, 1988–1991: A Chronology of Events and a Selectively Annotated Bibliography*. Vol. 6, *Bibliographies and Indexes in Military Studies*. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1993.

- Mickolus, Edward. *Transnational Terrorism: A Chronology of Events, 1968–1979*. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1980.
- Mickolus, Edward, with Peter Flemming. *Terrorism, 1980–1987: A Selectively Annotated Bibliography*. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1988.
- Mickolus, Edward, Todd Sandler, and Jean Murdock. 1984–1987. Vol. 2, *International Terrorism in the 1980s: A Chronology*. Ames: Iowa State University Press, 1989.
- Mickolus, Edward, Todd Sandler, and Jean Murdock. 1980–1983. Vol. 1, *International Terrorism in the 1980s: A Chronology*. Ames: Iowa State University Press, 1988.
- Mickolus, Edward, and Susan L. Simmons. *Terrorism, 2002–2004: A Chronology*. 3 vols. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 2005.
- Mickolus, Edward, with Susan L. Simmons. *Terrorism, 1996–2001: A Chronology of Events and a Selectively Annotated Bibliography*. 2 vols. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 2002.
- Mickolus, Edward, with Susan L. Simmons. *Terrorism, 1992–1995: A Chronology of Events and a Selectively Annotated Bibliography*. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1997.

Also particularly helpful are the Sinjar records, 625 personnel entries from al Qaeda in Iraq that U.S. military forces found in Iraq in 2007. They are available at www.ctc.usma.edu/harmony/ff-bios-trans-pdf, under the auspices of Joseph Felter and Brian Fishman of the Counter Terrorism Center in the Department of Social Sciences of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, New York.

The Terrorist List is available in computer-readable form as the Data on Terrorists (DOTS) database, available from Vinyard Software, 2305 Sandburg Street, Dunn Loring, Virginia 22027–1124, USA, or via vinyardsoftware@hotmail.com.

THE TERRORIST LIST

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A

A. A.: an Iraqi national picked up in his car at the al-'Abdali customs post in Bahrain on December 1, 1988. Customs officers in the port of al-Shuwaykh arrested three Ethiopians who were hiding in a cabin aboard a cargo ship coming from the Philippines. They were trying to smuggle 88 Kalashnikov bullets in the possession of A. A.

Mouhammed A.: age 28, 1 of 11 Muslim radicals detained throughout Germany on April 23, 2002. They were members of the Palestinian group al-Tawhid and were planning attacks in Germany. The federal prosecutor's office said, "The cell in Germany was until now predominantly involved in falsifying passports and travel documents, collecting money, and smuggling 'fighters.'" On August 9, the Federal Court of Justice in Karlsruhe lifted the arrest warrant against Mouhammed A., who was living in Leipzig, because there was no compelling evidence that he would commit a crime if released, according to the federal prosecutor's office. He remained under investigation on suspicion that he assisted a radical Islamic group planning terrorist attacks in Germany.

Othman Ben A.: variant of Outmar Ben A.

Outmar Ben A.: variant Othman Ben A., age 34, a translator for the Dutch secret service who was arrested in October 2004 for allegedly leaking classified information, and who may have had links to the individuals arrested in the Theo van Gogh murder of November 2, 2004, in Amsterdam.

Shahab A. A.: age 26, of Yemen, one of three Muslim men arrested on September 27, 2001, by police in Wiesbaden, Germany, for planning terrorist attacks in the country. Searches of their apartments yielded a loaded weapon, large amounts of cash, and forged documents. Police seized computers, cell phones, and open-return airline tickets between London and Islamabad. The e-mail list of one of the individuals included the address of Said Bahaji, age 26, who lived with three 9/11 hijackers.

Wadee Al A.: age 24, of Yemen, one of three Muslim men arrested on September 27, 2001, by police in Wiesbaden, Germany, for planning terrorist attacks in the country (see "Shahab A. A." entry).

Fahd Muhammad Sa'd al-'Ajlan: alias Abu-Hamzah, a Saudi army officer from Riyadh who joined al Qaeda in Iraq on July 4, 2007, and brought his passport. His recruitment coordinator was Bandar, whom he knew through a relative. He traveled from Saudi Arabia to Dubai and on to Syria, where he met Abu-'Umar and Abu-Yasir. He gave 4,000 euros to Abu-'Umar when the latter asked for it and sent 20,000 euros to Abu-Yasir. His landline was 0096614415678; his father's phone number was 009665041755475. He had experience with explosives.

Fahid Abd Al Aziz Abd Allah Al A'Ajlan: variant of Fahd 'Abd-al-'Aziz 'Abdallah al-'Ajlan.

Abu A'akramah: Saudi Arabia-based recruitment coordinator of foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007.

Gamal Ahmed Abdel Aal: arrested on April 30, 2005, by Cairo police in connection with the bomb that exploded on a motorcycle on April 7, 2005, near a tour group in Cairo's historic Khan al-Khalili bazaar, killing 3 people, along with the terrorist, and wounding 18, including 4 Americans. The previously unknown Islamic Pride Brigades took credit on the Internet.

Lieutenant Colonel Abdul Al'Aalem: believed responsible for planting a bomb that exploded in the briefcase of a South Yemeni diplomat in Yemen, killing President Ahmed Hussein al-Ghashmi and his envoy on June 24, 1978. The suspect was an army officer who had escaped to Aden four weeks earlier after al-Ghashmi's forces defeated his insurrection in the Ta'izz area in the south of Yemen.

Shaker Aamer: a UK resident born in Saudi Arabia who was held as of December 2007 at the Guantánamo Bay jail.

Samir Ahmed Ali Al A'ameri: variant of Samir Ahmad 'Ali al-'Amiri.

Abu A'annas: Saudi Arabia-based recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007.

Muhammad Bin Sabber Bin Muhammad al A'anzi: alias Abu Yaser, a Saudi from Al Kharaj who was born on 8/6/1396 Hijra and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on 1 Ramadan 1427 Hijra (circa 2007), bringing a bag, watch, and knife. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Al Zubear. His home phone number was 009665495427; his brother Abu Majed's was 00966504143547.

Abd Allah Ibrahim Al A'arifi: variant of 'Abdallah Ibrahim al-'Arifi.

Abu al A'ass: alias of Muhammad Jumaa'ah Fikery Al Aqurie.

Mohammed Aatique: 1 of 11 members of a Virginia "jihad network" named in a 42-count federal indictment on June 25, 2003, and unsealed on June 27, 2003, for training to work with Muslim terrorists overseas. The U.S. district court in Alexandria, Virginia, was told that the men trained and fought for Lashkar-i-Taiba, a group that tries to remove India from Kashmir and has been named a terrorist group by the U.S. government. In raids on June 27, federal agents arrested six men in the Washington, DC, suburbs and Pennsylvania. Two were already in custody as part of the investigation, which began in 2000. Three others were in Saudi Arabia. The nine U.S. citizens and two foreigners faced weapons counts and counts of violating the Neutrality Act. There was no evidence that they intended attacks within the United States. Authorities found pistols and rifles in the homes of some of the defendants. The indictment said they had trained at private and military firearms ranges in northern Virginia to ready themselves for attacks in Chechnya, the Philippines, Kashmir, and other locations. They practiced small-unit tactics on private property in Spotsylvania County, using paintball games as a cover. Two defendants were alleged to have fired at Indian positions in Kashmir after training at a Lashkar-i-Taiba camp in Pakistan. On September 22, 2003, Aatique pleaded guilty to preparing to fight for Muslim causes abroad, and he admitted that his coconspirators might have taken up arms against the United States if they had not been arrested. Sentencing was scheduled for December 12. On December 17, he was sentenced to more than ten years on a gun charge. Judge Brinkema said that she was hamstrung by sentencing guidelines. Prosecutors had praised his cooperation in the case. Brinkema sentenced him to six months for aiding and abetting. He was represented by attorney Alan Dexter Bowman. On April 26, 2005, he was sentenced to 20 years and 2 months.

Hamzza Abu Hammdah A'ayash: alias Abu Al Barra'a, a Moroccan from Tatwan who was born on March 9, 1988, and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr on November 10, 2006, bringing 50 euros, a watch, and his passport. His recruitment coordinator was Abd Al Rahman. His home phone number was 039969109.

Ahamed Tewfik al A'azri: alias Abu Yahya, a Tunisian born in 1982 who joined al Qaeda in Iraq circa 2006–2007, bringing 4,225 lira and a watch. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Ahlam. His father's phone number was 0021698900110.

A'azzam: alias of Muhammad Monier Abd Allah al Dowsrie.

Abu'Abadah: alias of Fu'ad Mansur 'Ali Sa'id Qahtan.

Ali Balesh Abadi: On March 8, 2003, the Argentine judge Juan José Galeano issued a 400-page indictment against four Iranian diplomats, including the former Iranian embassy spokesman in Argentina, accusing them of the 1994 bombing of the Argentine Israeli Mutual Aid Association community center that killed 85 people.

Ahmat Abass: name of an alleged member of a Libyan-sponsored Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hit team targeting President Ronald Reagan and other senior U.S. government officials in November 1981. Some reports had the assassins in Mexico or Canada.

Alah Abassi: age 30, of East Jerusalem, 1 of 15 men arrested on August 17, 2002, by Israeli police who broke up the terrorist cell responsible for 8 bombings in the previous 6 months (including the March 9, 2002, suicide bombing of the Moment Café that killed 11; the May 7, 2002, attack at the Rishon Letzion pool hall that killed 16; and the July 31, 2002, bombing at Hebrew University that killed 9 and wounded 87). The Israelis said they had learned that the Hamas cell

was about to set off another bomb in central Israel. On September 12, 2002, an Israeli court charged four Arab residents of East Jerusalem with murder, attempted murder, and conspiracy to commit murder in the case. They faced life in prison. They were also accused of having chosen the targets and of transporting the suicide bombers to attacks at Café Moment in Jerusalem and Rishon Letzion pool hall.

Wissam Abassi: age 25, of East Jerusalem, 1 of 15 men arrested on August 17, 2002, by Israeli police who broke up the terrorist cell responsible for eight bombings in the previous six months (see "Alah Abassi" entry).

Reza Abassy: an Iranian who may have been one of the Organization of Struggle against World Imperialism hijackers of Lufthansa flight 181, a B737 scheduled to fly from the Spanish resort island of Majorca to Frankfurt, Germany, on October 13, 1977. The duo demanded the release of the same 11 terrorists in West German jails as had been mentioned in the Schleyer kidnapping of September 5, 1977 and the release of 2 Palestinian terrorists held in Turkish jails for the August 11, 1976, Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine machine-gun attack on passengers awaiting an El Al flight in Istanbul. They demanded \$15 million and that 100,000 deutsche marks be given to each prisoner, who were to be flown to Vietnam, Somalia, or the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, which all indicated an unwillingness to receive them. After the plane had hopscotched to various countries, the terrorists shot the pilot in Aden. A West German GSG-9 team ran a successful rescue operation in Somalia on October 18, initially killing two of the hijackers. A third in the first-class compartment opened fire and threw a grenade after being hit. A female hijacker opened fire and was quickly subdued. Abassy died in the struggle.

Abu Abbad: alias of Mustafa Bin Ibrahim Bin Sader.

Muhammad 'Ali 'Isa Abu-'Abbad: one of a group of Jordanian Afghans sentenced to death on December 21, 1994, by Jordan's State Security Court for belonging to an illegal society, participating in a conspiracy to carry out terrorist acts, and possessing explosives for illegal purposes. The group bombed cinemas that wounded nine people, including an attack on January 26, 1994, at an Amman cinema showing what the group perceived to be pornographic films and another bombing on February 1, 1994. The group had been seized in a crackdown on Muslim radicals in January 1994. Their trial began on August 27, 1994, when they were accused of planning to assassinate leading Jordanians, including 'Abd-al-Salam al-Majali, Jordan's former chief peace negotiator with Israel. One of those sentenced to death was Muhammad Jamal Khalifah, a fugitive Saudi son-in-law of Osama bin Laden.

Abbas: alias of Abu Al Abbas.

'Abbas: alias of 'Abu-al-'Abbas.

Abbas Baqer Abbas: on December 8, 2000, Abbas walked up to the al-Sunna al-Mohammediyya mosque in Garaffa (a suburb of Omdurman, Sudan) during evening prayers and fired an automatic rifle through its window, killing 20 people and wounding 40 others, including a policeman. Police shot him to death when he refused to surrender. He was a member of a rival militant Islamic group Takfir wal Hijra (Repentance and Flight) from the central region of Gezira. He had belonged to the mosque but left over religious differences, and he had made violent threats against members of his erstwhile group.

'Abdil Husayn 'Aziz 'Abbas: an Iraqi sentenced to 15 years by Kuwait's State Security Court in 1984 in connection with the December 12, 1983, truck bombing of the administrative building of the U.S. embassy in Kuwait, killing 4 people and injuring 59. As of April 1987, none of the death sentences had been carried out. The release of 17 of the 25 prisoners in the case was demanded on

numerous occasions by the Islamic Jihad in return for Americans held captive in Lebanon beginning in 1986.

'Abdil Muhsin Rashah 'Abbas: an Iraqi sentenced to five years in prison by the Kuwaiti State Security Court in 1984 in connection with the December 12, 1983, truck bombing of the administrative building of the U.S. embassy in Kuwait, killing 4 people and injuring 59 (see "'Abdil Husayn 'Aziz 'Abbas" entry). 'Abbas was freed by Kuwait on February 11, 1989 after serving out his term.

Abdul Abbas: a Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, General Command, politburo member in 1974.

Abdul Mohsin Rashash 'Abbas: variant of 'Abdil Muhsin Rashah 'Abbas.

Abu 'Abbas: a Syrian who served as a recruitment coordinator for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007.

Abu-'Abbas: alias of Ja'far Abu-Zanjah.

Abu-'Abbas: alias of Yunus Yunus Fatihallah Abu-Ruqbah.

Abu-'Abbas: alias of Murad bin-'Ubaydallah bin-Muhammad al-Hasani.

Abu Al Abbas: alias of Abbas, a Saudi who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007 and brought his passport. His phone number was 0552421489.

Abu Al Abbas: alias of Salem Sa'ad Muhammad al Soua'iere

Abu al 'Abbas: on May 11, 1988, Italy's Supreme Court of Cassation confirmed an appeals court's life sentence for him in the October 7, 1985, ship hijacking of the *Achille Lauro* and murder of U.S. passenger Leon Klinghoffer. In April 2003, coalition forces arrested him in Iraq. He died in custody of natural causes in March 2004.

Abu-al-'Abbas: alias of Mustafa.

Abu-al-'Abbas: alias of Rashid.

Abu-al-'Abbas: alias of Wisam, an suicide bomber for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007.

Abu-al-'Abbas: alias 'Abbas, an individual from al-Hijaz who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007, bringing a passport and civil affairs card. His phone contact was 0552421489.

Bin-'Abbas: alias of Sulayman.

Abul Abbas: alias Mohammed Abbas, leader of the Palestine Liberation Front in 1978 through the 1980s. Mastermind of the Palestine Liberation Front hijacking on October 7, 1985, of the Italian cruise ship *Achille Lauro*, which set sail from Genoa, Italy, on a 12-day Mediterranean excursion with planned stops at Naples, Syracuse, Alexandria, Port Said, and Ashdod, Israel, with 116 passengers and 331 crew members as hostages. They killed Leon Klinghoffer, 69, an American confined to a wheelchair, and dumped the body overboard. The hijacking ended in Egypt. He accompanied the hijackers on a getaway plane that was diverted by U.S. jets. However, he was freed by Italian authorities on October 12, 1985. The United States wanted to charge him with sea piracy. On June 18, 1986, his Genoa trial began for murder and kidnapping. On July 10, 1986, he was sentenced in absentia to life in prison. On May 24, 1987, a Genoa appeals court upheld the conviction. On October 9, 1987, the U.S. Justice Department withdrew its arrest warrant after he was convicted and sentenced in absentia by an Italian court. An Italian warrant was still valid. He was reportedly hiding in Baghdad. On January 23, 1995, President Bill Clinton ordered an immediate freeze on his U.S. assets, as his actions constituted a terrorist threat to the Middle East peace process. On April 13, 2003, after an intense two-hour firefight in southern Baghdad, coalition forces arrested him. He died in custody of natural causes on March 8, 2004.

Hasan 'Abbas: a Gaza resident and one of two Izz-al-Din al-Qassam Hamas terrorists who on October 9, 1994, killed 2 and wounded 14, including an American, in an attack in Nahalat Shiv'a in central Jerusalem. The terrorists fired automatic weapons at people sitting in cafés along the promenade. Soldiers and armed civilians returned fire, and police killed the duo as they were about to throw hand grenades. Hamas said Abbas had been an aide of 'Imad 'Aql, a prominent Hamas terrorist who was killed six months earlier by Israeli soldiers.

Mat Herabi 'Abbas: sought by police for involvement in the February 1, 1990, killing of three Saudi Arabian embassy employees in Bangkok. His brother, Suchat Harabi, had been imprisoned for the killing. His other brother, Suvit Kulik Herabi, was also wanted for the attack. He was a Thai citizen, although their father had come from an Arab country and married a Thai woman.

Mohamed Halan Abbas: a Kuwaiti member of Hizballah who was arrested in Valencia, Spain, on November 24, 1989, when police discovered that eight Hizballah terrorists had cached several kilograms of Exogen C-4 explosives in jam jars in the port of Valencia and in Madrid.

Mohammed Abbas: alias of Abul Abbas.

Muhammad Isa Abbas: cousin of Abul Abbas, he was charged on October 14, 1985, with complicity in the Palestine Liberation Front hijacking on October 7, 1985, of the Italian cruise ship *Achille Lauro* (see "Abul Abbas" entry). He is a cousin of Abu Abbas, who masterminded the operation. He was arrested as he disembarked from a ship from Tunis on September 28, five days before the departure of the *Achille Lauro*. He was held for holding two passports. He had planned to join the other hijackers in Genoa. His trial on charges of arms smuggling began on November 18, 1985. He was found guilty and sentenced to nine years in prison. On June 18, 1986, his trial began for being an accomplice to murder and kidnapping.

On July 10, 1986, he was sentenced to six months for using a false passport. On May 24, 1987, a Genoa appeals court upheld the conviction. On December 24, 1990, a Genoa magistrate freed the Palestinian under an amnesty program without public notice and expelled him to Algeria. On October 12, 1999, the Israeli Supreme Court ruled that he was immune from trial in Israel for the cruise ship passenger Klinghoffer's death.

Nasir Abbas: alias of Mohamad bin Abas.

Michael Abbas-Yacoub: right-wing extremist who killed himself on March 8, 1985, during a police raid in the West Berlin suburb of Charlottenburg. Police uncovered a cache of weapons.

'Abdolhasan Mohammed 'Abdi: an Iranian arrested by Kuwaiti police on January 12, 1985, for plotting to set fire to the Kuwaiti information complex and for distributing subversive literature.

Hasan Mohammed 'Abdi: an Iranian arrested by Kuwaiti police on January 12, 1985, for plotting to set fire to the Kuwaiti information complex and for distributing subversive literature.

Hashem Abboud: name used by one of three terrorists reported by Paraguay's *Noticias* on August 31, 1994, to have entered the country on August 27, 1994, to conduct a bombing against the Jewish community in Buenos Aires, Argentina. They were to travel from Barcelona, Spain, via Hungary and Germany to Rio de Janeiro or São Paulo, then to Foz do Iguaçu, Brazil, or Asunción, to Ciudad del Este, then onward with their explosives to Buenos Aires for a September 3 attack. He was born between 1959 and 1962, was dark skinned, bearded, and 1.72 meters tall.

Bilal Ahmad Bin-'Abbud: alias Abu-al-Zubayr, a Moroccan from Tatwan who was born on August 28, 1981, and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr on November 10, 2006, contributing

a passport and 1,500 lira. His recruitment coordinators were Sa'id (Abu-'Abd-al-Rahman) and Abu-Usamah. His brother's phone number was 0021271691952; he could also be contacted via 0021263478804.

'Ali Khidayyir Badday 'Abd: variant of 'Ali Khudayr Biday 'Id, used alias al-Majidi, 1 of 11 Iraqis and 3 Kuwaitis arrested on April 13, 1993, by Kuwaiti authorities in a plot to assassinate former U.S. president George H. W. Bush with a bomb during his visit to Kuwait. The detainee was a 64-year-old member of the Iraqi intelligence service who resided in al-Zubayr. Iraqi intelligence provided him with a Kalashnikov. He brought the explosives from Iraq into Kuwait. On May 10, 1993, Kuwait ruled out extradition, saying it would try the group. On June 4, 1994, the three-judge panel sentenced him to four and a half years (four years for possession of an unlicensed firearm and six months for entering the country illegally).

Khaled Abul Abd: one of six Palestine Popular Struggle Front (some reports say it was the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine) hijackers of an Olympics Airways B727 flying from Beirut to Athens on July 22, 1970. In Athens, the hijackers negotiated for the release of seven Arab terrorists who were being held for the December 21, 1969, attack on an El Al airliner; the December 21, 1969, attempted hijacking of a TWA plane; and the November 27, 1968, attack on the El Al office in Athens. The Greek government agreed to continue the trial of the November terrorists on July 24, sentencing the duo to 11 and 18 years, respectively, then let them go free. The seven freed terrorists flew to Cairo.

Abu-'Abdah: Saudi Arabia-based recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2006.

Shadi Abdalla: one of Osama bin Laden's former bodyguards.

'Abdallah: Libya-based recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2006.

'Abdallah: alias Abu-al-Muni'm, a Saudi from Medina who joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter in 2007, bringing his passport. His recruitment coordinator was Majdi. His home phone number was 0503336145.

'Abdallah Ahmad 'Abdallah: variant Abdullah Ahmed Abdullah, aliases Ashraf Refaat Nabith Henin, Khalid Abdul Wadood, Salem Ali, Fahd bin Abdullah bin Khalid, Abu Mohamed al-Masri, Saleh, Abu Mariam, Abu Maryam, and Abu Muhammad al-Masri, an Egyptian who fled Nairobi, Kenya, on August 6, 1998, for Karachi, Pakistan. He was indicted for his involvement in the August 7, 1998, bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania. He is wanted for conspiracy to kill U.S. nationals outside the United States, an attack on a federal facility resulting in death, conspiracy to kill U.S. nationals and to destroy U.S. buildings and property, and for destroying the U.S. national defense facilities outside of the United States. He claims to have been born in 1963 in Egypt. He is five feet and eight inches tall. The Rewards for Justice program offers \$5 million for his apprehension. He might be living in Afghanistan.

'Abd-al-'Aziz al-Jarbu' Abu-'Abdallah: Saudi Arabia-based recruitment of foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2006.

'Abdl al-Karim Juma'a 'Abdallah: at-large Kuwaiti and 1 of 16 people accused on March 9, 1987, of a bombing in 1987 in a parking lot near the Salehiyah complex in downtown Kuwait, bomb explosions in two oil wells and an artificial island in al-Ahmadi, setting fire to Mina 'Abdallah refinery in June 1986, and a mob riot before the Bayan police station in 1987.

Abu Abdallah: alias of Osama bin Laden.

Abu Abdallah: alias of Ayman al-Zawahiri.

Abu Abdallah: alias of Abd al-Hadi al-Iraqi.

Abu Abdallah: a Syria-based coordinator of foreign recruits for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007.

Abu-'Abdallah: alias of an unnamed Saudi fighter for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007. His phone number was 0555521915.

Abu-'Abdallah: Kuwait-based recruitment coordinator for al Qaeda foreign fighters in Iraq in 2007. An individual based in Mauritania performed the same services in 2007.

Abu-'Abdallah: Libya-based coordinator of foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2006.

Abu-'Abdallah: alias of Bakar Muhammad al-Ahmad.

Abu-'Abdallah: alias of 'Ala' 'Abdallah al-Mansuri.

Abu-'Abdallah: alias of Muhammad.

Abu-'Abdallah: alias of Radwin al Nafati.

Abu-Abdallah: alias of Lamin Rif.

Abu-'Abdallah: alias of 'Abd-al-'Aziz Muhammad 'Ali al-Fayli, variant Fiyli.

Abu-'Abdallah: alias of Salah 'Abdallah al-Khadr Hamad.

Abu-'Abdallah: alias of 'Abd-al-Kamil Bin Ahmad Musawi.

Abu-'Abdallah: alias of Rashid Bin 'Abdallah Fahir al-Baqmi.

Abu-'Abdallah: alias of Aydir Mawsuni.

Abu-'Abdallah: alias of Ziyad 'Abdallah Salih al-Saq'abi.

Abu-'Abdallah: alias of Salah 'Ali Muhammad Khayallah.

Abu-'Ayman Abu-'Abdallah: a Saudi linked to 40 Shi'ite terrorists arrested in Egypt on August 19, 1989, for planning to carry out attacks against U.S., Israeli, Saudi, Iraqi, and Kuwaiti interests, including embassies and airlines.

Ahmad 'Attiyah Ahmad 'Abdallah: a Palestinian sentenced on July 4, 1982, by Kuwait's State Security Court to 15 years for smuggling 100 kilograms of explosives for "an act of sabotage in the country." The court ignored the defendant's claim that the explosives were to be used only in Israel.

Al-Bassari 'Abdallah: alias Abu-Muhammad, a Moroccan who joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a suicide bomber in 2007, contributing 1,000 and bringing 300 euros, his ID, passport, and eyeglasses. His recruitment coordinator was Nabil. He took a bus from Turkey to Syria, where he met Abu-'Uthman and Lu'ay. His brother's phone number was 0021214173630.

Al-Kini Abdallah: alias of Owaiss.

Al-Rida 'Abd-al-Razzaq Sulayman 'Abdallah: alias Abu-Bakr, a Libyan from al-Bariqah who was born on October 28, 1980, and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on October 1, 2006. His phone exchange was 00218612230215; his home phone numbers were 36214 and 0021864624927. He contributed 3,500 lira and a watch.

Ashraf Abdallah: a resident of an Imbabah slum in Cairo who was arrested on April 11, 1993, after putting five gasoline bombs on a bus carrying German tourists in Cairo. He was wanted for other crimes. He said his militant group had assigned him to blow up tourists at the citadel, which draws thousands daily.

Emile 'Abdallah: picked out of mug shots by two survivors as the drive-by bomber on September 17, 1986, of the Tati clothing store on the Rue de Rennes in the Montparnasse section of Paris that killed 7 and injured 61, including 15 foreigners. The Right and Liberty Organization claimed credit. On September 19, 1986, French police stations issued wanted bulletins for the 'Abdallah brothers—Emile, Joseph, Maurice, and Robert—and several other members of the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Front.

Fazul Abdallah: variant Fazul Abdalla, alias of Fazul Abdallah Muhammad.

George Ibrahim Abdallah: alias Abdelkader Saadi, Mohammed Kacem, and Hamid el-Kattabi, Lebanese arrested by Lyons, France, police on October 25, 1984, in connection with the January 18, 1982, Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction (LARF) assassination of Lieutenant Colonel Charles R. Ray, the U.S. assistant military attaché in Paris. On July 2, 1985, a Paris court issued homicide charges against Abdallah, considered a leader of LARF, after a Czech pistol found in his Paris hideout was determined to be the weapon that killed Ray and the Israeli embassy's attaché Yacov Barsimantov on April 3, 1982, in Paris. Abdallah was sentenced to four years in prison in July 1986 for associating with a banned group, using false documents, and possessing arms and explosives. The U.S. embassy complained that the sentence was too light. The Committee of Solidarity with Arab and Middle East Political Prisoners conducted a series of bombings in Paris in September 1986 and demanded his release. On November 19, 1985, Abdallah was indicted in Paris for a failed assassination attempt against Robert Onan Homme, the U.S. consul general in Strasbourg, on March 26, 1984. During September 1986, terrorist carried out a bombing campaign in Paris to seek Abdallah's release. On January 28, 1987, Abdallah was ordered to stand trial before a seven-magistrate court of assizes for the attacks on Ray, Barsimantov, and

Homme. Italian authorities suggested that they might request extradition for Abdallah's role in the February 15, 1984, assassination in Rome of General Leamon Hunt, the U.S. head of the multinational Sinai observation force. The gunmen who kidnapped Giles Sidney Peyrolles, the director of the French Cultural Center and a consular official, near his Tripoli office on March 24, 1985, demanded Abdallah's release. On February 3, 1986, the Committee of Solidarity with Arab and Middle East Political Prisoners who bombed Le Claridge shopping arcade off the Champs-Élysées in Paris demanded his release. His trial in Lyons began on July 3, 1986, on charges of possessing guns, explosives, and false passports. On July 10, 1986, he was found guilty of the charges and sentenced to four years in prison. The U.S. embassy complained that the sentence again was too light. Italy requested extradition on September 15, 1986. His trial began on February 23, 1987, where it was learned that he was a former schoolteacher from the Maronite village of Qobayat in northern Lebanon. On February 28, 1987, he was sentenced to life in prison for the murders of Barsimantov and Ray. He was eligible for parole in 15 years. He was also ordered to pay one franc in symbolic damages to the United States and another franc to Homme. He was to pay 150,000 francs (\$24,600) to Ray's widow, Sharon, and 100,000 francs (\$16,400) to each of their two children. His girlfriend was Jacqueline Esber, who was herself believed to be involved in terrorism.

Hasan 'Abdallah: a Hizballah member and passenger believed to be involved in placing a bomb found on Saudia flight 367, a B747 from Islamabad to Riyadh and Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, on November 24, 1989. He was arrested.

Husayn Sulayman Abdallah: one of four Red Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution terrorists who took over the Egyptian embassy in Ankara on July 13, 1979. He was born in Damascus in 1956. The four were indicted on July 28, 1979, by the

Ankara martial law command military tribunal for carrying out hostile acts aimed to damage relations between Turkey and Egypt; premeditated murder; smuggling, possessing, and using bombs; threatening the liberty of more than one person; and other armed acts. On October 25, 1979, a military court sentenced the four Red Eagles to two death sentences each for killing two Turkish guards in the attack. On May 23, 1980, Turkey's Supreme Military Court threw out the death sentences and ordered a retrial in a civilian court. On December 23, 1980, an Ankara criminal court sentenced the four to death.

Joseph 'Abdallah: on September 19, 1986, French police stations were given wanted bulletins for the 'Abdallah brothers following the drive-by bombing on September 17, 1986, of the Tati clothing store in Paris (see "Emile 'Abdallah" entry).

Joseph Salim Abdallah: alias Abdullah Joseph Salim, alias of 'Ali Samih Najm, deputy head of the Saiqa security office in al-Hamra' in Beirut. The Lebanese man was arrested on April 15, 1979, upon his arrival at Cairo airport from Beirut when police discovered that his suitcase contained explosives. The Egyptians said Syrian intelligence had sent him to blow up the Sheraton Hotel, in offices in Tahrir Square, and anywhere he chose. The Egyptians said he provided information on Cuban supervision of Saiqa training and planning. Police said Abu Salim trained him and Ahmad al-Hallaq prepared his explosives. Terrorists who took over the Egyptian embassy in Ankara on July 13, 1979, demanded his release.

Mahir 'Abdallah: leader of the Abu Nidal Organization in Lebanon indicted on March 24, 1994, in connection with the January 29, 1994, murder by the Al-Awja Palestinian organization in Beirut of the Jordanian first secretary Naeb Umran Maaitah.

Maurice 'Abdallah: brother of George Ibrahim 'Abdallah and Robert 'Abdallah. On September 16, 1986, French police offered a 1 million franc (\$150,000) reward for information about him and Robert. They were believed responsible for a wave of bombings in Paris. On September 19, 1986, French police stations were given wanted bulletins for the 'Abdallah brothers following the drive-by bombing on September 17, 1986, of the Tati clothing store in Paris (see "Emile 'Abdallah" entry).

Mohdar Abdallah: age 23, a Yemeni picked up on September 21, 2001, in a San Diego parking lot. He was held as a material witness in New York. Upon returning to San Diego, he was charged with an immigration violation—lying on a political asylum application by claiming to be a Somali refugee. The San Diego State University junior worked with 9/11 hijacker Nawaf Alhazmi at a Texaco station as its assistant manager. He graduated from Grossmont College and lived in Canada before coming to the United States. A federal judge set his bond at \$500,000; as of December 29, 2001, he was unable to post bond.

Rashid Sa'id Muhammad 'Abdallah: arrested on October 7, 1983, by French police on an Italian warrant for the June 11, 1980, killing of Mohamed Azavi Laderi in Milan's central train station. The Libyan Laderi was a wholesale industrial machinery dealer who lived in Bolzano, Italy. 'Abdallah allegedly headed so-called Islamic courts that were behind the murders in Europe of several opponents of the Libyan government. On October 28, 1983, a French appeals court ordered his release. The French government claimed that it had not received an Italian extradition request within the legal time limit of 20 days after the arrest, although officials in Rome said that the request had been sent through diplomatic channels on October 18. 'Abdallah had been expected to board a flight to Tripoli, Libya.

Robert Ibrahim 'Abdallah: one of the Lebanese Christian brothers of George Ibrahim 'Abdallah,

the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction leader. Robert was the principal suspect in the bombing by the Committee for Solidarity with Arab and Middle East Political Prisoners on September 12, 1986, of the crowded Casino cafeteria in the La Défense shopping center in Paris that injured 41 people. On September 16, 1986, French police offered a 1 million franc (\$150,000) reward for information about him and his brother, Maurice. A few hours later, Robert told a Tripoli news conference that he had not been in France since 1984. On September 19, 1986, French police stations were given wanted bulletins for the 'Abdallah brothers following the drive-by bombing on September 17, 1986, of the Tati clothing store (see "Emile 'Abdallah" entry).

Salim 'Abdallah: variant Salim Ibkhait, variant Salim 'Abdullah, arrested on February 24, 1995, as one of two attackers of Gilles Haine, the second secretary at the French embassy in Amman. Some speculated that Haine and his wife were shot at for eating in the open during Ramadan. A judicial source said that the gunmen sought to undermine tourism. 'Abdallah, a furniture shop assistant, was from al-Karak. On September 5, 1995, Jordan's State Security Court held a public session during which the defendants were charged with possessing and manufacturing unlicensed explosives with the aim of using them illegally and of participating in a plot to carry out terrorist attacks.

Sari 'Abdallah: identified by Doha's *al-Sharq* on March 19, 1993, as a member of the Abu Nidal Organization's Central Committee.

Shadi Abdallah: on November 26, 2003, a Düsseldorf state court found him guilty of membership in a terrorist organization and of falsifying passports, which normally carries a ten-year term. The court found that he had helped plan terrorist attacks in Germany. He was sentenced to four years in prison because he had given valuable testimony about al Qaeda during his five-month trial. He said al-Tawhid terrorists were planning to

attack the Jewish Museum Berlin. He claimed he had been bin Laden's bodyguard.

Shaykh Taseer Abdallah: alias of Mohammed Atef.

Suchart Herabi 'Abdallah: variant of Suchat Harabi.

Tewfik Ibrahim Abdallah: a Palestinian who strangled an Israeli soldier and left his body in a cave in November 1984. He was arrested in March 1985 after the discovery of the body. In October 1986, a military court in the West Bank sentenced him to life for the murder and for several 1984 bombings in Tel Aviv.

Tuhami Ahmad 'Abdallah: sentenced to 15 years with hard labor on March 17, 1994, by Egypt's Higher Military Court in Cairo in connection with the November 25, 1993, bombing of the convoy of Egyptian Prime Minister Dr. 'Atif Sidqi, which killed a 15-year-old girl and wounded 21 other people.

Yazid Humud 'Abdallah: variant Yazeed Ham-moud Abd Allah, alias Suhayb al-Abiyy al-Yemeni, variant Souhib al Abi al-Yemeni, a self-employed Yemeni from Sana'a who was born in 1986 and had a freelance business before joining al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter on November 12, 2006, contributing his passport and \$150. His recruitment coordinator was Sa'ad. His brother's phone number was 00967711081763, his friend's was 00967712542494, and his father's was 00967711402824.

Yusuf 'Ali al-Abdallah: a Moroccan who was arrested for the September 27, 1985, assassination of Mustafa Sabra, a Syrian sailor, near the Hotel Continental in Limassol, Cyprus. On November 3, 1985, he was given a life sentence. He claimed membership in the Eagles of Return.

Ziyad al-'Abdallat: a cadet sentenced to hang on January 16, 1994, in connection with a plot

foiled on June 26, 1993, to assassinate Jordanian King Hussein during the graduation ceremony at Muta University, a Jordanian military academy. His sentence was commuted to 15 years of hard labor.

Abdella: alias of Abdel-llah Elmardoudi.

Shadi Abdellah: age 26, a Jordanian who was 1 of 11 Muslim radicals detained throughout Germany on April 23, 2002. They were members of the Palestinian group al-Tawhid and were planning attacks in Germany. The federal prosecutor's office said, "The cell in Germany was until now predominantly involved in falsifying passports and travel documents, collecting money, and smuggling 'fighters.'" On June 24, 2003, he told judges at the Düsseldorf state court that while he was on welfare, he became a trusted aide of Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, an al Qaeda operational leader. Abdellah said he served as bin Laden's bodyguard at an al Qaeda camp in Afghanistan. He faced ten years in prison if convicted of membership in a terrorist group and of forging passports. Prosecutors said the defendants plotted to shoot people in a square in a German city and set off a hand grenade near a Jewish or Israeli target in another city. Prosecutors said Zarqawi told Abdellah in May 2001 to go to Germany to help Mohammed Abu Dhess, another Jordanian, who headed the cell. In September 2001 in Iran, Zarqawi told Abu Dhess to attack Jewish or Israeli targets in Germany.

Mohamed Abdelaziz: leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Saguia el-Hamra and Río de Oro (known as Polisario) in Western Sahara in 1987.

Amir Zaid Abdelghani: one of eight foreign Islamists arrested on June 24, 1993, by the FBI and charged with planning to bomb the U.N. headquarters in Manhattan; 26 Federal Plaza, which includes the local FBI headquarters and other agencies; the Forty-Seventh Street diamond district, which is run principally by Orthodox Jews;

and the Lincoln and Holland tunnels connecting Manhattan and New Jersey; and with planning to assassinate Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato (R-NY); the assemblyman Dov Hiking, an Orthodox Jewish legislator from Brooklyn; UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali; and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak. They were also tied to the individuals charged with the February 26, 1993, bombing of the World Trade Center. Five of them were arrested in a Queens safe house, assembling explosives by combining fertilizer nitrates and diesel fuel in 55-gallon drums. The FBI seized 400 to 500 pounds of explosives, components of a crude timing device, and other bomb-making equipment. Other arrests occurred in Yonkers, Brooklyn, and Jersey City.

On June 25, the eight defendants appeared before a magistrate in U.S. district court and were charged with conspiracy and attempting to "destroy by means of fire and explosive" buildings used in interstate commerce. The charges included maximum terms of 15 years in prison, plus fines of \$500,000.

The Jersey City resident moved to the United States from Sudan in 1985. He became a resident alien in 1987 and was to take his citizenship test in June 1993. He returned to Sudan annually for the previous eight years to visit his wife and child. He had worked as a driver for a medical livery service. He was accused of testing a bomb timing device, providing money to buy stolen cars, casing target sites, and planning the bombings. The U.S. magistrate James Francis refused to grant bail, saying that he was politically motivated and would pose a threat to the community if released.

He was found guilty on October 1, 1995, of seditious conspiracy, bombing conspiracy, and attempted bombing. On January 17, 1996, the U.S. district judge Michael B. Mukasey sentenced him to 30 years.

Fadil Abdelghani: cousin of Amir Zaid Abdelghani, one of eight foreign Islamists arrested on June 24, 1993, by the FBI and charged with

planning to bomb the UN headquarters building in Manhattan and other sites (see "Amir Zaid Abdelghani" entry). Fadil was accused of helping deliver the diesel oil to the safe house and mixing it with fertilizer.

On October 1, 1995, Abdelghani was found guilty of seditious conspiracy, bombing conspiracy, and attempted bombing. On January 17, 1996, U.S. district court judge Michael B. Mukasey sentenced him to 25 years.

Reem Ibrahim Abdelhadi: Palestinian detained in 1995 in the United Kingdom in connection with the July 26, 1994, car bombing of the Israeli embassy in London, which injured 14 people. Her husband, Mohammed Derbas, was also detained. She was an executive committee member of the United Kingdom's National Union of Students in the early 1990s. Handling Middle Eastern affairs for the student union, she campaigned against Israel and its supporters and claimed to have been beaten by Israeli soldiers when she was a child in the West Bank. She was freed on July 28, 1995, when a court found insufficient evidence to press charges of possessing explosives and weapons with intent to endanger life.

Shareef Abdelhaleen: age 30, 1 of 17 people arrested on June 2, 2006, in nighttime raids in the Toronto suburbs. The 17 had a huge cache of explosives, including three tons of ammonium nitrate and a detonator made from a cell phone. They were planning to set off truck bombs at public targets, including power plants in Ontario, the Parliament building in Ottawa, the Toronto Stock Exchange, and the Toronto offices of the Canadian Security and Intelligence Service, near the downtown CN Tower. A police spokesperson denied that the group had targeted the Toronto subway system. It had also planned to take over the Canadian Parliament, hold hostages, and behead Prime Minister Stephen Harper if Canada did not withdraw its 2,300 troops from Afghanistan. The group would also demand the release of Muslim prisoners in Afghanistan and Iraq. The group

also wanted to take over the downtown Toronto studios of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. It had talked about using remote-controlled toys that would carry explosives into police stations.

The next day, the group appeared in court, charged under the country's antiterrorism laws with belonging to a terrorist group, running training camps, and smuggling guns and ammunition across the border. Abdelhaleen was charged in the explosives plot. The 17 had Arabic names, and ranged in age from 15 to 43 (later reports said that 5 of them were under age 18). Most of the suspects were believed to be Canadian citizens but also included people from Somalia, Egypt, and Pakistan. Most were born in Canada or had come there as young children. Police said the group had trained outside Toronto and were "adherents of a virulent ideology inspired by al Qaeda." Chand reportedly plotted to take over the CBC and behead the prime minister. He was represented by defense attorney Gary Batasar.

Canadian authorities spotted the 17 via Internet chat rooms, e-mail, and telephone communications. They communicated with fellow militants in the United States and Europe.

On June 4, the *Toronto Star* reported that the government had provided the terrorists with three tons of explosives in a sting operation. They had intercepted the ammonium nitrate and substituted harmless powder before the arrests. Once the group paid the \$4,000 for the materials, members were arrested. More arrests outside Canada were expected. Authorities were looking into whether the detainees had links to Islamists held in the United States, the United Kingdom, Bangladesh, Bosnia, Denmark, and Sweden. Police said ten of the men gathered in a wooded area near Washago, 90 miles north of Toronto, for terrorism training.

Abed Jamil Abdeljalil: on March 5, 1997, police in Roanoke, Virginia, arrested nine men and were seeking a tenth suspect—Ahmad Thiab, an Iraqi who holds a Ph.D. in political science—suspected of laundering hundreds of thousands

of dollars to Middle Eastern terrorist front organizations during the previous seven years. The suspects were held on federal murder, racketeering, narcotics, and extortion charges and were believed to have built a fortune via narcotics distribution and insurance scams involving arson, burglary, robbery, and fraud. The group owned or had a financial interest in 33 restaurants, convenience stores, and other shops. One of the front organizations was SAAR (expansion unknown), an investment-management agency that reportedly supports Hamas and has ties to Osama Bin Laden. The U.S. Attorney's Office for the Western District of Virginia identified the group as the Abed Family, named after the two brothers who controlled it, Joseph Abed and Abed Jamil Abdeljalil, both born in El Bireh, Palestinian Authority. They and four sons born in northern Virginia, along with a Jordanian, a Saudi, an Iraqi, and an American employee of the U.S. Postal Service, faced charges that could lead to life in prison.

Fathy Saleh Abdelkhalek: an Egyptian arrested in Evansville, Indiana, but later released, who was initially held as a possible grand jury witness in the 9/11 attacks.

Madid Abdellah: arrested on August 3, 1995, by Italian police in Trieste while he was carrying a false French ID card supposedly issued by the police headquarters in Seine-Saint-Denis. He was carrying a diskette that contained chemical formulas for explosives and other tips on the methods involved in blowing up a pylon or booby-trapping a car. He told police that he had been given the diskette in Zagreb, Croatia, and was to pass it to an accomplice in Milan. He said he belonged to the Djamel Lounici network, run by one of the military heads of Algerian Islamist forces in Europe.

Abu Mussab Abdelwadoud: alias of Abdelmalek Droukdel, leader of the al Qaeda Organization in the Islamic Maghreb as of January 2007.

Hocine Abderrahim: alias Navir, alleged member of the Islamic Salvation Front who by October 1, 1992, had confessed to involvement in the August 26, 1992, bombing of the Air France ticket counter at Houari Boumedienne Airport in Algeria that killed 12 people and wounded 128. He lived in Baraki, Algiers. He had a bachelor's degree in political science but was an unemployed bachelor. He was earlier sentenced to three years in prison but was pardoned on June 7, 1989. Public sessions of his trial began on May 4, 1993. On May 26, 1993, a special Algiers judicial council passed death sentence on 38 defendants, including him. The council found him guilty of actual direct participation in the crime as well as of taking part in an aggression with the aim of destroying the governing regime. On August 31, 1993, after exhausting all constitutional and legal appeals, he was executed.

Abu Abderrahmane: alias of Robert Richard Antoine-Pierre.

Mohamed Abderraman: age 32, a Mauritanian who on February 15, 2007, hijacked an Air Mauritania 737 carrying 71 passengers and 8 crew members in the evening shortly after leaving Nouakchott on its way to a stopover at Nouadhibou, Mauritania, before going on to Grand Canary, Canary Islands. He was carrying two 7 mm pistols and demanded to fly to France to request political asylum, but the crew said there was not enough fuel. (Mauritania claimed he was a Moroccan from Western Sahara.) He had tried several times to obtain a visa at the French embassy. Morocco denied landing rights in Djala. The pilot landed at Gando Airport outside Las Palmas in Grand Canary. The pilot, Ahmedou Mohamed Lemine, noticed that Abderraman did not speak French, so he used the public address system to tell the passengers of his plan. The pilot braked hard on landing, then accelerated, knocking the hijacker down. The flight attendants threw boiling water on the hijacker's face, and ten passengers jumped on him. Spanish police boarded the plane and arrested the hijacker.

Abbas Abdi: one of the three leaders of the takeover of the U.S. embassy in Tehran on November 4, 1979, that led to the students holding the embassy employees hostage for 444 days. By October 1999, he was an influential member in the May 23 Movement, a group of moderate Muslim clerics, scholars, journalists, and others who campaigned for the election of President Mohammad Khatami on May 23, 1997. He was battling fundamentalists on the future of Iran and writing columns for the liberal Tehran newspaper *Sobh-e-Emrooz*. In 1998, he spent nine months in solitary confinement. Also in 1998, his name was on a death list put together by the Intelligence Ministry, which had killed five individuals on the list.

Abdillah S. Abdi: age 36, and his uncle, Abdurahman Sheikh-Ali Isse, age 49, headed the Al Barakaat branch on Beauregard Street in Alexandria, Virginia, on September 11, 2002, and were sentenced by U.S. district court judge James C. Cacheris on charges of wiring more than \$7 million from their Raage Associates branch to Al Barakaat's headquarters in the United Arab Emirates over three and a half years. The amounts were always for less than \$10,000, the IRS reporting trigger on money laundering. They were permitted to remain free on bond while they appealed the length of their prison terms. In November 2001, the government declared that Al Barakaat was helping fund Al Qaeda through the *hawalla* system. The duo pleaded guilty in June 2002 to one count of conspiring to structure transactions to avoid reporting requirements. Isse had sent more than \$4.2 million; Abdi more than \$3.4 million. Isse was represented by attorney Kevin Byrnes. Cacheris sentenced Isse to 18 months and Abdi to 5 months in prison and 5 months of home detention.

Mohammed Abdi: on November 5, 2001, the 44-year-old resident of Alexandria, Virginia, whose name and phone number were found in a blue Toyota left by 9/11 hijacker Nawaf Al-hazmi, pleaded not guilty to unrelated forgery

charges in U.S. district court in Alexandria. He requested a jury trial on 12 counts of forgery stemming from allegations that he forged his landlord's name on checks made out jointly to Abdi and the landlord by an Arlington County rent assistance program. His Alexandria phone number and the name *Mohumed* were scrawled in yellow highlighter on a map of the Washington, DC, area in the Toyota. The U.S. district court judge Claude M. Hilton set a December 17 trial date for the naturalized U.S. citizen from Somalia. When Abdi was arrested, he had a clipping about Algerian terrorist Ahmed Ressam in his pocket. Abdi had worked since 1994 as a Burns International security guard assigned to Freddie Mac's headquarters in Washington, DC. He had refused to cooperate with the FBI or prosecutors since his September 23, 2001, arrest. On December 13, Abdi pleaded guilty to an unrelated forgery charge, admitting to depositing a \$220 check—and 11 others—in his own bank account rather than giving them to his landlord because his apartment's air-conditioning had not been repaired. Abdi faced ten years in prison. Meanwhile, Abdi had failed an FBI polygraph on whether he had inside knowledge of the 9/11 hijacking (inconclusive) and on whether he had contacts with the hijackers (deception indicated). The U.S. district court judge T. S. Ellis III had considered releasing him, but the next day ordered him held when it was revealed that Abdi had tried to give five Burns uniform jackets to a friend, who called the FBI. He was held without bond until his sentencing (on either January 11 or March 1—accounts differ). Abdi was subpoenaed to testify before a grand jury in January.

Nuradin M. Abdi: age 32, a Somali and al Qaeda terrorist detained for planning an attack on a Columbus, Ohio, shopping mall. He was arrested on November 28, 2003. On June 14, 2004, federal prosecutors unsealed the four-count indictment brought by a grand jury in Columbus. He was linked to Ayman Faris, a former cab driver convicted in June 2003 of an al Qaeda plot in the United States and sentenced to 20 years

on October 29, 2003. The indictment said the duo was conspiring to engage in terrorist attacks after traveling to Ethiopia to study "radio usage, guns, guerrilla warfare, bombs, and 'anything to damage the enemy.'" Abdi was also charged with fraud and misuse of documents by saying he had been granted asylum status in the United States in January 1999; prosecutors said he had lied on his asylum application. Abdi applied for travel documents on April 27, 1999, saying he planned to go to Germany and Saudi Arabia for religious study, when he actually planned to travel to Ogaden, Ethiopia, for jihad training. He returned to the United States in March 2000, using the fraudulent documents. Faris picked him up from the airport. An immigration judge revoked his asylum status on January 28, 2004. Abdi worked at Cell-U-Com, a cell phone business in Columbus, where he provided cell phones to Faris. Faris used a Columbus address belonging to Abdi's relatives, including that of his mother. Abdi was represented by attorney Douglas S. Weigle in the earlier immigration hearings. Abdi faced 55 years in prison.

On June 16, the magistrate Mark Abel ordered Abdi to undergo psychiatric tests to determine whether he was competent to stand trial after Abdi slammed his face on a table and smiled vacantly during court hearings.

On November 27, 2007, a judge in Columbus, Ohio, sentenced Abdi to ten years for plotting to bomb an Ohio shopping mall in collusion with a man later convicted of membership in al Qaeda. Abdi was to be deported to his native Somalia after serving his sentence.

Usamah Adam Bilqasim al-'Abdi: alias Abu-Usamah, a Libyan born in 1981 who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007. His home phone number was 00218925573707; a friend Sa'id's was 00218926422102.

Badran Abdo: a 23-year-old Palestinian chemistry teacher who died when a bomb he was building exploded in his residence in Rafat, near Nablus on November 22, 1997.

Hussam Abdo: aged between 14 and 16, and apparently mentally disabled, was wearing an oversized red jersey on March 24, 2004, when he approached Israeli soldiers at the Hawara checkpoint on the West Bank. The soldiers had been tipped off that a suicide bomber was in the area. They noticed something sticking out of his vest and ran behind concrete barriers. Ordering him to stop, he pulled off the jersey, revealing an 18-pound explosive vest. The soldiers sent an army robot to bring scissors to the teen, who cut off the vest. The al-Aqsa Martyrs' Brigades claimed credit. The family said he was gullible and easily manipulated. He claimed that he had been offered \$23 (that would go to his parents) if he wore the vest and killed Israelis.

Ali Abdolahzadeh: arrested in September 1986 by French counterintelligence agents following a wave of bombings that left 13 dead. On April 24, 1988, Parisian police jailed the Iranian anti-Khomeini leftist for possession of explosives he said would be used for attacks in Iran. He was sentenced to 30 months.

Gholam Ali Abdolnuri: one of three suspected members of an Iranian hit squad who were released on April 6, 1984, by the Philippine Commission on Immigration and Deportation despite internal protests that the trio represented a threat to security. There were charges of a payoff. Some suspected them of involvement in the disappearance of nine pro-shah Iranian students on August 16, 1983.

Abu Abdouh: Saudi Arabia-based recruitment coordinator for al Qaeda foreign fighters in Iraq in 2006.

Samir Abdoun: age 38, deported by the United States on December 31, 2004, to Algeria after conviction of immigration and passport violations and Social Security fraud. He had met with two of the 9/11 hijackers. He was arrested on September 22, 2001.

Josephine Abdu: a member of the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction whose release from an Italian jail was demanded by the gunmen who kidnapped Giles Sidney Peyrolles, the director of the French Cultural Center and a consular official, near his office in Tripoli office on March 24, 1985.

Umar Abduh: his release from an Israeli jail was demanded on June 27, 1976, by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers of Air France flight 139, an Airbus A300 flying from Tel Aviv to Paris and ultimately diverted to Entebbe, Uganda.

Musa Abdul: alias of Zulkifli bin Hir.

Abdulaziz: alias of Faker Ben Abdelaziz Boussora.

Hussein Mahamud Abdulkadir: a resident of Florence, Italy, listed by the United States in November 2001 as a financier of terrorism.

Mustafa Abdulkader: 1 of the 17 men named by the FBI on February 11, 2002, planning terrorist attacks, he was the brother-in-law of Sameer Mohammed Ahmed al-Hada.

Bilal Talal Abdul Samad Abdulla: age 27, an Iraqi doctor and diabetes specialist who worked at a Glasgow hospital and on June 30, 2007, rammed a flaming Jeep Cherokee SUV into the entrance of the international arrivals terminal at Glasgow Airport in Scotland. The Jeep was filled with nails and gasoline canisters. He was born in the United Kingdom while his father studied medicine; his father later became a professor of orthopedic medicine in Iraq. He worked at the Royal Alexandra Hospital in Paisley, near Glasgow, as a doctor in training. He had a history of absenteeism. He was arrested after the Jeep crashed into the Glasgow terminal. On July 4, NBC News reported that Abdulla had tapes of Abu Musab al-Zarqawi beheading a hostage. On July 6, he was charged with conspiracy to cause explosions.

Ferman Abdulla: age 25, an Iraqi sentenced to seven years on May 12, 2005, by a Stockholm court for collecting money at Swedish mosques to fund Ansar al-Islam terrorist attacks in Iraq.

Mohammad Aidaros Abdulla: age 62, one of six men arrested in the Detroit area on December 18, 2002, on allegations that they were involved in the unlicensed transfer of \$50 million to Yemen via *hawalas* (informal financial houses). Police seized five bank accounts in Detroit and Dearborn, Michigan. On January 8, 2003, federal officials dropped the charges; he was released on a \$10,000 unsecured bond. James Dinkins, the assistant agent in charge of the Customs Service investigation, said that new charges would be filed soon.

Abdullah: individual arrested by Pakistani authorities on August 7, 1998, in connection with the bombings that day of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania.

Abdullah: alias of Vladimir Khodoyev.

Abdullah: alias of Mark Robert Walker.

Abdullah: a person seen driving off in a silver Suzuki minivan, fleeing from the scene of the Jemaah Islamiyah's triple suicide bombings on October 1, 2005, at Bali restaurants that killed 25 and injured 100.

Abdullah: alias of Fritz Martin Gelowicz.

Abdullah Ahmed Abdullah: a fugitive who on December 19, 2000, was indicted by a federal grand jury in New York on capital charges of playing a direct role in the August 7, 1998, bombing of the U.S. embassy in Nairobi, Kenya, sitting next to bin Laden and others on the al Qaeda consultation council that "discussed and approved major undertakings, including terrorist operations." In October 2001, the United States identified him as about 38 years old, five feet eight inches

tall, weight unknown, Egyptian, coleader of bin Laden's cells in East Africa at the time of the Africa bombings. He helped plan several al Qaeda strikes and arranged some of its propaganda tapings.

Abdullah Ahmed Abdullah: possibly the same individual as the preceding, questioned in connection with the November 28, 2002, incident in which three suicide terrorists drove a green four-wheel-drive Mitsubishi Pajero with a bomb into the Israeli-owned Paradise Hotel resort in Mombasa, Kenya, killing themselves, 3 Israelis, and 10 Kenyans, and injuring 80 others.

Abu Abdullah: accomplice of Ahmad Saeed, director of Human Concern International Peshawar, who was arrested by Pakistani authorities on the frontier with Afghanistan on December 3, 1995, on suspicion of financing the November 19, 1995, truck bombing at the Egyptian embassy in Pakistan that killed 19 and wounded more than 80. He reportedly was in Khost, Afghanistan.

Abu Abdullah: alias of Dr. Ramadan Abdullah Mohammad Shallah.

Abu-'Abdullah: alias of 'Abd-al-Hakim 'Umar Tahir.

Ahmed Abdullah: age 32, a Yemeni suspected of having ties to Osama bin Laden, he was arrested on April 2, 2000, in Torkham, a Pakistani border crossing at the foot of the Khyber Pass, as he and two Pakistanis were trying to enter Afghanistan. The Pakistanis were suspected of affiliation with the Harakat ul-Mujahideen, which sends fighters to Indian Kashmir. Abdullah had a "considerable amount" of money. The trio had no visas. Abdullah had arrived from Bangladesh two days earlier.

Ahmet Abdullah: a courier from northern Iraq, arrested by Turkish officials in February 2005 for providing assistance to the Union of Imams. Earlier on February 15, 2002, Turkish police in Van

Province had arrested two Palestinians and a Jordanian suspected of coming from Iran and attempting to enter Israel to carry out a suicide bombing at the behest of an Islamic cleric with al Qaeda ties. One confessed to plans to attack a crowded area of Ramat Gan, a Tel Aviv suburb. They were members of the Union of Imams, a Jordanian group with links to al Qaeda.

Fazul Abdullah: al Qaeda operational coordinator listed by the *Washington Post* in late February 2002 as being at large.

Hani Saleh Rashid Abdullah: a Yemeni detained as of February 2008 in Guantánamo Bay on suspicion of involvement in terrorism. He was represented by attorney Charles Carpenter.

Husayn Sulayman Abdullah: one of four Palestinian terrorists found guilty on February 17, 1983, in Turkey and again sentenced to death for their part in the July 13, 1979, raid on the Egyptian embassy in Ankara that resulted in the death of two security guards. They had been tried twice before at the Ankara Martial Law Command's First Military Court and the Ankara First High Criminal Court, but both times their sentences were annulled.

Khalid Abdullah: allegedly provided the revolver and instructions to Mahmud Ayat Ahmad al-Katib, alias Darrar Yusuf, a Fatah member who fired three shots at Husayn Muhammad 'Ali, an Iraqi embassy employee, who died in Libya on August 17, 1978. He had told the killer to assassinate the Iraqi ambassador.

Mohamed Abdullah: one of four Libyans who arrived in France on August 20, 1987, arrested by Parisian police on September 2–3, 1987, and deported on September 4, 1987. The U.S. embassy and French Interior Ministry said that the Libyans were plotting a series of attacks on French soil to mark the eighteenth anniversary of the September 1 takeover of Libya by Colonel Muammar

al-Qadhafi and to “punish France” for its support of the Chadian government.

Mohdar Abdullah: age 24, a Yemeni in federal custody since shortly after the 9/11 attacks. On July 19, 2002, he pleaded guilty to lying to an immigration officer in San Diego. He was suspected of helping three of the 9/11 hijackers get driver's licenses and establish themselves in the United States. He was to be given credit for time served at sentencing. The former college student was sentenced to six months on October 2, 2002.

Munir Ahmed Abdullah: alias Abu Ubaidah, one of six individuals killed on November 3, 2002, when a U.S. Predator unmanned aerial vehicle fired a Hellfire missile at their car in Yemen. Also killed was Abu Ali al-Harithi, a key suspect in the USS *Cole* bombing of October 12, 2000, and Kamal Derwish, a U.S. citizen who headed an al Qaeda cell in Lackawanna, New York, that was wrapped up on September 14, 2002.

Mustafa Abdullah: accused in a UK court on September 11, 2006, of possessing “a record containing information of a kind likely to be useful to a person committing an act of terrorism.”

Nazir Abdullah: a Palestinian who on September 3, 1996, claiming to have a bomb, diverted a Bulgarian Hemus Air Tupolev 154 after taking off from Lebanon. He released the 150 passengers in Bulgaria, then forced the crew to fly to Norway, where he surrendered at an airport 60 miles from Oslo. He asked for a lawyer and political asylum.

Omar Abdullah: alias Omar Hamra, leader of the Islamic militant group al-Tawhid and Jihad, who killed himself in November 2006 while detonating an explosives belt while trying to cross into Lebanon from Syria.

Ramadan Abdullah: on January 4, 1977, police discovered bomb-making material in the Brooklyn apartment of the 24-year-old murder suspect.

They suggested that the cache could be connected with the December 29, 1975, La Guardia bombing in which 11 were killed and 75 injured. A caller claimed that a commando squad of the Palestine Liberation Organization had carried the armed struggle into the United States. A Puerto Rican group, the Underworld, and the Symbionese Liberation Army claimed credit as well.

Ramadan Abdullah: alias of Dr. Ramadan Abdullah Mohammad Shallah.

Saleh Abdullah: al Qaeda operational coordinator listed by the *Washington Post* in late February 2002 as being at large.

Samer Mohammed Abdullah: variant Abdullah Samir, one of eight members of Black September who broke into the Israeli quarters of the Olympic Games in Munich on September 5, 1972.

Sa'id Abdullmahssan: alias of one of three terrorists allegedly working for Iraqi intelligence whom the Saudi embassy in Thailand said in September 1991 had made threats against senior diplomats.

Mufid Abdulqader: a top fund-raiser for the Holy Land Foundation (HLF) and half brother of Akram Mishal. He was among those indicted on July 27, 2004, when the Justice Department in Dallas unsealed a 42-count indictment against the HLF, charging it and seven senior officials of the nation's largest Muslim charity with funneling \$12.4 million over six years to individuals and groups associated with Hamas. The charges included providing material support for terrorism, money laundering, and income tax offenses. On October 22, 2007, a Dallas jury found little evidence against him, and the judge declared a mistrial.

Ismael Abdurahman: age 23, arrested on August 4, 2005, and charged with withholding information from London police about one of the suspects in the abortive bombings of the London

subway system on July 21, 2005, and ordered held in custody until an August 11, 2005, hearing. On February 5, 2008, he was convicted in a London court on 22 charges of failing to disclose information about terrorism and assisting an offender in connection with the failed copy-cat bombing of the London transit system in July 2005. He was sentenced to 10 years. The five defendants provided safe houses, passports, clothing, and food for the would-be bombers after the failed attacks.

Ahmed Mohammed Abdurehman: alias of Ahmad Muhammad Hamid Ali.

Abu Abdurrahman: alias of Ahmad Sa'id al-Kadr.

Ahmed Khalifa Abdusamad: alias 'Abd al-Baset al-Megrahi.

Joseph Abed: On March 5, 1997, police in Roanoke, Virginia, arrested nine men and were seeking a tenth suspect—Ahmad Thiab, an Iraqi who holds a Ph.D. in political science—suspected of laundering hundreds of thousands of dollars to Middle Eastern terrorist front organizations during the past seven years (see “Abed Jamil Abdel-jalil” entry).

Ibrahim Mohammed Zein al-Abedein: alias Jihad al-Qashah, a Jordanian, then 36 years old, whom on January 5, 2005, Jordanian prosecutors charged as one of two suspected terrorists who were planning to kill four American archeologists. The duo was charged with plotting to commit terrorist acts, illegal possession of automatic weapons, and infiltrating Jordanian territories. It was not clear when the actions took place.

Hakim Ibrahim Abel: Polisario representative for foreign affairs who told UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim that the 20 hostages taken by Polisario guerrillas on October 25, 1977 in Mauritania would be released.

Fatima Aberkan: age 47, mother of seven, a friend of Malika el-Aroud, and one of seven women brought in for questioning by Belgian authorities in December 2007 on suspicion of involvement in a plot to conduct an attack to free from prison convicted terrorist Nizar Trabelsi.

Ibrahim Abhara: age 28, one of two Palestinian gunmen killed by Israeli authorities on July 19, 2005, in the West Bank city of Yamoun, near Jenin. Soldiers had encircled a house while looking for two Islamic Jihad members. The duo refused to surrender, and an Israeli military bulldozer moved toward the house. The men fired rifles and threw grenades. Israeli authorities said the duo had helped plan several suicide bomb attacks and attempts. They were killed by return fire. They were identified as Ibrahim Abhara, age 28, and Warad Abhara, age 27. The al-Aqsa Martyrs' Brigades condemned the raid.

Warad Abhara: age 27, one of two Palestinian gunmen killed by Israeli authorities on July 19, 2005, in the West Bank city of Yamoun, near Jenin (see "Ibrahim Abhara" entry).

Hani 'Abid: a leader of the Islamic Jihad Organization whose car exploded on November 2, 1994, in Khan Yunus, Gaza, killing him. He was manager of *Al-Istiqlal*, a weekly paper. He taught science at a technical college, where his Peugeot had been parked. He had been held by the Palestinian police for 17 days after fundamentalists murdered two Israeli soldiers at the Erez checkpoint.

Ibrahim Abid: one of six Iraqis who were among the nine suspected terrorists, including the brother of Ramzi Yusuf, who were arrested on December 29, 1995, by police in the Philippines, who also seized explosives, 50 Philippines passports, and maps of the Manila metro area.

Dr. Mahmud al-'Abid: alias of Mahmoud Mahmoud Atta.

Muhammad 'Abd al-Rahman 'Abid: alias Mu'tasim Qasim, alias Mu'tasim, an Egyptian among three Abu Nidal Organization members arrested by Peruvian police on July 16, 1988, for the EgyptAir hijacking of November 24, 1986, as well as the December 1986 Rome and Vienna airport attacks. The trio was trying to form links with the Shining Path. Interpol said he had planned the three raids and that the group planned to attack the Jewish Synagogue of Peru, the Israeli embassy in Lima, the U.S. consulate, the Shalom travel agency, and national and international maritime transportation companies. Peruvian police planned to expel the trio in early August 1988 for breaking immigration laws.

Ramiz 'Abd-al-Qadar Muhammad 'Abid: age 22, a resident of Khan Yunus who walked to the Dizengoff Center, an enclosed mall, where he set off a bomb near a bus in Tel Aviv on March 4, 1996, at 4:01 P.M., killing 20, including 2 Americans, and wounding 150. The Pupils of Ayash, a Hamas faction, claimed credit, as did Islamic Jihad.

Mohammed Hussein Zein-al-Abideen: variant Zayn al-Abidin Muhammad Husayn, alias of Abu Zubaydah.

Sulayman Balal Zain-ul-Abidin: age 44, a London chef who on August 9, 2002, was acquitted by a London court under the Anti-Terrorism, Crime, and Security Act of 2001. He was the first Muslim tried in the United Kingdom under the post-9/11 laws. He had been charged with running a Web site offering to send would-be terrorists to a United States-based weapons training course called "The Ultimate Jihad Challenge."

Omad Abu Abkaiek: an Egyptian arrested after two time bombs exploded in a Cairo government office complex that wounded 14 people, including Abkaiek, on August 8, 1976. Authorities arrested the 24-year-old Egyptian student, who confessed that he had received \$750 from Libyan authorities as an advance payment and was promised \$2,500

more after planting the bombs in Tahrir Square. On October 11, 1976, a military court sentenced one man to death and another to 25 years of hard labor for the attacks.

Abu Muhammad Ablay: name used in a November 16, 2003, e-mail to the London *al-Majalla* weekly to claim credit for al Qaeda for the November 15, 2003, synagogue bombings and the November 12, 2003, bombing in Nasiriyah, Iraq, which killed 19 Italians and 12 Iraqis.

Masoumeh Hommafah Abolghasem: wife of Reza Taghigmi Abolghasem. One of three Iranians arrested by Turkish police at Esenboga Airport on September 13, 1986, while trying to sneak an attaché case wired to hold explosives onto a Turkish Airlines flight bound for Cyprus. Although there were no explosives in the case, the wires would set it off when the case's handle was touched. The trio had entered Turkey at a border point on the eastern frontier with Iran on September 4, 1986. They claimed they were flying to the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, recognized only by Turkey, to take exams, and claimed no knowledge of the mechanism. On September 17, 1986, the Ankara Security Court charged them with founding a criminal organization and being members of an armed band.

Reza Taghigmi Abolghasem: husband of Masoumeh Hommafah Abolghasem. One of three Iranians arrested by Turkish police at Esenboga Airport on September 13, 1986, while trying to sneak an attaché case wired to hold explosives onto a Turkish Airlines flight bound for Cyprus (see "Masoumeh Hommafah Abolghasem" entry).

Sami Aboud: a 20-year-old who joined two other members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) and attempted to hijack a TWA B707 in Athens on December 21, 1969. He and two others were carrying luggage that contained two guns, three hand grenades, and mimeographed announcements that the plane was being hijacked to Tunis by the PFLP. He and the

other two were released after the July 22, 1970, hijacking of an Olympic Airways jet to Cairo.

Belal Ahmad Bin Aboud: alias Abu Al Zubeir, a Moroccan from Tatwan who was born on August 28, 1981, and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr on November 10, 2006, bringing a passport and 1,500 lira. His recruitment coordinator was Sa'ad Abu Abd al Rahman Abu Usama. His brother's phone number was 0021271691952; his father's number was 0021263478804.

Amro Badr Abouelmaati: alias of Amer el-Maati.

Mohammed Abouhalima: On May 29, 1997, he was found guilty of helping his brother Mahmud with the World Trade Center bombing of February 26, 1993, by driving him to John F. Kennedy International Airport after the bombing. He faced a 15-year sentence. Sentencing was scheduled for September 22, 1997. His lawyer said he would appeal. On November 24, 1998, Judge Michael Mukasey sentenced him to eight years in prison.

Mahdi Abousetta: one of four accomplices of two Libyan intelligence officers arrested by the FBI on July 20, 1988, on charges of plotting to assassinate former National Security Council aide Marine Colonel Oliver L. North. Abousetta, an Arlington, Virginia, resident, was the financial officer of the McLean, Virginia-based Peoples Committee for Libyan Students. The U.S. magistrate Leonie Brinkema set bond between \$25,000 and \$50,000. The group apparently was planning revenge against U.S. officials believed to have planned the April 1986 air raid against Libya in retaliation for Libyan involvement in several terrorist attacks. On July 28, 1988, a federal grand jury handed down a 40-count indictment, charging the group with conspiracy, money laundering, and violations of U.S. trade sanctions against Libya.

Reza Abrasy: name used on the passport of one of the Organization of Struggle against World Imperialism hijackers of Lufthansa flight 181, a B737

scheduled to fly from the Spanish resort island of Majorca to Frankfurt, West Germany, on October 13, 1977 (see “Reza Abassy” entry).

Karen Abrinia: a male Iranian Ph.D. candidate in engineering at the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology and one of four Iranians detained on December 15, 1989, in Manchester’s Stretford police station under the Prevention of Terrorism Act on suspicion of planning to kill Salman Rushdie. He was deported on December 19, 1989.

Mohammed Absadeh: age 31, a Jordanian held by U.S. authorities as of November 2001 in connection with 9/11 investigations.

Shakir al-Abssi: a fugitive Palestinian leader of Fatah al Islam in the Nahr al Bared refugee camp in Lebanon in early 2007. Abssi, age 51 in 2007, was sentenced to death in absentia with Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, deceased leader of al Qaeda in Iraq, for the October 28, 2002, assassination of Laurence Foley, a U.S. Agency for International Development senior administrator in Jordan. Abssi had previously served three years in Syria on terrorism charges. He was born in Palestine but Israelis evicted him and his family. He had studied medicine and had flown planes for Yasir Arafat. He was wanted in Lebanon, Jordan, and Syria on terrorism charges. He was initially reported killed in an exchange of fire with soldiers in Mohammara, Lebanon, on September 3, 2007, when his wife misidentified his body in a morgue. A DNA test proved the corpse was not his, and he was believed to have fled the Palestinian refugee camp hours before the Lebanese army overran it on September 1, 2007.

Abu Ayyub Masri Abu: named on February 14, 2005, as one of Iraq’s 29 most wanted insurgents. A bounty of between \$50,000 and \$200,000 was offered.

Abdelfatah Abudo: age 25, an Egyptian who was visiting Gaza on September 16, 2002 and was

shot and killed by Israeli soldiers after he threw several grenades at Israeli soldiers near an Israeli-controlled road intersection near the Jewish settlement of Gush Katif in the Gaza Strip on Yom Kippur.

Amud Abul: one of three terrorists who on July 11, 1988, fired machine guns and threw hand grenades at the *City of Poros*, a Greek island ferryboat that was carrying tourists in the Aegean Sea, killing 11 and injuring 98. He had rented a car, which exploded at Trocadero.

Ali Farag Abulgasseem: one of four Libyans who arrived in France on August 20, 1987, were arrested by Parisian police on September 2–3, 1987, and were deported on September 4, 1987 (see “Mohamed Abdullah” entry).

Yonah Aburushmi: arrested on January 20, 1984, for planting a hand grenade beneath a van owned by a leader of Israel’s Peace Now movement that exploded during the group’s demonstration on February 10, 1983, outside Prime Minister Menachem Begin’s office. The grenade killed one person and injured nine. He was apparently motivated by personal reasons stemming from the deaths of relatives during the Middle East War and the 1982 war in Lebanon.

Ahmed Muhammad Salim Abuzayni: one of three Lebanese Palestinians identified in a March 16, 1989, Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) warning of a possible plan to hijack a U.S. airliner in Europe. The FAA said the trio might be carrying false passports issued in Bahrain, Pakistan, or North Yemen.

Mohamed Needl Acaid: one of nine members of the Mujahedeen Movement, which has ties to al Qaeda, arrested on November 13, 2001, by police from Madrid and Granada on charges of recruiting members to carry out terrorist attacks. Interior Minister Mariano Rajoy said the arrests followed two years of investigations. The leader was initially identified as Emaz Edim Baraktyarkas

(variant Imad Eddin Barakat Yarbas), a Syrian with Spanish nationality. The other eight were from Tunisia and Algeria. Spain did not offer details on the terrorists' targets. The next day police identified three more Islamic suspects. Police seized videos of Islamic guerrilla activities, hunting rifles, swords, fake IDs, and a large amount of cash Spain—and other European nations—expressed concern about extraditing suspects to the United States for trial by military tribunals announced by President George W. Bush.

On November 17, CNN reported that 11 suspected members of an al Qaeda cell had been arraigned. The *Washington Post* quoted Spanish officials on November 19 as indicating that eight al Qaeda cell members arrested in Madrid and Granada had a role in preparing the September 11 attacks. Judge Baltasar Garzón ordered eight of them held without bail, because they “were directly related with the preparation and development of the attacks perpetrated by the suicide pilots on September 11.” Garzón charged them with membership in an armed group and possession of forged documents. They were also accused of recruiting young Muslim men for training at terrorist camps in Indonesia and reportedly sheltered Chechen rebels and obtained medical treatment for al Qaeda members. They conducted robberies and credit card fraud and provided false documents to al Qaeda visitors. They also forwarded money to Hamburg. The group had connections to Mohamed Bensakhria, head of the Frankfurt-based cell that had planned a terrorist attack in Strasbourg, France. He was arrested in the summer of 2001 and extradited to France. The group also had connections to six Algerians detained in Spain on September 26, charged with belonging to the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat, a bin Laden-funded Algerian group.

The charges were based on documents and intercepted phone conversations of detainee Imad Eddin Barakat Yarbas, al Qaeda's leader in Spain. His name and phone number was in a document found in a search of a Hamburg apartment of a bin Laden associate. Police believe that the

hijacker leader Mohamed Atta might have met with some of them when he visited Spain in January and July. The group had links to Mamoun Darkazanli. Garzón released three others who were arrested on November 13 but ordered them to report regularly to the authorities.

Habib Achour: jailed in October 1978 for his part in organizing a national strike in Tunisia. His release was demanded by three hijackers of a Tunis to Djerba flight of an Air Tunisia B727 on January 12, 1979, that was diverted to Tripoli, Libya.

Mohamed Achraf: alias of Abderrahmane Tahiri, founder of Martyrs for Morocco. As of October 24, 2004, he was 31 years old. He had served time in a Spanish prison for credit card fraud from 1999 to 2002. He was believed to have organized the would-be attack by Islamic militants against the National Court building in Madrid on October 18, 2004. The terrorists also planned to attack the stadium of the Real Madrid soccer team and a political party's headquarters. Authorities said that Achraf was to finance the plot from Switzerland. He was held in a Swiss prison for immigration violations; Spain requested his extradition. He had close ties with Algeria's Group Islamique Armé (GIA, or Armed Islamic Group) and the Salafist Group for Call and Combat. Achraf, who ran terrorist plots from jail, was extradited in April 2005 from Switzerland to Madrid, where he was indicted on March 31, 2006, with 31 others. Achraf had ordered Kamara Birahima Diadie, from Mauritania, to acquire explosives from an arms trafficker in Almería, Spain, and to contact a Palestinian who would prepare the detonator. Achraf had set up Martyrs for Morocco while in a Spanish prison, serving time for credit card fraud. The Madrid trial of 30 of the suspects began on October 15, 2007.

Barin Acturk: a Turkish woman who was arrested in Paris in 1973 for gun smuggling; she was released after six months and flown to Baghdad. Some observers believe she was one of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers

of Air France flight 139, an Airbus A300 flying from Tel Aviv to Paris (see “Umar Abduh” entry).

Yihya Majadin Adams: alias of Adam Yahiyeh Gadahn.

Abu Abdul Rahman al-Adani: alias of Jamal Mohammad Ahmad Ali al-Badawi.

Abu Huthaifah Al-Adani: alias of Fahd Mohammed Ahmed al-Quso.

Dror Adani: arraigned by the Israeli government in connection with the November 4, 1995, assassination of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin. He was a former classmate of assassin Yigal Amir at a religious school and later served with him in an army infantry unit. He was charged with murder and conspiracy and ordered held without bond for 15 days. On December 5, 1995, he was charged with conspiring to kill Rabin and to attack Palestinians, and with several weapons violations. On February 26, 1996, he pleaded not guilty to the charge of plotting to assassinate Rabin, saying his confession was coerced. On October 3, 1996, the Tel Aviv court sentenced him to seven years in prison for plotting Rabin’s murder. He had been convicted in September 1996 in a separate conspiracy trial. He was also found guilty of planning attacks against Palestinians.

Ahmed Tayseer Abu Adas: spokesman for the previously unknown Palestinian Group for Advocacy and Holy War in the Levant, claimed credit for the February 14, 2005, car bombing that killed former Lebanese prime minister Rafiq Hariri, 60, as the billionaire was driving around central Beirut’s waterfront just before lunchtime. Another 22 people died and more than 100 people were injured, including the minister of economy. Abu Adas said the group was against Hariri’s financing dealings with the Saudi royal family. Police raided his home and seized computer equipment and tapes.

Hussan ‘Abd al-Qadir ‘Adas: a Jordanian who was tried in absentia and, on January 7, 1987, sentenced to death for setting off 2 time bombs at popular cafés in Kuwait on July 11, 1985, that killed 10 and injured 87.

Adel: Yemen-based recruitment coordinator for al Qaeda foreign fighters in Iraq in 2007.

Saif al-Adel: variant Sayf al-‘Adl and Seif al-Adel, alias Muhammad Ibrahim Makkawi and Ibrahim al-Madani, a member of the Egyptian Islamic Jihad and a senior member of al Qaeda wanted in connection with the August 7, 1998, bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania. The Egyptian was head of bin Laden’s personal security. He faced life in prison without parole for conspiracy to kill Americans, murder, and destruction of U.S. buildings and property in the African embassy bombings. The Rewards for Justice program offers \$5 million for his apprehension. He claims to have been born on April 11, 1963, in Egypt. After 9/11, it was believed he fled to Iran, where he was placed under house arrest. He also is believed to have ordered the May 12, 2003, triple truck bombing of a residential complex in Riyadh that killed 34 and injured 190. President George W. Bush ordered his U.S. assets frozen on September 24, 2001.

Abdirisak Aden: a resident of Spanga, Sweden, listed by the United States in November 2001 as a terrorism financier. The United States denied his lawyers’ February 1, 2002, request that he be removed from the list; he later was removed on August 27, 2002.

Ahmed Hadj Mohammed Aden: a Somali army member who was one of three Somali Salvation Democratic Front hijackers of a Somali Airlines B707 en route from Mogadishu to Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, on November 24, 1984, and diverted to Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. They demanded the release of 7 Somali youths sentenced to death for political activities and the release of 14 other

political prisoners. The hijackers surrendered on November 27 after being granted a news conference. They received political asylum in Ethiopia. On December 4, the Somali government demanded the return of the hijackers.

Mu'min Adham: alias of Khalil Khudayr Salahat.

Ahmad Tawfiq al'Adhari: alias Abu-Yahya, a Tunisian born in 1982 who joined al Qaeda in Iraq on October 4, 2006, contributing 4,225 lira and a watch. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-Ahlam. His father's phone number was 0021698900110.

Muhammad Ahmad 'Abd-al-Fattah al-'Adhari-bah: one of a group of Jordanian Afghans sentenced to death on December 21, 1994, by the Jordanian State Security Court for belonging to an illegal society, participating in a conspiracy to carry out terrorist acts, and possessing explosives for illegal purposes (see "Muhammad 'Ali 'Isa Abu-'Abbad" entry).

Abd al'Adhim: release from an Israeli jail was demanded on June 27, 1976, by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers of Air France flight 139 (see "Umar Abduh" entry).

Abu-Muhammad al-Adhra'i: alias of Ahmad al-Rifa'i Sulayman.

Khalid Munir 'Adi: one of five alleged Iraqi agents and members of the October 17 Movement for the Liberation of the Syrian People who were arrested by Syria in connection with the multiple bombings of public buses in Syria on April 16, 1986, which killed 27 people and wounded 100. The five were tried and convicted. They were executed on August 24, 1987.

Abu-'Adil: a Syria-based travel facilitator for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007. An individual by the same name had held the same job in Saudi Arabia.

As'ad al-Sa'id al-Adil: a member of an extremist group and a house painter from Dikirnis in the al-Daqahliyah governorate who was arrested on July 14, 1990, by Egyptian security forces after he threw gasoline bombs at a tourist restaurant in the al-Dahhar area of al-Ghardaqah. The fire killed two female tourists, a German and a Swiss, and injured two Egyptians.

Siamac Adjitchac: one of six Iranian Hizbullah members detained on May 2, 1992, by Ecuadorean police in Quito on suspicion of involvement in the March 17, 1992, car bombing at the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires that killed 29 people and injured 252. They had intended to go to Canada via the United States. On May 9, the Crime Investigation Division in Quito said that the group was not involved in the bombing but would be deported to Iran through Bogotá and Caracas. They were released on May 12, 1992, and given 72 hours to leave the country.

Sayf al-'Adl: variant of Saif al-Adel.

Rachid Adli: one of two Moroccans jailed on April 7, 2004, in connection with the March 11, 2004, al Qaeda bombings of trains in Madrid that killed 200 and wounded 2,000 people.

Abu-'Adnan: alias of 'Adi Bin-Musa'id Bin-Hurays al-Sarwani, variant Adel Bin Mussaed Bin Herees al Sarwani.

Adnan Gassen Adnan: 1 of 16 Middle Eastern terrorists who the Saudi embassy told Thai officials on March 20, 1990, were planning to attack Saudi diplomats and officials overseas. He carried a Syrian passport.

Anouar Adnan: a leader of Algeria's banned fundamentalist Islamic Salvation Front. On January 12, 1994, French Interior Minister Charles Pasqua noted that Washington had ignored a French protest over Adnan's presence in the United States.

Sojod 'Adnan: variant Sujud Adnan, of Lebanon, one of three terrorists who on July 11, 1988, fired machine guns and threw hand grenades at the *City of Poros*, a Greek island ferryboat that was carrying tourists in the Aegean Sea, killing 11 and injuring 98. He had been thought dead but arrived in Greece by train through the Idhomeni station and was part of the attack squad. On January 9, 1989, Piraeus public prosecutor Yeoryios Vlassis filed charges against 'Adnan and persons unknown on six counts of deliberate and repeated manslaughter, and attempted manslaughter, committed by persons particularly dangerous to public order; planned explosion and arson, resulting in the death of nine people; illegal possession of weapons; and repeated use of weapons. It was not established whether he was killed in the attack; police had not found his body. The case was referred to the ninth Piraeus examining magistrate.

Sujud Adnan: variant of Sojod 'Adnan.

Kamal Adwan: Black September leader killed when Israeli commandos raided his Beirut apartment on April 10, 1973. Fatah staged the Operation Martyr Kamal Adwan on March 11, 1978, seizing a tour bus and leaving 46 dead and 85 wounded before it was stopped.

Hamdi Ali Ramadan Al Aeyraj: alias Abu Al Zubeir, a Libyan high school student from Derna who was born in 1989 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007, contributing his passport. His recruitment coordinator was Zeyad. He arrived in Syria from Egypt. He brought \$140 with him.

Mohamed Afalah: a Moroccan wanted in the March 2004 Madrid train bombings. In June 2005, forensic experts suggested that he had conducted a suicide attack in Iraq between May 12 and 19, 2005. They were searching for DNA evidence.

Abu Dujan al Afgani: he claimed to be head of al Qaeda's European military wing while saying on March 13, 2004, that the March 11, 2004,

bombings of trains in Madrid that killed 200 and injured 2,000 were to protest Spain's involvement in the coalition actions in Iraq. Police later believed him to be Rachid Oulad Akcha, a Moroccan immigrant.

Abd Rahman Afghani: one of two al Qaeda operatives sent to Lebanon in 2007 to determine whether Fatah al Islam should become an al Qaeda franchise. The duo decided that the group was suspect because of its criminality and ties to Syrian intelligence.

Djaafar el-Afghani: alias of Sid Ahmed Mourad.

Sajjad Afghani: imprisoned military commander of Harkat-ul-Ansar (the Movement of Friends, an Islamic group) of Rawala Kot, whose release was demanded by the Kashmiri rebels of the Al-Faran (Jungle Warriors) Muslim group that kidnapped five foreign tourists in the Indian Himalayas on July 4, 1995.

Abdoreza Afhami: 1 of the 25 members of the People's Majority, an anti-Khomeini group, who seized the Iranian Interests Section in Washington, DC, and held six Iranian employees hostage for an hour on August 7, 1981. Police arrested the group. On October 23, members were put on probation after being convicted of forcible entry and ordered to complete 25 hours of community service. Afhami was charged with misdemeanor assault.

Mahmed Al' Afifi: his release from an Israeli jail was demanded on June 27, 1976, by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers of Air France flight 139 (see "Umar Abduh" entry).

Ihab al-Afifi: one of seven male Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) terrorists that the Philippines Angeles Metropolitan District Command and Clark Air Base were searching for on April 30, 1988, after they had arrived from Manila earlier in the week to conduct sabotage and bombing missions and to attack nightclubs frequented by

U.S. soldiers. The terrorists reportedly arrived on a bus and carried black bags containing explosives to be set off at the Sweet Apple Club and the Capcom information booth. The PLO denied involvement.

Vahid Rahman Afrakteh: one of five members of the Iranian People's Strugglers (other reports said they were the Crusaders of the Iranian Nation) who shot and killed U.S. Air Force Colonel Paul R. Shaffer, Jr. and U.S. Air Force Lieutenant Colonel Jack J. Turner in Tehran as they were being driven to work at the U.S. Military Assistance Advisory Group on May 21, 1975. On July 29, 1975, Afrakteh and another Iranian terrorist were arrested and charged with the crime; they later confessed to killing Turner and Shaffer, as well as Lieutenant Colonel Lewis Hopkins in 1973 and Iranian interpreter Hassan Hossnan at the U.S. consulate on July 3, 1975. Following several other raids, on December 31, 1975, an Iranian army tribunal sentenced ten group members to death by a firing squad. An eleventh defendant, one of two women in the group, was sentenced to solitary confinement for 15 years. The sentences were carried out against nine of the terrorists on January 24, 1976. The sentence of the tenth was commuted to life in prison.

Mohammad Afraz: variant of Mohammad Afzal.

Ahmed Hussein Agaiza: a 39-year-old Egyptian arrested on December 18, 2001, by Swedish police and sent to Egypt. He had fled Egypt in the early 1990s, living in Pakistan, Syria, and Iran before entering Stockholm on a fake passport with his wife and children in 2000. He requested asylum. He had been sentenced in absentia in Egypt to 25 years of hard labor for taking part in the armed attack on the Egyptian embassy in Pakistan in 1995 that killed 17 people. He was an early member of Egyptian Islamic Jihad.

Akbar Agha: a spokesman for the Jaish-e-Muslimeen, which on October 28, 2004, kidnapped three UN election workers in Kabul.

Mohammad Agha: a Taliban commander who ordered the killing of the Afghan companion of three foreign journalists in Afghanistan on November 19, 2001.

Ahmad Aghababa: one of the 25 members of the People's Majority, an anti-Khomeini group that seized the Iranian Interests Section in Washington, DC, and held six Iranian employees hostage for an hour on August 7, 1981 (see "Abdoreza Afhami" entry). Aghababa was charged with misdemeanor assault.

Shaib M. Mahmud-Agily: a Hattiesburg, Mississippi, resident and one of a dozen masked, club-wielding Libyan students who took over the Libyan student aid office in McLean, Virginia, and took hostages for a few minutes on December 22, 1982. Police raided the site after nine hours and the students surrendered. They were held on three counts of abduction. Bond for four of the students who had in 1981 occupied the Libyan UN mission was set at \$30,000; bond for the others was set at \$15,000. Fairfax County released the names of the students on December 30, 1982. The Libyan student aid group sued the defendants for \$12 million in the Fairfax County circuit court. On February 7, 1983, the students countersued for \$15 million. Each of the students pleaded guilty in January 1983 to unlawful assembly, assaulting two office employees, and destroying private property. County prosecutors dropped felony charges of abduction. On March 4, 1983, Judge Barnard F. Jennings sentenced the 12 to a year in jail. On September 9, 1983, a Fairfax County judge released 10 of the 12 protestors after they presented proof to the court that they were enrolled for the fall term at accredited U.S. colleges.

Dr. Ahmed Agiza: senior leader of the Vanguard of Conquest faction of the Egyptian Islamic Jihad arrested in Sweden and later expelled on December 18, 2001, to Egypt. Agiza was sentenced in Egypt to 25 years in prison. He was an associate of Ayman al-Zawahiri. He was sentenced to life in prison in Albania when tried in absentia in the

Returnees from Albania trial. In April 2004, an Egyptian military court convicted him of membership in a banned Islamic radical group and sentenced him to 25 years.

Omar Agnaoui: one of two Moroccans arrested on April 24, 1987, by the Direction de la Surveillance du Territoire (DST) counterespionage agents in connection with the September 1986 bombing campaign in Paris. The duo admitted possessing the same kind of explosives as those used in the December 1985–September 1986 bombing campaign in Paris that killed 13 people and maimed 303. They said they were asked to hide explosives before the 1986 attacks by Fuad Ali Saleh, a Tunisian arrested in March who was linked to Iranian-financed Shi'ite Muslim extremists in Lebanon. Agnaoui was indicted on May 19, 1987, for the drive-by bombing on September 17, 1986, of the Tati clothing store on the Rue de Rennes in the Montparnasse section of Paris that killed 7 and injured 61, including 15 foreigners. On January 20, 1988, the Moroccan math student was charged by the Parisian examining magistrate Gilles Boulouque with four attacks carried out by the Committee of Solidarity with the Arab and Middle East Prisoners. On April 13, 1992, he was found guilty of transporting and placing the explosives and was jailed for life.

Hadi Yusef Agul: variant of Hadi Yousef Alghoul.

Abdul Ahad: an Afghan from Kapisa Province who was one of two organizers of the bombing on August 29, 2004, that killed a dozen people, including four Americans working for DynCorp in Afghanistan.

Riyad Samir al-Ahad: an Iraqi alleged to have planned the attack in which two gunmen who shot to death Yusuf el Sebai, editor of the Egyptian newspaper *Al Ahram*, at the Hilton Hotel in Nicosia, Cyprus, on February 18, 1978. Sebai was a former minister of culture and a close

friend of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat. The duo then took 30 hostages into a restaurant and demanded to fly out of the country. A Cypriot DC-8 flew them to Djibouti. After bouncing around the area, the plane returned to Larnaca Airport. Later that day, 100 Egyptian commandos landed in a C-130 and attacked the hijackers. Cypriot forces fired at the commandos, killing 15 and wounding 16. The terrorists immediately surrendered.

Cyprus rejected Egypt's extradition request, and Egypt suspended diplomatic relations on February 21. On April 15, 1978, the gunmen were sentenced to death. In April 1978, Cyprus's High Commission in London received a phone call warning that the building would be blown up if the killers were executed. A July 31, 1978, appeal was rejected, but on October 23, 1978, the president of Cyprus commuted their sentences. In June 1980, extra security precautions were taken at Prague Castle and the Schönhausen Palace in Berlin after threats were made against Cyprus's President Spyros Kyprianou. Iraqi terrorists were reportedly demanding release of a prisoner named Hadar.

Samir al Ahad: alias of the Professor. Possibly the same individual as Riyadh Samir al-Ahad and Samir Qadar.

Mohammad Reza Ahari: one of two Iranians who hijacked an Iran Air B727 flying from Tehran to Bushehr Port on June 26, 1984, and demanded to go to Baghdad. The plane landed in Qatar and Cairo. The hijackers were denied asylum in Egypt but received it in Iraq. As of November 1995, Ahari remained at large.

Mehdi Ahari-Mostafavi: believed to have participated in the November 4, 1979, takeover of the U.S. embassy in Tehran. Some believed he also had played a major role in organizing Shi'ite terrorist attacks on U.S. targets since 1979. In June 1985, he was named Iranian ambassador to Austria.

Muhammad Hamdi al-Ahdal: alias Abu Asim al-Makki, the senior-most extremist in Yemen who had supported mujahideen and terrorist operations throughout the Middle East and Chechnya. He was suspected of being al Qaeda's No. 2 person in Yemen.

Having been sentenced in 2005 on terrorism charges, at 4:30 A.M. on February 3, 2006, 23 convicted al Qaeda members broke out of a Sanaa prison by crawling through a 140-yard-long tunnel they had dug in cooperation with outsiders. They used a broomstick with a sharpened spoon and three pots tied together as a U-shaped scoop to dig beneath the Political Security Office basement compound. The escape occurred before the scheduled February 4, 2006, trial of Ahdal, a senior al Qaeda suspect, and 14 others charged with involvement in several terrorist attacks in the country, including the USS *Cole* bombing and the *Limburg* ship bombing. Observers suggested the escape was an inside job.

On January 29, 2001, Yemen announced that it had tracked him down and would capture him by force if he did not surrender. He was wanted for questioning in the bombing of the USS *Cole* on October 12, 2000. He surrendered to Yemeni authorities on November 25, 2003, after they had surrounded his hideout. In May 2006, a Yemeni state court sentenced him to 37 months for funding militants. An appeals court upheld the sentence on November 18, 2006.

Fatima Muhammad 'Ahiyah: one of six members of al-Saiqa arrested in Cyprus for the May 29, 1984, shooting of Abdullah Ahmed Sulieman Saadi, a Palestinian Saiqa member who had defected to Yasir Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization. On May 13, 1984, she was deported after authorities considered the repercussions of a trial.

Abu-Ahlam: Tunisia-based recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2006.

Ahmad: alias of Ibrahim Sabah Frayhaj.

Ahmad: alias Abu-Mu'adh, a Tunisian fighter for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007. He owned a passport and 6,000 Syrian lira. His phone number was 0021671300036.

Ahmad: alias Abu-Bakir, a Saudi sent on a suicide mission by al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007. He owned 300 lira plus five Saudi riyals. His phone number was 00966503505045.

Ahmad: alias Abu-al-Faris, a Syrian fighter specializing in media for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007. He owned a watch, an ID card, and 4,880 lira. His phone number was 315587.

Ahmad: alias Abu-'Umar, a Saudi from al-Juf (or al-Jawf), who joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter in 2007, bringing his passport. His recruitment coordinator was Majdi. His home phone number was 1506298324.

Ahmad: alias Abu-Muqbil, a Libyan member of al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007 who owned a passport and said that Khalil's phone numbers were 00218925101142 and 00218925314043.

'Abd-al-Karim al-Naji 'Abd-al-Radi Ahmad: alias Yasin, identified by the Ethiopian government as one of the nine Egyptian Islamic Group gunmen who on June 25, 1995, fired on the armored limousine of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in Addis Ababa. On August 7, 1995, the Ethiopian Supreme State Security Prosecution charged the nine with forming a terrorist organization to destabilize the country, possessing arms and explosives, communicating with a foreign state to undermine the country's security, attempting to assassinate state figures, and attempting to blow up vital establishments.

Abdullah Ahmad: a South Yemeni terrorist seriously injured and arrested by Pakistani police after

he had opened fire on Iraqi officials entering their Karachi consulate general on August 2, 1978.

Abu-'Abdallah Ahmad: leader of the Armed Islamic Group of Algeria in mid-1994.

Abu Ahmad: alias of Wadi Ali Hawriyah, a Saiqa terrorist recruiter in the late 1970s.

Abu Ahmad: alias of Abu Mus'ab al-Zarqawi.

Abu Ahmad: alias of Yahya Ayyash.

Abu-Ahmad: Syria-based travel coordinator for foreign recruits to al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007. He was tall, tanned, and bearded.

Abu-Ahmad: Saudi Arabia-based recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2006.

Abu-Ahmad: alias of Khalaf al-Rashdan.

Abu-Ahmad: alias of Ashraf.

'Adil Mahjub Muhammad Ahmad: alias Mahjub Husayn Muhammad.

Ahmad al-Shaqiq Dusuqi Ahmad: alias of Ahmad Hashahit.

Ahmad Farhat Ahmad: alias Abu-al-Walid, an Algerian freelancer from Wadi-Suf who was born on May 7, 1982, and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a combatant on November 12, 2006. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-Jalal. He contributed a passport and \$300. His father's phone number was 21399150929; his brother's was 21374875750.

Anwar al-Sayyed Ahmad: a member of the Egyptian Islamic Jihad leadership council who was killed in Khowst, Afghanistan, in October 2001.

Babar Ahmad: age 30, a computer expert accused of running United States-based Web sites calling

for support to terrorism and trying to set up a terrorist training camp in Arizona.

The Briton of Pakistani descent was arrested by Scotland Yard on August 5, 2004, on an extradition request from the United States. He was accused of soliciting funds and property via the Internet for "acts of terrorism in Chechnya and Afghanistan," including political murder between 1998 and the end of 2003. He had been under surveillance for several years. Police announced the next day that he was in possession of the classified routes of the USS *Constellation* navy battle group. The three-year-old information discussed its operations in the Straits of Hormuz. Authorities also said he was part of an al Qaeda branch linked to Khalid Sheikh Mohammad. Police seized 500 gigabytes of information, thanks to 9 search warrants and 100 subpoenas.

Ahmad is the cousin of Muhammad Naeem Noor Khan, who had been arrested in late July 2004 in Pakistan. Court documents said that he operated two United States-based Web sites to recruit and raise money for Taliban fighters and had been under investigation for three years. The United States said that his pro-jihad Web sites called on Muslims to use every possible means to undertake military and physical training for holy war. The sites requested financial support and offered instructions on how to infiltrate war zones in Chechnya and Afghanistan. He faced four charges of involvement with terrorism, which each carried a penalty of ten years to life in prison, according to a criminal complaint unsealed in the U.S. attorney's office in New Haven, Connecticut, where Ahmad's Web servers were based. He allegedly worked with a man in New Brunswick, New Jersey, who made backup copies of the sites www.azzam.com and www.qoqaz.net, which the Justice Department said were "more operational" than scholarly. Mazen Mokhtar, an Egypt-born imam and political activist, operated the Web sites, which were based in Nevada and Connecticut. He works as the imam at the Masjid al-Huda mosque in New Brunswick. Mokhtar's lawyer denied that his client was a terrorist.

One of the men arrested in the United Kingdom on August 3 had computerized information connected to Ahmad.

In Ahmad's court appearance on August 6, U.S. government attorney Rosemary Fernandes said he had documents outlining the specific assignments of each ship, a sketch of the battle group's formations, and details of its movements on April 29, 2001. Other classified documents noted that the ships could be vulnerable to a small craft firing rocket-propelled grenades. She said Ahmad was in contact with an al Qaeda agent who worked within the battle group. He was identified as a reservist who is no longer in the armed forces.

Ahmad lived in southern London and worked at Imperial College. He had been arrested by British police in December 2003 and held for six days on suspicion of terrorism. He ran the militant organization Abu Khubayb.

Ahmad was indicted on October 6 by the U.S. attorney in Connecticut for purchasing bomb-making material and camouflage suits. The charges included conspiracy of provide material support to terrorists, laundering money for their cause, and conspiracy to kill or injure people in a foreign country. The affidavit sought his extradition. Court papers indicated that his apartment contained papers showing that in 1997–1998 he sought to purchase 5,000 pounds of fertilizer and large quantities of chemicals for someone possibly in Pakistan. He also purchased 100 camouflage suits from a Long Island, New York, firm and had them delivered to the United Kingdom. He visited the United States and returned to the United Kingdom with a Global Positioning System device and a bulletproof vest.

The UK court on March 2, 2005, gave U.S. lawyers a continuance to investigate whether Ahmad could be handed over to a U.S. military tribunal if extradited. John Hardy, a UK attorney representing the U.S. government, had argued that in 1998 Ahmad met in Phoenix with Yasser al-Jhani, a member of the Islamic Mujaheddin Militia, and other Islamic radicals with ties to bin

Laden. A UK judge ruled in May 2005 that he could be extradited to the United States. His family said they would appeal to the UK high court.

On November 16, 2005, Charles Clarke, the United Kingdom's senior-most law enforcement official, ordered Ahmad's extradition to the United States, where he faced U.S. charges of using the Internet to support al Qaeda, the Taliban, Chechen terrorists, and other Islamic extremists. On November 30, 2006, Lord Justice John Laws ruled that he and Haroon Rashid Aswat could be extradited.

Bakar Muhammad al-Ahmad: alias Abu-'Abdallah, a Syrian born in 1987 who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007. His father's phone number was 235276.

Fahim Ahmad: age 21, 1 of 17 people arrested on June 2, 2006, in nighttime raids in the Toronto suburbs. The 17 had a huge cache of explosives, including three tons of ammonium nitrate and a detonator made from a cell phone. They were planning to set off truck bombs at public targets (see "Shareef Abdelhaleen" entry).

Ahmad was charged in the explosives plot, with importing guns and ammunition, and with receiving terrorist training.

Haji Ahmad: spokesman for the Guardians of Jerusalem, Hebron Department, who on March 19, 1995, called the Associated Press in Sidon, Lebanon, to claim credit for a shooting attack that killed two Israelis and injured five on the No. 160 Egged bus at the Hazekhukhit junction in Hebron.

Jamal Mohammad Ahmad: alias of Jamal Mohammad Ahmad Ali al-Badawi.

Jamal Muhammad Abu Ahmad: member of a group opposed to Yasir Arafat who was arrested on August 15, 1978, from a house in Lahore, Pakistan, for suspected involvement in the August 5, 1978, attack on the Palestine Liberation

Organization (PLO) offices in Islamabad that killed four people in an attempted assassination of PLO representative Yusuf Abu Hantash. A Rawalpindi magistrate remanded him to police custody for 13 days.

Lohamad Ahmad: name on the passport of one of three Lebanese arrested on July 28, 1994, by Costa Rican police in David when they tried to cross the Panama–Costa Rica border with false passports. They were suspected of involvement in the suicide bombing of ALAS flight HP-1202, a twin-engine Brazilian-made Embraer on July 19, 1994, that killed 2 crew members and 19 passengers, including a dozen Israeli businessmen, shortly after the plane had left the Colón airport in Panama. The Partisans of God, believed to be a Hizballah cover name, claimed credit. They reportedly were freed in August 1994.

Mahmud Abed Ahmad: variant of Mahmud al-‘Abd Ahmad.

Mahmud al-‘Abd Ahmad: variant Mahmud Abed Ahmad. On May 12, 1987, the Fatah Revolutionary Council (Abu Nidal Organization) warned the United States not to extradite the Palestinian to Israel “under any circumstances, regardless of any legal pretext or agreement used as a justification to hunt down peaceful citizens and fighters.” The group also criticized Venezuela for extraditing him to the United States. On February 2, 1989, Judge Edward Korman of the Eastern District of New York ruled that the naturalized U.S. citizen and member of the Palestine Liberation Organization could be extradited to Israel to face charges of firebombing a bus and murdering its driver. The decision reversed an earlier federal magistrate’s ruling against extradition because the crime was a political offense. He had 30 days to appeal the ruling. The Abu Nidal Organization echoed its warning to the United States on September 30, 1989.

Mohammad Ahmad: identified on April 1, 1996, by Pakistani Interior Minister Babar in an address

to the National Assembly as having purchased the vehicle used in the November 19, 1995, truck bombing at the Egyptian embassy in Pakistan that killed 19 and wounded more than 80. Ahmad died in the attack.

Muhammad Ahmad: one of two Sudanese arrested in January 1996 in Lebanon, charged on February 7, 1996, with gathering information on Sudanese oppositionists and Egyptians as well as with contacting terrorist networks. They faced three years in prison if convicted of engaging in banned activities. They confessed to receiving money from the Sudanese consul in return for information about security measures around the Egyptian embassy.

Muhammad Yunis Ahmad: the deputy to Izzat Ibrahim Douri, he was charged by the Iraqi government with providing funding, leadership, and support to several insurgent groups. On February 14, 2005, he was named one of Iraq’s 29 most wanted insurgents; the government offered a \$1 million bounty. He was believed to be holed up in Syria.

Mustafa Ahmad: on May 7, 1991, the German magazine *Stern* alleged that he was responsible for setting off a West German Red Army Faction bomb at the Maison de France on August 25, 1983.

Mustafa Ibrahim Ahmad: alias Abu Zahra, an Iraqi sentenced in absentia to death by the Kuwaiti State Security Court in 1984 in connection with the December 12, 1983, truck bombing of the administrative building of the U.S. embassy in Kuwait, killing 4 people and injuring 59 (see “Abdil Husayn ‘Aziz ‘Abbas” entry).

Mustafa Muhammad Ahmad: alias Shaykh Saïid, Osama bin Laden’s financial chief. Some prosecutors believed he was Mustafa Ahmed al-Hawsawi, who was involved in the financing of the 9/11 attacks.

Nasir Muhammad 'Ali Hassan Ahmad: one of two drivers of a car bomb, killed when it exploded in Hilaly Street in Kuwait City on May 18, 1988.

Rawhi Talal Ahmad: one of three people who on February 25, 1994, stabbed two Russians with a penknife in Jordan. The trio fled when police arrived. On March 28, the trio was sent to the head of the preventive security section and later sent to the General Intelligence Directorate.

Salim Ahmad: alias of Isam Marqah.

Sayf Muhammad Ahmad: a Yemeni believed involved in placing a bomb found on Saudia flight 367, a B747 bound from Islamabad to Riyadh and Jeddah on November 24, 1989.

Tariq Anwar al-Sayyid Ahmad: alias Fathi, alias Amr al-Fatih, his U.S. assets were ordered frozen by President George W. Bush on September 24, 2001. The U.S. military said that he was a senior al Qaeda leader who was killed in late 2001.

Zia Ahmad: one of two Taliban gunmen on a motorcycle who, on November 15, 2003, shot to death Bettina Goislard, age 29, a French woman working for the UN high commissioner for refugees in Ghazni. Two men fired on her vehicle with a pistol. Her Afghan driver sustained gunshot wounds. Goislard had been in Ghazni since June 2002. She had also worked for the United Nations in Rwanda and Guinea. She was the first foreign UN worker to be killed in Afghanistan after the fall of the Taliban in November 2001. On February 10, 2004, a Kabul court convicted Abdul Nabi and Zia Ahmad of murdering her and sentenced them to death. The duo appealed.

Amien Ali Hassan al Ahmadi: variant of Amin 'Ali Hasan al-Ahmadi.

Amin 'Ali Hasan al-Ahmadi: variant Amien Ali Hassan al Ahmadi, alias Abu-Ahmad al-Samid, variant Abu Ahmad al Samed, a Saudi from

Madinah who was born on February 21, 1976, and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr on November 2, 2006, providing a passport, a watch, and 2,800 riyals. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-Hammam. His brother Muhammad's phone number was 0558665646; his brother Hasan's was 0504395380.

Jamil Ahmadi: a Palestinian arrested in connection with the April 26, 1985, bombing of the Geneva office of Libyan Arab Airlines; the bombing on the same date of the car of Ahmad Saqr, the Syrian chargé d'affaires to the United Nations; and the placement of a bomb in the car of 'Abd al'Wahab Barakat, a Syrian diplomat and a nephew of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. On March 19, 1985, he was convicted of carrying out the bombings and sentenced to nine years in prison. He admitted membership in the Martyrs of Tal Za'Tar organization.

Qari Yousef Ahmadi: Taliban Islamic militia spokesman who claimed credit for the December 12, 2006, suicide bombing of a governor's compound in southern Helmand, Afghanistan, that killed six policemen and two civilians.

Salih Bin Muhammad Nasir al-Ahmadi: alias Abu-Khubab al-Makki, a Saudi from Makkah-al-Jazirah who was born on March 5, 1981, and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on October 1, 2006, contributing two cell phones, 2,000 lira, and 474 riyals. His home phone number was 025233496; his sister's was 0507044593.

Saleh Bin Nasser Muhammad Nasser Al Ahmady: alias Abu Khibab Al Meccey, a Saudi from Mecca who was born on 29/4/1401 Hijra and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on ninth Ramadan 1427 Hijra (circa 2006), bringing 2,000 lira and 474 riyals. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Othman. His home phone number was 025233496; his sister's was 050744593.

Ahmed: one of the aliases given by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine to

the Japanese Red Army terrorists who machine-gunned passengers at Lod Airport in Tel Aviv on May 30, 1972, killing 28 people.

Ahmed: alias used by a contact of Lars Gule, a Norwegian claiming to be a journalist who was arrested on May 6, 1977, at Beirut's airport before boarding a Lebanese flight to Frankfurt, Germany, when 25 ounces of plastic explosives were found hidden in a book in his baggage. Detonators were also found. He said he obtained the explosives from a man named Ahmed in the Sabra district of Beirut.

Ahmed: on June 27, 2005, Nairobi Chief Magistrate Aggrey Muchelule said that the evidence was not strong enough to connect Kubwa Mohammed Seif, Said Saggat, Ahmed, and Salmin Mohammed Khamis to the November 2002 Kenya hotel bombing or the following attempt to shoot down a chartered Israeli plane. In summer 2003, the trio was charged with murder in the hotel bombing, but in November, the charges were reduced to conspiracy. On May 10, 2005, the prosecution had dropped two other counts linking the suspects to the August 7, 1998, bombing of the U.S. embassy and the 2003 plot to destroy the new U.S. embassy.

Ahmed: Yemen-based recruitment coordinator for al Qaeda in Iraq foreign fighters in 2007.

Ahmed the Egyptian: alias of Ahmad Muhammad Hamid Ali.

Ahmed the Tall: alias of Shaykh Ahmad Salim Suwaydan.

A. M. S. Ahmed: name given by one of three Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) hijackers of BOAC 775, a VC-10 flying from Bombay to London and diverted to Beirut on September 9, 1970. It went on to Zerka's Dawson's field near Amman. The hijackers joined in the demands of the other hijackers of planes on

September 6, 1970, who called for the release of hijacker Leila Khaled and others. The trio named their plane *Leila*. They were joined by three other PFLP members. The planes were destroyed by PFLP demolitions experts after being evacuated, causing a loss of \$20 million in the case of the plane.

Abu Ahmed: alias of Haithem Said.

Abu Ahmed: alias of 'Abd al-Aziz Awda.

Abu Ahmed: alias of Khalaf al Rashdan.

Ahmed Ahmed: alias of Ahmed Mohammed Hamed Ali.

Ahmed Ali Ahmed: alias Abu Omar, a leader of al Qaeda in Iraq who on May 18, 2008, was sentenced to death by the Iraqi Central Criminal Court for the February 29 kidnapping and murder of the Chaldean Catholic archbishop Paulos Faraj Rahho in Mosul.

Ahmed Farahat Ahmed: alias Abu al Walied, an Algerian from Waddy Sawef who was born on May 7, 1982, and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter on November 12, 2006, bringing a passport and \$300. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Jalal. His father's phone number was 21399150929; his brother's was 21374875750.

Ahmed J. Ahmed: name on an Iraqi passport of a Baghdad-based businessman who died when a 200-pound bomb he was trying to plant at a building housing the U.S. Information Services' Thomas Jefferson Library exploded prematurely in Manila on January 19, 1991. He entered Manila on December 8, 1990, and was scheduled to leave by January 13, 1991, but his stay was extended by the Immigration Bureau to February 13, 1991.

Ait-Ahmed: a leader of the National Liberation Front of Algeria in 1987.

Arin Ahmed: age 20, a Palestinian woman who intended to set off a suicide bomb against the rescuers of a suicide bombing on May 22, 2002, in Tel Aviv, but apparently had second thoughts. Ibrahim Sarachne and his wife, Irena Plitzik, drove her back to Bethlehem after hiding her explosive belt in a car. She was arrested in Beit Sahour.

Chalmouh Ahmed: one of four Islamic extremists who were hunted down and shot to death by police after they, on March 28, 1994, assassinated Konstatin Kukushkin, a driver at the Russian embassy, and the senior Algerian diplomat Belkacem Touati, in front of his wife and children in Bordj el Kiffan.

Fadl Abu Ahmed: alias of 'Abd al-Aziz Awda.

Fayez Ahmed: on June 25, 2001, he opened a bank account at the Standard Chartered Bank in Dubai, which the 9/11 terrorists used to move funds between al Qaeda and the hijacking teams. Ahmed entered the United States days later. A month later, he turned over control of the account to Mustafa Ahmed al-Hawsawi, who shipped credit and ATM cards to Ahmed in Florida.

Javed Ahmed: one of seven individuals sentenced to life in prison on March 13, 1991, by a special antiterrorism court in Lahore, Pakistan, for the December 19, 1990, murder of Sadiq Ganji, an Iranian diplomat who headed the Iranian Cultural Center in Lahore. Ahmed remained at large.

Kafeel Ahmed: alias Khalid Ahmed.

Khalid Ahmed: variant Kafeel Ahmed, an individual who was burned when he doused himself with gasoline after crashing his flaming SUV into the entrance of the Glasgow airport in Scotland on June 30, 2007. He was hospitalized at the Royal Alexandra Hospital in critical condition, with burns to 90 percent of his body. He was born in Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, where his father

worked as a doctor. The family soon moved back to Iraq. He obtained his medical degree at Baghdad University Medical School in 2004 (other reports said Mosul, Iraq, in 1993). He registered to practice in the United Kingdom in 2004. He worked as an aeronautical engineer in Bangalore from December 2005 to August 2006 for Infotech Enterprises, which has contracts with Boeing, Airbus, and other aviation firms. He died from his burns on August 2, 2007.

Mohamed Ahmed: variant of Ahmed Abdellatif Sherif Mohamed.

Mourad Si-Ahmed: leader of the Armed Islamic Group killed by Algerian security forces in Algiers in February 1994.

Muhammad Youssef Ahmed: alias Abu Haffes, a Libyan born in 1984 who joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr in 2007, contributing his passport, a watch, and \$100. His recruitment coordinator was Mouzzah, whom he knew through a friend who conducted missions in Iraq. He drove to Syria via Egypt and Jordan. While in Syria, he met the Iraqis Essa, Ahmed, and Fisel. A friend's phone number was 00218295312779.

Munir Ibrahim Ahmed: a Karachi, Pakistan-based Saudi businessman whom Pakistani authorities said had financed Ramzi Ahmad Yusuf.

Mustafa Mahmud Said Ahmed: alias Said Ahmed, alias Saleh Aben Alahales. In 1994, al Qaeda sent Ahmed to open a Nairobi branch of Osama bin Laden's Taba Investment Company. He later was one of the bombers of the U.S. embassy in Tanzania on August 7, 1998. On September 21, 1998, the Egyptian was charged in a Dar es Salaam courtroom with 11 counts of murder. The resident magistrate Amiri Maneto disallowed bail. October 5 was set as the trial date. Ahmed, heavyset and bearded, said that he was in Arusha, in northern Tanzania, on the day of the bombing. He carried passports from Yemen, Congo,

and Iraq. On March 16, 2000, Tanzania dropped charges and him and deported him.

Mustafa Muhammad Ahmed: alias of Sa'd al-Sharif, Osama bin Laden's Saudi brother-in-law and financial chief.

Nasser K. Ahmed: age 39, an Egyptian accused by the FBI of being a terrorist. On November 29, 1999, Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) officials withdrew their request that Attorney General Janet Reno overturn a judge's order to release him. He was released after spending three and a half years in a New York jail. He was incarcerated on the basis of classified evidence linking him to Sheikh Abd-al-Rahman, who led the conspiracy to bomb the UN headquarters. He had served as Abd-al-Rahman's interpreter. The INS still intended to move to deny his asylum request and have him deported.

Rabei Osman el-Sayed Ahmed: age 33, aliases Mohamed the Egyptian and Mohamed Abdul Hadi Fayad. On June 8, 2004, police in Belgium and Italy arrested 17 individuals, including Ahmed, with suspected links to al Qaeda who were believed involved in the March 11, 2004, al Qaeda bombing of commuter trains in Spain that killed 200 and wounded 2,000. An Italian prosecutor said that Ahmed provided U.S. officials with transcripts of phone calls, including one in which Ahmed mentioned a woman ready to carry out a chemical attack in the United States. Ahmed was arrested with the Palestinian man he was staying with, Yahia Payumi. Defense attorney Viviana Bossi represented them. Milan's *Corriere della Sera* newspaper said that they were planning an attack against a NATO base in Belgium. In an intercepted phone conversation between Ahmed and one of the Belgian-based detainees, Ahmed asked about the Paris metro and security there.

Ahmed was a former army explosives expert who conducted training courses at al Qaeda camps in Afghanistan. He was in Spain in 2003

and in touch with the ringleader, Sarhane Ben Abdelmajid Fakheth, who blew himself up in the Leganes apartment. Ahmed recruited Fakheth at a Madrid mosque and may have supplied the explosives expertise. He was traced to Italy via intercepted phone calls. Spain requested extradition, where he would face 190 counts of murder, 1,430 counts of attempted murder, and 4 counts of terrorism. A Palestinian and a Jordanian arrested in Belgium were known lieutenants of Ahmed and were believed involved in the March 11, 2004, al Qaeda bombings of commuter trains in Madrid. Police believed Ahmed and Fakheth were in a house in Morata de Tajuña where the bombs were made. On December 1, 2004, Italy's top appeals court informed Spain's high court that it had approved the extradition of Ahmed, who was being held in the Voghera prison near Milan.

On April 7, 2006, an Italian investigator said that Ahmed also had indoctrinated young people in Spain and advocated martyrdom. The defendant denied a connection with the Madrid attacks.

He was indicted on April 11, 2006, by the Spanish judge Juan del Olmo for membership in a terrorist group, murder, and attempted murder.

On November 6, 2006, a court in Milan found Ahmed guilty of conspiracy to participate in international terrorist activities and sentenced him to ten years in prison. Yahya Ragheh, age 23, whom Ahmed was training to become a suicide bomber, received five years. The Italian attorney Luca D'Auria represented Ahmed. On November 17, 2006, Ahmed was extradited to Madrid for a trial to begin in March 2007. A Spanish court cleared him of all March 11-related charges on October 31, 2007, but he remained in an Italian jail, serving eight years on charges of membership in a terrorist organization. He was represented in Madrid by attorney Endika Zulueta.

Ruhal Ahmed: one of five UK citizens whom the United States had held at Guantánamo Bay on suspicion of terrorism and support to the Taliban who were deported to the United Kingdom

on March 9, 2004. He was one of four who were immediately arrested on arrival in the UK on suspicion of involvement in the commission, preparation, or instigation of acts of terrorism. He was released after questioning the next day.

Said Ahmed: alias of Mustafa Mahmud Said Ahmed.

Atilla Ahmet: an aide of the radical British cleric Abu Hamza al-Masri. On October 10, 2007, he pleaded guilty in London to soliciting murder in connection with a plot to organize terrorist training camps in the United Kingdom.

Hamed Ahmidam: a Moroccan who on March 29, 2004, was charged with collaborating with a terrorist organization in connection with the March 11, 2004, al Qaeda bombings of commuter trains in Madrid that killed 200 and wounded 2,000.

Jamal Ahmidan: alias the Chinese, the suspected Moroccan operational commander of the al Qaeda terrorists who on March 11, 2004, bombed several commuter trains in Madrid, killing 200 and wounding 2,000. Possibly the same individual as Hamed Ahmidam. Ahmidan died on April 3, 2004, when Madrid police in the Leganés suburb cornered him and six other terrorist suspects in their safe house. After a two-hour gun battle, the terrorists set off bombs in their apartment. Police said on April 7 that the dead terrorists had planned another major attack in Madrid, possibly during Easter, and possibly against Jewish sites. Police found 200 copper detonators, 22 pounds of Goma-2 Eco explosives, money, and other evidence of plans in the apartment debris. One document mentioned a Jewish cemetery and cultural center in a mountain town 20 miles northwest of Madrid. The body of one terrorist was found near a swimming pool with two kilograms of explosives strapped around his mutilated body. The next day, police cordoned

off the area and evacuated a nearby building after they found a backpack filled with explosives and a detonator.

Syed Talha Ahsan: an owner of the defunct jihad Web site www.azzam.com who faced extradition to the United States from the United Kingdom as of early March 2007.

Jamal Ahshoush: variant of Jamal Ahshush.

Jamal Ahshush: variant Jamal Ahshoush, alias Abu-Zayd, variant Abu Zayed, a Moroccan from Tatwan who was born on July 12, 1978, and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on October 10, 2006, contributing \$100 and a watch. His recruitment coordinator was Sa'd. His brother's phone number was 0021272112854; that of another relative was 60306805.

Hamid Aich: age 34, an Algerian that police in Canada, Ireland, and the United States said on January 21, 2000, was wanted for questioning. He had shared an apartment in a Vancouver suburb with Abdelmajid Dahoumane, one of the suspects in the millennium bomb plot by Algerian Islamic extremists.

Abu Aisha: alias of Fazul Abdallah Muhammad.

Dareen Abu Aisheh: age 21, on February 27, 2002, she rode in a car to a military checkpoint near the West Bank settlement of Modi'in and set off explosives wrapped around her body, killing two Palestinians and two Israelis and killing herself. She had approached two Islamic groups to serve as a suicide bomber but was turned down, once because she was a woman. The secular al-Aqsa Martyrs' Brigade gave her the explosives. She was an English major at Al-Najah University in Nablus, near her home of Beit Wazan. She was active on the student council and in Hamas (which was the group that turned down her suicide offer). She was depressed and angry over the death of her cousin, Safwad, who had blown himself up

at a Tel Aviv bus station in January. Her parents believed she snapped at the news of the wounding of a pregnant woman at an Israeli military checkpoint on February 25. She left behind a suicide note that mentioned the death 17 months earlier of Mohammed Dura, a boy shot dead by Israeli soldiers while walking with his father in Gaza.

Mohammad Ahmad Ajaj: a Palestinian refugee who sought asylum in the United States and who, on May 5, 1993, was placed in a cell attached to the U.S. attorney's office in Manhattan. He was in jail at the time of the February 26, 1993, bombing of the World Trade Center (WTC) in which 7 people were killed and more than 1,000 wounded. He was serving six months for entering the United States from Pakistan with a false Swedish passport identifying him as Khurram Khan. He entered the United States illegally at John F. Kennedy International Airport on September 1, 1992, carrying 12 bomb-making and chemical manuals. Two manuals bore the fingerprints of Ramzi Ahmed Yusuf. Ajaj was released on March 1 but rearrested on March 9, 1993, and held at the Metropolitan Correctional Facility in lower Manhattan. He was represented by attorney Lynne Stewart, who said that he had applied for asylum in 1991. Israel said he had been a member of Fatah and later joined the Palestinian Islamic Jihad, training at a jihad camp in Pakistan. On May 7, 1993, he was named at a detention hearing in Manhattan's U.S. district court as the sixth suspect in the WTC conspiracy. He was ordered held without bail. He was indicted on May 19, 1993. On May 26, he was named in an eight-count indictment for planning and carrying out the WTC attack. He pleaded not guilty on May 28, 1993. The trial began in September 1993. On March 4, 1994, after five days of deliberation, the jury found him guilty on all counts of conspiracy, explosives charges, and assault. On May 24, 1994, the U.S. district judge Kevin Duffy sentenced him to 240 years in prison, a life term calculated by adding the life expectancy of each person killed in the blast, plus 30 years for 2 other counts.

Sayyid 'Ajami: one of seven fundamentalists with terrorist connections who were arrested on September 27, 1998, in London under the immigration law.

Akram 'Ajjuri: believed to be the mastermind in the case of two masked gunmen who, on February 4, 1990, intercepted a Safaja Tours bus on the Ismailia–Cairo desert road, where they fired automatic weapons and threw four grenades, killing 10 people and injuring 19. Cairo's *al-Ahali* newspaper reported that he had earlier been charged in an attack on the former Interior Minister General Hasan Abu Basha but was freed when the true attackers were arrested. He was charged in absentia with smuggling arms via Sinai. He was affiliated with the Palestinian Islamic Jihad group led by Rajab 'Arafat.

Fahd 'Abd-al-'Aziz 'Abdallah al-'Ajlani: variant Fahid Abd Al Aziz Abd Allah Al A'Ajlan, alias Miqdam al-Najdi, variant Miqdam al-Najdi, a Saudi clerk from Riyadh who was born on October 22, 1982, and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on November 12, 2006, to conduct a martyrdom operation. He contributed a passport, 21,500 lira, \$763, a watch, and a mobile phone. His recruitment coordinator was Abu 'Abdallah Makbal, variant Abu Abd Allah Mukbel. His phone numbers were 0504198424 and 0564301510; his brother's was 505217989.

Abdullah Saleh al Ajmi: age 29, born in Al-madi, Kuwait, he set off a suicide bomb in Mosul near a police patrol. His was one of three suicide bombings of that day that killed a total of 7 people, including 2 police officers, and wounded 28 others. He had been released from Guantánamo to Kuwait in November 2005. He had been flown to Guantánamo from Bagram Air Base in Afghanistan on January 17, 2002, after being detained at Tora Bora. He had been accused of being a Taliban fighter. He was represented in April 2002 by Shearman and Sterling LLP, which represented a dozen Kuwaiti detainees. In 2004 in *Rasul v. Bush*, the U.S. Supreme court ruled in

favor of the group's habeas corpus petition. He was tried in a Kuwaiti court in May 2006 but was released when acquitted of membership in al Qaeda and of raising money for the group. He had traveled from Kuwait via Syria to Iraq. He recorded a long martyrdom video, calling on others to join the suicide bombers: "Whoever can join them and execute a suicide operation, let him do so. By god, it will be a mortal blow. The Americans complain much about it. By God, in Guantánamo, all their talk was about explosives and whether you make explosives. It is as if explosives were hell to them." Numerous pundits noted that the Guantánamo detainees still posed a threat of terrorist recidivism if released.

The bombing was the first suicide bombing in Iraq linked to a former Guantánamo detainee. The Defense Intelligence Agency claimed that three dozen of the about 500 former Guantánamo prisoners were confirmed to have returned or suspected of having returned to terrorism. His Guantánamo prisoner number was 220.

Prosecutors had opposed his release from Guantánamo because he had deserted the Kuwaiti army to join the Afghan jihad; had been supplied with grenades by the Taliban; had admitted fighting for the Taliban; had been captured in an area frequented by bin Laden; had demonstrated "aggressive" behavior in Guantánamo; and was a threat to the United States and its allies.

Ali Nasser Ajmi: age 30, a Kuwaiti soldier sentenced on June 28, 2004, by a Kuwaiti criminal court to 15 years in jail for shooting at U.S. soldiers and expatriate workers in December 2003. His attorney planned an appeal. Ajmi attacked two U.S. military convoys outside Kuwait City, slightly injuring four soldiers, and fired on a bus carrying Asian and Arab workers near Shuaiba port, wounding five people.

Ali Ajouri: age 23, an al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade leader who had dispatched the two suicide bombers who on July 17, 2002, set off explosives outside the 24-hour Sunflower Seed Center convenience store on a busy walkway in a

working-class Tel Aviv immigrant neighborhood, killing 5 people, including a Romanian and 2 Chinese, and injuring 40, including a Romanian. Israeli authorities were not able to find him in a raid on his family home in Tel, south of Nablus, on July 19, 2002. Israeli authorities ordered Ajouri's brother Kifah and a sister, Intizar, age 26, banished to the Gaza Strip because they had provided him with refuge and food. (There was some question in the press as to whether Kifah had been banished. His wife was pregnant with the couple's third child. He had been ordered banished but had appealed.) On August 6, after a three-hour gunfight involving tanks and AH-64 Apache helicopter gunships, Israeli forces shot Ajouri dead. Later that day, the Israeli Supreme Court upheld the military's right to demolish homes of Palestinians accused of terrorist attacks without warning family members, throwing out the appeals of 44 Palestinian families. On September 3, the Israeli High Court of Justice ruled that in "extreme cases" the government can banish to the Gaza Strip relatives of West Bank Palestinians involved in attacks. It refused to give the government blanket approval but upheld a military court's decision to banish Intizar and Kifah Ajouri. Israel said Ali had dispatched two suicide bombers to a pedestrian mall in Tel Aviv. It found that Intizar sewed explosive belts and Kifah hid Ajouri from authorities and served as a lookout while Ajouri moved explosives. The government banished Intizar and Kifah to the Gaza Strip the next day.

Zuhair Akache: variant Zuhair Yousof Akasha alias Captain Mamoud, he fired into a car near Hyde Park in London on April 10, 1977, and killed Qadi Abdullah Ali Hajri, the deputy chief of the North Yemen Supreme Court, who had served as his nation's prime minister from 1972 to 1974; his wife, Fatimah; and Abdullah Ali Hammami, a minister in North Yemen's embassy. Akache escaped into a subway station. He reportedly took an Iraqi Airways jet to Baghdad within five hours. He next surfaced as the leader of the October 13, 1977, Lufthansa hijacking, when he died in a shootout with the German rescue squad.

Special Operations of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP-SO) said that he was the hijackers' leader, although other reports credited a Dutch citizen. Akache's fingerprints matched those of Hajri's killer. The PFLP-SO said that he was a Palestinian refugee born in 1954 in a Lebanese camp. He had received aviation engineering training in London. His false Iranian passport was registered with the name Ali Hyderi.

Omar Akawi: variant Akkawi, age 44, a lieutenant colonel in the Palestinian naval police, part of the Palestinian Transportation Ministry, who captained the *Karine*, a cargo ship that Israeli navy commanders boarded on January 3, 2002, in the Red Sea. They found 50 tons of weapons, including Katyusha rockets, antitank missiles, mortars, mines, and sniper rifles, believed to have originated in Iran and to be headed for the Palestinian Authority. The weapons were in quantities banned by the 1993 Oslo peace agreement. Israel said interrogation of the 13 crewmen determined that the arms smuggling was coordinated by Lebanese Hizballah. Akawi said that Adel Awadallah oversaw the operation. On October 18, 2004, the Erez Military Court in Israel convicted Akawi of trafficking in weapons and sentenced him to 25 years in prison.

Akbar: one of three Afghans arrested on April 15, 1981, by Afghan authorities as they were attempting to smuggle two bombs and four revolvers onto a Bakhtar Afghan Airlines B727 scheduled to fly from Qandahar to Kabul, hoping to divert it to Quetta, Pakistan. The government said the hijackers belonged to the Islamic Society of Afghanistan.

Gholam 'Abbas 'Ali Akbar: an Iranian arrested by Kuwaiti police on January 12, 1985, for plotting to set fire to the Kuwaiti information complex and for distributing subversive literature.

Hasan Sayyid Muhammad Sayyid 'Ali Akbar: alias Sayyid Hasan Fatimi, arrested on February

8, 1987, in connection with several arsons on January 19, 1987, against the al-Mukawa oil complex in Kuwait. On April 4, 1987, the state security court opened the trial of 16 Kuwaitis, 12 of whom were arrested following the arsons. On June 6, 1987, Akbar was sentenced to ten years in prison.

Sukru Akbayrak: arrested on August 7, 1979, by Turkish authorities for assisting the four Red Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution in their takeover of the Egyptian embassy in Ankara on July 13, 1979. Police found at the hideout a Kalashnikov rifle, 20 knives, 150 rounds of ammunition, a bulletproof vest, and 2 handheld radio receivers.

Rachid Oulad Akcha: a Moroccan immigrant believed to have used the alias Abu Dujan al Af-gani in claiming credit on behalf of al Qaeda for the March 11, 2004, multiple train bombings in Madrid that killed more than 200 people and injured 2,000.

'Abd-al-Karim al-Nadi 'Abd-al-Akhir: said by the Ethiopian Supreme State Security Prosecution on August 7, 1995, to have trained in the al-Kamp and Kangu camps in Khartoum with two of the nine Egyptian Islamic Group gunmen who on June 25, 1995, fired on the armored limousine of the Egyptian president Hosni Mubarak in Addis Ababa.

Ali Abdollahzadeh Kosh Akhlagh: an Iranian arrested by the French Directorate of National Security counterintelligence service on September 22, 1986, while he was carrying 15 kilograms of explosives, 30 detonators, and a gun in a forest near Châlons-sur-Marne. He was charged with associating with criminal elements and explosives violations. The explosives might have been stolen from a Swedish army depot.

Yacine Akhnouche: age 27, a French citizen of Algerian origin and one of three Islamic militants arrested on February 4, 2002, in Paris for plotting

to attack the Strasbourg cathedral. He said he had visited al Qaeda camps during three trips to Afghanistan. In 2000 in Afghanistan, he met Zacarias Moussaoui and Richard Reid. In his 1998 visit to Afghanistan, he met Ahmed Ressam. He also implicated Abu Doha, jailed in the United Kingdom, for the Strasbourg cathedral plot. He also mentioned Abu Zubaydah, the military operations chief of al Qaeda, and Abu Jafar, possibly Abu Jafar al-Jaziri, the late al Qaeda financier and logistics chief.

Ayat Akhras: age 18, female al-Aqsa Martyrs' Brigades suicide bomber from the Dheisheh refugee camp near Bethlehem who on March 29, 2002, set off an explosive in a Jerusalem supermarket in Kiryat HaYovel, killing 2 Israelis and injuring 31. Ghazi Algosaiibi, the Saudi ambassador to the United Kingdom, wrote a poem praising her and other Palestinian suicide bombers.

Mohammed Akhtar: age 30, one of five Pakistanis who arrived in Sharm el-Sheikh from Cairo on July 5, 2005, wanted for questioning in the July 23, 2005, bombing of the resort area of Sharm el-Sheikh on the Red Sea, killing at least 88 people and injuring 119.

Jamal Akkal: age 24, a Gaza-born Canadian citizen whom Israeli authorities arrested in the Gaza Strip on November 1, 2003. He was charged with conspiring to commit manslaughter. On November 24, 2004, he pleaded guilty to planning attacks on Israelis in North America, and a military court sentenced him to four years in prison. He planned to attack Israeli officials traveling in the United States and to bomb Jewish targets in North America.

'Abd al-Razzaq 'Akkam: one of five alleged Iraqi agents and members of the October 17 Movement for the Liberation of the Syrian People arrested by Syria in connection with the multiple bombings of public buses in Syria on April 16, 1986, which killed 27 people and wounded 100. The five were

tried and convicted, and executed on August 24, 1987.

Majid al-'Akkawi: identified by the *al-Sharq* newspaper of Doha, Qatar, on March 19, 1993, as a member of the Abu Nidal Organization's Central Committee and deputy commander of the People's Army in northern Lebanon.

Omar Akkawi: variant of Omar Akawi.

Musa Akmet: age 47, charged on September 11, 2006, in the United Kingdom with illegal possession of a 16 mm mini-flare launcher. He and Mustafa Abdullah were accused of possessing "a record containing information of a kind likely to be useful to a person committing an act of terrorism."

Akram: alias of Pierre Rizq.

Akram: Libya-based recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007.

'Akramah: alias of Fahd Bin-Khalaf Bin-Salih al-'Utayyi.

Murad Aksali: alias of Qaddura Muhammad abd al-Hamid.

Salih 'Abd-al-Al: an Algerian whom the Jordanian prosecutor said had joined the Islamic Jihad, Al-Aqsa Battalions, by August 1992.

Saber Farahat Abu Ala: a Cairo singer who on October 26, 1993, shot at diners in the coffee shop of the Semiramis InterContinental Hotel on the Nile, killing two Americans and a French citizen and wounding an American, a Syrian, an Italian, and two Egyptians. He was immediately apprehended. He was placed in a mental institution and, as of December 1994, had not been tried. He had been expelled from the national service in 1989 for being mentally unfit. He claimed that he was protesting against Serbian aggression in Bosnia and Herzegovina. On December 3, 1994,

Egyptian authorities acknowledged that he was a Muslim militant terrorist.

Allal Alaeddin: on October 31, 1990, the Paris appeals court reduced his prison sentence from eight years to five years for being an accomplice in a bombing wave in Paris in September 1986. The court added a ten-year ban on entering France.

Saleh Aben Alahales: alias of Mustafa Mahmud Said Ahmed.

Zayid Alali: variant Zayid al-'Ali, an individual who carried a Kuwaiti passport and was one of two gunmen who shot to death Yusuf el Sebai, editor of the Egyptian newspaper *Al Ahram*, at the Hilton Hotel in Nicosia, Cyprus, on February 18, 1978 (see "Riyad Samir al-Ahad" entry).

Nabil Alam: alias of Nabil Ferlaghi, a Syrian Socialist Nationalist Party official believed by the Phalangist Party to have been the mastermind of the bombing on September 14, 1982, in East Beirut, Lebanon, that killed president-elect Bashir Gemayel and 8 others and wounded at least 50 people. Alam escaped to Syria.

'Imad al-'Alami: head of the Hamas bureau in Tehran, Iran, in December 1994, who in mid-1995 was being considered as a replacement for Abu Marzook, a prominent financier.

Imad Khalil al-Alami: a member of Hamas's political bureau in Damascus, and possibly the same individual as 'Imad al-'Alami. On August 22, 2003, President George W. Bush froze his assets and called on allies to join him by cutting off European sources of donations to Hamas.

Samar Alami: a female Lebanese engineer detained on March 22, 1995, in the United Kingdom under the Prevention of Terrorism Act on suspicion of the July 26, 1994, car bombing of the Israeli embassy in London, which injured 14 people. She was due to appear in court the next day. She posted an \$800,000 cash bail and property

pledges in April 1994. Alami was rearrested after police found weapons hidden in a London apartment she sometimes occupied.

Alamgir: variant of Mohammed Alam Gir.

Abdurahman Alamoudi: age 51, a naturalized U.S. citizen born in Eritrea and founder of the American Muslim Foundation and the American Muslim Council. London police arrested him on August 16, 2003, when they found \$340,000 in undeclared cash in his luggage as he was preparing to travel to Damascus. He was freed after forfeiting the cash. He said an unidentified Libyan official gave him the money in a London hotel room.

The U.S. authorities arrested Alamoudi on September 28, 2003, as he attempted to enter the United States. He was charged on September 30, 2003, with illegally accepting money from Libya to influence U.S. policy and with funding terrorists in the United States and abroad. Federal prosecutors said \$340,000 he was carrying when arrested in August 2003 in London "was intended for delivery in Damascus to one or more of the terrorists or terrorist organizations active in Syria," such as al Qaeda, Hizballah, Islamic Resistance Movement (Hamas), and Palestinian Islamic Jihad. The U.S. district court in Alexandria, Virginia, was told that he had also given four checks for several hundred dollars each to pay the "salary" of Patrice Lumumba Ford. Two other checks paid the utilities of Ahmed Bilal. Alamoudi obtained his U.S. citizenship in 1996; prosecutors said it was fraudulently obtained, as he had lied on his immigration application.

On October 23, 2003, he was indicted on charges of money laundering and fraud. The 18-count indictment said he assisted al Qaeda, Hamas, and other terrorists, and that he took hundreds of thousands of dollars from Libya and attempted to hide its origin and purpose. He was held without bond. A charity he sent \$160,000 to was implicated in the foiled December 2000 millennium plot by al Qaeda to bomb Los Angeles International Airport and the Seattle Space Needle. The government said he had been in contact

with eight known terrorists. A bail hearing was set for October 29. His trial was later set for August 2004. Charges included taking money from a nation designated a terrorist patron, attempting to launder money, and lying to officials when he denied Hamas ties.

In mid-June 2004, the *Washington Post* and *New York Times* reported that Alamoudi, who was being held in an Alexandria jail on 34 counts of money smuggling, had claimed that the Libyan leader Mu'ammār al-Qadhafī intended to use the money to finance the assassination of the Saudi leader Crown Prince Abdullah. The *Post* said that the Libyan intelligence colonel Mohamed Ismael, who was in Saudi custody, corroborated his story. Alamoudi said he met twice with Qadhafī in May and June of 2003 regarding the plot, which was to involve the use of small arms or rocket-propelled grenades. Ismael then traveled to Egypt, where he was arrested. On November 27, 2003, Saudi authorities arrested Ismael's confederates at a Mecca hotel, where they were waiting for cash payments from their Libyan handlers.

U.S. officials were quoted that Saad Faqih, a radical Saudi dissident in London, was involved. He admitted that he had known Alamoudi for years.

On July 30, 2004, Alamoudi pleaded guilty to illegally moving cash from Libya and to involvement in the assassination plot with two Saudi dissidents—Mohammad Massari and Saad Faqih. He said he obtained nearly \$1 million from Libya. Two other guilty pleas covered charges of tax violations and lying on his immigration form. He faced 23 years in prison; without a plea bargain, he would have faced life. Alamoudi lost his U.S. citizenship with the plea and signed a deportation order. On October 15, the U.S. district judge Claude M. Hilton sentenced Alamoudi to the maximum 23-year prison term.

On July 15, 2005, the Department of the Treasury said that Alamoudi had raised money for al Qaeda in the United States. The Treasury's memo also added to its list of terror supporters the Movement for Islamic Reform in Arabia, a London-based group headed by Saad Faqih,

whom Alamoudi had contacted during the assassination plot.

Abdulaziz Alangari: a Saudi arrested in New York City and later released. He was initially held as a possible grand jury witness in the 9/11 case.

Hilal Jaber Alassiri: one of three Saudi members of al Qaeda who were planning to attack U.S. and British warships in the Strait of Gibraltar. They were arrested by Moroccan police in May 2002. Two of the Saudis were married to Moroccans. They had arrived in Morocco in late January via Lahore, Pakistan, and either Qatar or Abu Dhabi. He was arrested at Casablanca airport with fellow Saudi Zuher Hilal Mohamed al Tbaiti and two Moroccan women. The detainees had \$10,000 in a case. They led authorities to Abdallah M'Sefer Ali al Ghamdi in another Moroccan city. The trio told authorities that after they had obtained the boats to use in the attack, a logistics team would bring in explosives and weapons, and a third suicide team would conduct the operations. While in Afghanistan, Tbaiti and Alassiri had committed themselves to conduct eventual suicide operations. Moroccan authorities said the terrorists had also planned but later aborted a local attack as well. They were arraigned in a Moroccan court on June 17, 2002, when prosecutors said that the trio had tried to recruit locals to al Qaeda, had considered blowing up a café in central Marrakech, and had plotted a suicide attack against the local bus company. Alassiri argued against killing fellow Muslims, but Tbaiti said it was "justified by the nobleness of the operation." On February 21, 2003, a Moroccan court sentenced the three men to ten-year sentences for criminal conspiracy, use of false documents, and illegal stay in Morocco. They were acquitted of attempted sabotage and attempted homicide, according to defense attorney Khalil Idrissi.

Sayyid 'Ali Ja'far Shabar 'Alawi: on June 26, 1996, the Bahrain State Security Court acquitted him on charges in connection with the February 11, 1996, bombing of the Diplomat Hotel in

Manama; the January 17, 1996, bombing of Le Royal Méridien hotel; and the bombing of two branches of the Bahrain Corporation for International Shipping and Trade located in the Diplomatic Quarter.

Tzalah Alawi: provided the safe house in an Arab village just beyond the Jerusalem walls for Hamdi Ahmed Koraan, a member of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine who on October 17, 2001, shot to death Rehavam Zeevi, age 75, Israel's right-wing minister of tourism. Alawi was arrested.

Hassan Alawiyeih: a member of the Revolutionary Action Organization (RAO) imprisoned in Iraq whose release the RAO demanded following the December 25, 1986, hijacking of Iraqi Airways flight 163, a B737 flying from Baghdad to Amman and diverted to Arar, Saudi Arabia, where it crashed, killing 65 people, according to Iraqi news.

Mohammed Hassan Alayan: one of six Lebanese suspected of involvement in the March 17, 1992, car bombing at the Israeli embassy in Buenos Aires that killed 29 and injured 252, and in the July 18, 1994, bombing of the Argentine-Israeli Mutual Aid Association facility in Buenos Aires. He was arrested on January 30, 1995, in Paraguay. Three of the detainees expressed pro-Hizballah sentiments but denied involvement. They were charged with drug trafficking, violating immigration law, and illegally possessing weapons. Argentina requested extradition on February 24, 1995, for stockpiling explosives and combat weapons on an island in the Tigre Delta. Extradition was approved on July 14, 1995.

Ibrahim Abu Alba: leader of the Palestinian Democratic Front's military wing in northern Gaza who was wanted by Israel for attempts to infiltrate Israel and launch attacks. He was involved in the infiltration of Netiv Ha'asara on August 25, 2007, in which three Israeli soldiers were slightly injured by terrorists who were wearing uniforms

and carrying explosives. The two terrorists were killed. Alba died in a missile attack by an Israeli drone in Beit Hanoun on April 16, 2008.

Muhamud Subhi Albal'us: a Palestinian refugee from southern Lebanon and one of six Arabs arrested in Lebanon on March 15, 1974, after they attempted to smuggle arms and explosives in food containers and luggage aboard a KLM B747 en route from Amsterdam to Tokyo via Beirut. Reports claimed they were from the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the Arab National Youth Organization for the Liberation of Palestine.

Musbah al-Albani: a Libyan undercover as a diplomatic courier who on March 25, 1986, took seven hand grenades, three pistols, and two sub-machine guns to West Berlin in a Libyan People's Bureau official car. He lived in East Berlin. The weapons were stowed in the apartment of Imad Salim Mahmud: a Lebanese residing in West Berlin.

Ali A. Albanna: age 29, nephew of Mohammed Albanna. Both were arrested in Buffalo, New York, on December 17, 2002, on allegations of involvement in the unauthorized transfer of \$50 million to Yemen via *hawalas* (informal financial houses) in violation of the U.S.A. Patriot Act.

Mohammed Albanna: age 51, owner of Queen City Cigarettes and Candy Company, arrested in Buffalo, New York, on December 17, 2002, on allegations of involvement in the unauthorized transfer of \$50 million to Yemen via *hawalas* (informal financial houses) in violation of the U.S.A. Patriot Act. He is a leader of the Yemeni community in Lackawanna, New York. He is the uncle of Jaber Elbaneh, an unindicted coconspirator in the case of the six men from Lackawanna who were indicted in October on charges of providing material support to al Qaeda. Also arrested were two members of his family: Ali A. Albanna, age 29, and Ali Taher Elbaneh, age 52, also of Lackawanna. Mohammed Albanna faced five years in prison.

The trio pleaded not guilty. He was charged with sending \$487,000 to Yemen since October without proper permits. On January 8, 2004, he was charged with illegally sending \$3.5 million to Yemen from his store. The charges superseded 2002 charges that accused him of illegally sending \$500,000 to Yemen. He was accused of violating the U.S.A. Patriot Act. On January 12, he pleaded not guilty.

Tarek Abdelhamid Albasti: age 29, an Egyptian American arrested in Evansville, Indiana, and held as of November 2001 by federal officials in investigations of the 9/11 attacks. By November 2002, he had been released and did not testify before any grand jury.

Ahmad Al-Akhader Nasser Albidani: born in Yemen in 1977, the FBI announced on February 11, 2002, he was planning a terrorist attack in the United States or on U.S. interests in Yemen.

Shaker Salem Albieshi: alias Abu Zer al Ta'affi, a Saudi from al Ta'aff who was born on 29/5/1407 Hijra and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on October 25, 2006, bringing 1,500 riyals, a passport, and a watch. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Ahmed. His phone number was 027382727.

Kamel Albred: age 33, an Iraqi who was among 21 men in seven states indicted in October 2001 for fraudulently obtaining commercial driver's licenses to haul hazardous materials.

Hasan Saddiq Faseh Alddin: (possibly a mis-transliteration of Aladdin) a Saudi believed to have roomed with a friend of two of the 9/11 hijackers, he was arrested in the United States on immigration charges on May 27, 2004.

Tahir Ibrihim Aletwei: age 30, a Jordanian graduate student at the University of Texas at Arlington who on January 31, 2003, was arrested and charged with immigration violations, subjecting to deportation. He was ordered deported on February 7 after he acknowledged that he had

considered becoming a suicide bomber if the United States invaded Iraq. He told immigration judge D. Anthony Rogers, "I was looking at America as my enemy. If someone would have approached me and asked me to do something against the country, I was willing to do it." He claimed that he changed his views and confessed to helping authorities guard against people like him. He had arrived in the United States in August 2001 as part of a Jordan-sponsored exchange program and was three months shy of earning a master's degree in software engineering.

Ahmed Alghamdi: one of the al Qaeda hijackers who on September 11, 2001, took over United Airlines flight 175, a B767 flying from Boston's Logan International Airport to Los Angeles International Airport with 65 people, including 7 flight attendants and 2 pilots. The plane was diverted across New Jersey, pulled sharply northeast, and just missed crashing into two other airliners as it descended toward Manhattan. The plane crashed into the south tower of the 110-story World Trade Center at 9:05 A.M.

Hamza Alghamdi: age 20, one of the al Qaeda hijackers who on September 11, 2001, took over United Airlines flight 175, which crashed into the south tower of the 110-story World Trade Center at 9:05 A.M. (see "Ahmed Alghamdi" entry). Hamza Alghamdi was the first hijacker to depart from Saudi Arabia, leaving his Baljurshi home 18 months earlier.

Saeed Alghamdi: one of the al Qaeda hijackers who on September 11, 2001, took over United Airlines flight 93, a B757-200 flying from Newark International Airport to San Francisco's international airport with 45 people, including 5 flight attendants and 2 pilots. The hijackers subdued the pilots, then told several passengers to phone their relatives to say they were about to die. Oracle software executive Todd Beamer, age 32, a former star athlete at Illinois's Wheaton College, indicated to his GTE colleague Lisa Jefferson that passengers were about to fight the terrorists, ending his

conversation with “let’s roll.” The plane made a hairpin turn over Cleveland and headed for Washington, DC; some pundits believe that the plane was aiming at the White House. The plane then took several sharp turns—west, north, west, then toward Kentucky, then toward Washington, DC, then two other sharp turns. The man in the lavatory said that an explosion had occurred in the front of the plane; the phone connection died. The plane crashed in Stony Creek Township, Pennsylvania, 80 miles southeast of Pittsburgh (midway between Camp David and Pittsburgh) and 14 miles south of Johnstown, at 10:06 A.M., killing all on board.

Hadi Yousef Alghoul: variant Hadi Yusef Agul, a Jordanian and leader of six Arabs arrested on April 1, 1995, by Philippine authorities in Caloocan for being members of the little-known group Islamic Saturday Meeting. The group had ties to Ramzi Yusuf. Documents taken from the six detainees indicated that they planned to attack U.S. and Saudi citizens in the Philippines. They were charged with illegal possession of firearms and explosives. Police had seized several M16 ArmaLite rifles, dynamite, and detonators. Police said they were preparing a series of bombings to disrupt May 8 elections. In December 1995, they were tried before the Caloocan City Regional Trial Court for illegal possession of firearms and explosives.

Nawaf Alhamzi: one of the al Qaeda hijackers who on September 11, 2001, took over American Airlines flight 77, a B757 headed from Washington’s Dulles International Airport to Los Angeles with 64 people, including 4 flight attendants and 2 pilots. The hijackers, armed with box cutters and knives, forced the passengers and crew to the back of the plane. The plane made a hairpin turn over Ohio and Kentucky and flew back to Washington, DC, with its transponder turned off. It aimed full throttle at the White House, but made a 270 degree turn at the last minute and crashed at 9:40 A.M. into the Pentagon in northern Virginia. The plane hit the helicopter landing pad

adjacent to the Pentagon, sliding into the west face of the Pentagon near Washington Boulevard. The plane cut a 35-foot wedge through the building’s E, D, C, and B rings between corridors 4 and 5.

Salem M. S. Alhamzi: one of the al Qaeda hijackers who on September 11, 2001, took over American Airlines flight 77, which crashed at 9:40 A.M. into the Pentagon in northern Virginia (see “Nawaf Alhamzi” entry).

Ali: name used by one of the four hijackers of the Libyan Revolutionary Cells and the Organization of the Soldiers of God, Martyr Zulfikar Ali Bhutto Group, who took over Pan Am flight 73 at the Karachi airport on September 5, 1986.

Ali: alias of Hilal Abdel Kader Hassan, would-be hijacker of an Alia Caravelle scheduled to fly from Beirut to Amman. Sky marshals in the Beirut airport grabbed the 17-year-old, who was carrying a grenade in a pair of shoes especially made by Fatah. He planned to fly to Baghdad. He was sentenced to death on October 7, 1971.

Ali: alias of Abdullah Ocalan.

‘Ali: Morocco-based recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2006.

‘Ali: alias Abu-Hufis, a Syrian fighter specializing in media for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007; his phone number was 009635749686.

Abbas Abdi Ali: a resident of Mogadishu who the United States listed as a financier of terrorism in November 2001.

‘Abd-al-Hamid al-Zamaqan ‘Ali: one of seven terrorists hanged on July 8, 1993, in the appeals prison in Cairo for attacks on tourist buses and installations in the al-Wajh al-Qibli, Luxor, and Aswan areas, in accordance with the sentence handed down in case number 6 by the Supreme Military Court on April 22, 1993.

‘Abd-al-Salam Hamad ‘Abd-al-Hamid Bin-‘Ali: variant Abd Al Salam Hammed Abd Al Hamied Bin Ali, alias Abu-Basir, variant Abu Baseer, a Libyan from Darnah who was born in 1985 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on October 10, 2006, contributing \$100 and a watch. His recruitment coordinator was Hamad. His home phone number was 0925803684; that of a neighbor was 0927461896. He had studied to become a veterinarian but could not find a job upon graduation. His family said that in September 2006, he disappeared. He probably hitched a ride to Cairo, then flew to Damascus. Four days after his only phone call home, the family received another one, saying that he had become a martyr. He had one blind eye.

Abd Al Salam Hammed Abd Al Hamied Bin Ali: variant of ‘Abd-al-Salam Hamad ‘Abd-al-Hamid Bin-‘Ali.

Abdel Halim Abdel Salim Abdel Ali: an Egyptian stationery-store owner named on November 12, 1981, as an assassin of the Egyptian president Anwar Sadat on October 6, 1981. He was sentenced to death on March 6, 1982 and hanged on April 15, 1982.

Abdi Abdulaziz Ali: a resident of Spanga, Sweden, listed by the United States in November 2001 as a terrorism financier. The United States denied the February 1, 2002, request by his lawyers that he be removed from the list. He was removed from the list on August 27, 2002.

Abdul al-Amir Ali: one of three Iraqi terrorists that Seoul police said on March 4, 1992, had been ordered to attack targets in South Korea on the eve of the first El Al flights to South Korea.

Abdulla Ahmed Ali: alias of Ali Ahmed Khan.

Abid Noraiz Ali: age 25, one of five men whom the FBI asked the public to be on the lookout for on December 29, 2002. They were believed to have entered the United States illegally about

December 24, possibly from Canada. The FBI’s “Seeking Information: War on Terrorism” Website reported that there was no specific information tying them to terrorist activities but that the FBI wanted to locate and question them. The FBI said their names and ages could have been faked and later that they were “terror suspects” connected with a passport-smuggling operation with possible ties to terrorists. The men may have lived in Pakistan and may have been part of a larger group planning New Year’s attacks. The *Washington Post* reported that they were part of a group of 19 who had sought fake documents to use to enter the United States. The *Toronto Sun* said that the five arrived at Toronto’s Pearson International Airport two weeks earlier, stayed in the Toronto area for a few days, then were smuggled into the United States. A woman in British Columbia saw two of them on a Vancouver Island ferry on December 10.

By January 2, 2003, the investigation into the manufacture of fake IDs had extended into Canada, Pakistan, and the United Kingdom, and the United States was considering publishing the names of 6, and possibly 14, others. There was no record at the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service of anyone by any of those names coming into the United States.

On January 6, 2003, the FBI called off the hunt for the would-be terrorists, saying it was a hoax.

Abou Ali: Uganda claimed that Ali was one of the dead Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers of Air France flight 139, from Tel Aviv to Paris (see “Umar Abduh” entry).

Abu Ali: alias of the leader of the October 29, 1972, hijacking of Lufthansa flight 615, a B727 flying the run from Damascus to Beirut, Ankara, and Munich. This is the same name of the individual who met members of the Japanese United Red Army in North Korea and who may have been involved in the June 1976 hijacking of Air France flight 139 (see “Abou Ali” entry).

Abu Ali: commander of the Saiqa security forces in the late 1970s.

Abu 'Ali: member of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command who on November 25, 1987, flew a motorized hang glider across the border but was killed by Israeli Defense Forces IDF.

Abu 'Ali: a Syrian identified by Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia in Nicosia in 1990 as a member of the group.

Abu-'Ali: a Syria-based travel facilitator for al Qaeda in Iraq foreign fighters in 2007.

Abu-'Ali: alias of Sa'id.

Ahmad Mansur 'Ali: alias Abu-Hajar, a Libyan from Benghazi who was born in 1981 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a suicide bomber on May 24, 2007, bringing \$500. His recruitment coordinator was Usamah. He traveled from Libya to Egypt and Syria, where he met Abu-'Umar. His brothers' phone numbers were 925315360 and 925807320.

Ahmad Omar Abu Ali: the United States asked the Saudis to arrest him for the May 12, 2003, triple truck bombing of a Riyadh residential facility that killed 34 and injured 190 people. The FBI searched his family's residence in Falls Church, Virginia. He was represented by the attorney Ashraf Nubani, who also represented some of the defendants in the June 25, 2003, arrests in northern Virginia against Lashkar-i-Taiba.

On January 28 and 29, 2005, the U.S. Department of State asked the Saudi government to either indict or return Ali, then age 23, to the United States. He had been held without charges in Saudi Arabia since June 16, 2003, in connection with the Riyadh bombings. He was studying at the University of Medina when he was picked up with 19 other men suspected of involvement with the bombers of three Western residential compounds that killed 23 people. They were believed to be a jihad cell in training, led by Ali Abd Rahman Faqasi Ghamdi, who turned himself in to Saudi authorities shortly after the arrests.

Prosecutors indicted Ali on a terrorism warrant on February 22, 2005, calling him a menace to society and requesting that there be no bail. He was represented by the attorneys Ashraf Nubani and Edward B. MacMahon, Jr. Ali was charged on six counts (including conspiracy to provide material support to al Qaeda, providing material support to al Qaeda, conspiracy to provide support to terrorists, providing material support to terrorists, and contributing services to al Qaeda) and faced a maximum of 80 years in prison. A federal grand jury returned an indictment on February 3. Ali claimed he had been tortured in Saudi Arabia.

After his return to the United States, on February 23, 2005, the Justice Department announced that a suspected al Qaeda member had talked with Ali in 2002 or 2003 about assassinating President George W. Bush either by shooting him or setting off a car bomb. The al Qaeda member was killed by Saudi authorities in a shootout in September 2003 in a gun battle with terrorists involved in the May bombings. Ali's contacts were linked to a northern Virginia group that held paramilitary training in support of radical Islamist causes.

Ali graduated in 1999 as valedictorian from the Islamic Saudi Academy, a school in northern Virginia.

On March 1, 2005, Ali appeared in the U.S. district court in Alexandria, Virginia, facing the burden of proof that he was no danger or flight risk, according to a provision of the 2004 Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act. He was represented by attorneys Ashraf Nubani and John K. Zwerling. The FBI counterterrorism agent Barry Cole told the judge that Ali and other al Qaeda cell members in Saudi Arabia planned to hijack planes overseas and crash them into East Coast targets, to kill members of Congress, to blow up ships in U.S. ports and aircraft at U.S. military bases, and to free terrorists at Guantánamo Bay. The federal magistrate judge Liam O'Grady ruled Ali a flight risk and danger to the public, and ordered him to stay in jail pending trial. On March 15, his trial was scheduled for

August 22. He had pleaded innocent the previous day. The federal judge Gerald Bruce Lee said that the classified information and foreign witnesses expected to be needed in the trial justified setting a trial date after the May deadline of the speedy trial law.

On September 8, 2005, Ali's indictment was expanded by a federal grand jury in Alexandria, Virginia, to nine charges, including planning to kill President George W. Bush by using multiple snipers or to blow him up with suicide bombers, hijacking planes, and bringing al Qaeda members into the United States through Mexico. He faced life in prison.

On November 22, 2005, after deliberating for three days, a federal grand jury in the district court convicted Ali on all nine counts, including conspiracy to assassinate the president, conspiracy to commit aircraft piracy, and providing material support to al Qaeda activities, including kidnapping members of Congress. He faced 20 years to life upon sentencing, which was scheduled for February 17, 2006. Defense attorney Khurram Wahid said he would appeal. On March 29, 2006, Ali was sentenced to 30 years in prison with 30 more years of supervised release.

Ahmad 'Ali Abu-'Ali: a Yemeni who tried on October 22, 1993, to hijack an Egypt Air plane before it landed at the Sanaa airport and fly instead to Aden. He was overpowered by the chief steward. The press said he was mentally disturbed, but Yemeni authorities decided to arrest and prosecute him.

Ahmad Muhammad Hamid Ali: variant Ahmed Mohammed Hamed Ali, aliases Shuaib, Abualslam al-Surir, Ahmed Ahmed, Ahmed the Egyptian, Ahmed Hemed, Hamed Ali, Ahmed Shief Abu Islam, Ahmed Mohammed Ali, Ahmed Hamed, Ahmed Mohammed Abdurehman, Abu Khadiijahb, Abu Fatima, and Ahmad al-Masri, an Egyptian wanted in connection with the August 7, 1998, bombing of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania, and for conspiracy to kill U.S. nationals, to destroy U.S. buildings and property,

and to destroy the U.S. national defense infrastructure. He faced life in prison without parole on various conspiracy charges. The Rewards for Justice program offers \$5 million for his apprehension. He was born in 1965 in Egypt. He is about five feet seven inches tall. He may have formal training in agriculture and may have worked in that vocation. He lived in Kenya until August 2, 1998, when he fled to Pakistan. He might be living in Afghanistan.

Ahmed Abdullah Ali: charged in the United Kingdom on August 21, 2006, with conspiracy to commit murder and with preparing acts of terrorism in connection with a foiled plot by al Qaeda to use liquid explosives and common electronic devices as detonators to destroy at least ten planes flying from the United Kingdom to the United States. He is married to Cossar Ali and has an eight-year-old daughter. He was ordered held without bail until a September 18 court appearance, when ten other suspects were to appear in court. Prosecutors had said that the trials might not begin until March 2008.

Ahmed Mohammed Ali: alias of Ahmad Muhammad Hamid Ali.

Ahmed Mustafa Ali: a Palestinian serving as a Jordanian police sergeant in Serbia and Montenegro. On April 17, 2004, he fired on a three-vehicle UN convoy of international police officers at a UN prison in Kosovska Mitrovica, killing two American female corrections officers (another American later died) and injuring ten Americans and an Austrian before he was shot to death. The group of police officers included 2 Turks, 21 Americans, and 1 Austrian who were leaving the facility after a day of training. The gun battle lasted ten minutes after an argument about Iraq. Four Jordanian officers were stripped of their diplomatic immunity so that they could be questioned. On April 24, authorities were investigating whether the shooter had Hamas ties. Witnesses said the gunman was smiling while firing his assault rifle. Ali had been decorated for stopping an

attack on the Israeli embassy in Amman. On May 1, police released three of the Jordanian police officers; they could be detained without formal charges for only 15 days under Kosovo law.

Ali Abd al-Aziz Ali: alias Ammar al-Baluchi, born in Pakistan and raised in Kuwait.

On September 6, 2006, President George W. Bush announced that the last 14 detainees would be transferred from secret foreign prisons to the military detention facility at Guantánamo Bay. The group was identified as Abu Zubaydah, Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, Ramzi bin al-Shibh, Mustafa Ahmad al-Hawsawi, Hambali, Majid Khan, Lillie, Ali Abd al-Aziz Ali, Ahmed Khal-fan Ghailani, Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri, Abu Faraj al-Libi, Zubair, Walid bin Attash, and Gouled Hassan Dourad.

On March 30, 2007, he told a U.S. military commission hearing that he had no ties to the Taliban or al Qaeda. He was accused of preparing an attack against the U.S. consulate in Karachi when he was arrested in 2003. He admitted, however, having wired more than \$100,000 to the 9/11 hijacker Marwan al-Shehhi as a favor.

On February 11, 2008, the Pentagon announced that it would seek the death penalty in the war crimes charges of six individuals detained at Guantánamo who were believed to have planned the 9/11 attacks: Khalid Sheikh Muhammad, Ramzi bin al-Shibh, Ali Abd al-Aziz Ali alias Ammar al-Baluchi, Mohammed al-Qahtani, Mustafa Ahmed al-Hawsawi, and Walid bin Attash alias Khallad. The six were charged with conspiracy, murder in violation of the laws of war, attacking civilians, attacking civilian objects, intentionally causing bodily injury, destruction of property, terrorism, and material support for terrorism. Khalid Sheikh Mohammad, bin Attash, Binalshibh, and Ali were also charged with hijacking or hazarding an aircraft. He was described as Khalid Sheikh Mohammad's nephew who provided \$127,000 for the 9/11 attackers and facilitated their travel to the United States. His arraignment on capital charges was scheduled for

June 5, 2008. Brian Mizer, U.S. Navy lieutenant commander, represented him.

Arshad Ali: one of three hijackers of a Pakistan International Airlines B720 flying from Karachi to Peshawar on March 2, 1981, and diverted to Kabul. On March 14, the terrorists surrendered peacefully to Syrian authorities. On March 23, Syria turned down Pakistan's extradition request, stating that there was no bilateral extradition treaty. On April 30, Pakistan offered a \$10,000 reward for his arrest. On March 18, Pakistan requested extradition from authorities in Kabul.

Belhouari Sid Ali: alleged member of the Islamic Salvation Front who was arrested for involvement in the August 26, 1992, bombing of the Air France ticket counter at Houari Boumedienne Airport in Algeria that killed 12 people and wounded 128. Public sessions of his trial began on May 4, 1993. On May 26, 1993, a special Algiers judicial council sentenced him to seven years.

Bilal Sunni-Ali: acquitted in the federal district court in Manhattan on September 3, 1983, in connection with the October 20, 1981, Weather Underground holdup of a Brink's security truck.

Boudjemaa Ben Ali: alias of Bouabide Chamchi.

David Nasser Ali: age 40, one of six men arrested in the Detroit area on December 18, 2002, on allegations of involvement in the unlicensed transfer of \$50 million to Yemen via *hawalas*. He was released on a \$10,000 unsecured bond (see "Mohammad Aidaros Abdulla" entry).

Esam Mohamid Khidr Ali: an Egyptian director of an Islamic school in Cambodia whose trial began on December 28, 2004, for colluding with Indonesian al Qaeda and Jemaah Islamiyah terrorist Hambali to attack the UK and U.S. embassies in 2002. On December 29, 2004, the court found him not guilty.

Fadel Abdallah Mohammed Ali: alias of Fazul Abdallah Muhammad.

Dr. Gh Hassan al-'Ali: alias of Sulayman Samrin.

Habib Shaban Haji 'Ali: at-large Kuwaiti teacher and 1 of 16 people accused on March 9, 1987, for a 1987 bombing in a parking lot near the Salehiyeh complex in downtown Kuwait, bomb explosions in two oil wells and an artificial island in al-Ahmadi, setting fire to Mina 'Abdallah refinery in June 1986, and a mob riot before the Bayan police station in 1987.

Haddach Sid Ali: alleged member of the Islamic Salvation Front arrested for involvement in the August 26, 1992, bombing of the Air France ticket counter at Houari Boumedienne Airport in Algeria that killed 12 people and wounded 128. Public sessions of his trial began on May 4, 1993. On May 26, 1993, a special Algiers judicial council sentenced him to 20 years.

Hamed Ali: alias of Ahmad Muhammad Hamid Ali.

Hasan Ali: On April 27, 1989, the French investigating magistrate Gilles Boulouque issued a warrant for his arrest for conspiracy and illegal possession of explosives.

Hassan Ali: alias of Mustafa Mohamed Fadhil.

Hassan Muhammed Haji 'Ali: a stateless former teacher with the Kuwaiti Ministry of Education and 1 of 16 people accused on March 9, 1987, of a bombing in 1987 in a parking lot near the Salehiyeh complex in downtown Kuwait, bomb explosions in two oil wells and an artificial island in Al-Ahmadi, setting fire to Mina 'Abdallah refinery in June 1986, and a mob riot before the Bayan police station in 1987.

Husayn Ahmad Shahid Ali: alias Siraj, alias Fathi, identified by the Ethiopian government as

one of the nine gunmen who on June 25, 1995, fired on the armored limousine of the Egyptian president Hosni Mubarak in Addis Ababa (see "Abd-al-Karim al-Naji 'Abd-al-Radi Ahmad" entry).

Husayn Bin-'Ali: alias of Mustafa Ibrahim Sunduqah.

Ibrahim 'Ali: alias Ibrahim Qita'i, one of five Palestinians sentenced to death on October 27, 1988, by the Sudanese court president, Judge Ahmad Bashir, under Article 252 on charges of premeditated murder for firing submachine guns and throwing tear-gas shells into the Acropole Hotel and the Sudan Club on May 15, 1988, killing eight people in Khartoum. The defendants were found guilty on all charges listed in a four-page list of indictments, with the exception of criminal plotting under Article 95, as the plotting was conducted outside Sudan. On January 7, 1991, the court trying the Palestinians ordered their immediate release because the decree "was based on the fact that the relatives of five British (victims) had ceded their right in *qisas* (blood vengeance) similar punishment and *diya* (blood money) but demanded imprisonment of the murderers." The court decreed two years in prison for murder, two years for committing damage, six months for possessing unlicensed weapons, one month for attempted murder at the hotel, and one month for attempted murder at the club. However, the punishments had to be applied concurrently and lapsed on November 15, 1990.

Ibrahim Sayid Ali: an Egyptian Muslim militant hanged on July 17, 1993, by the Egyptian government for the April 20, 1993, attempted assassination of Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif in Heliopolis.

Iftikhar Khozmai Ali: age 21, one of five men whom the FBI asked the public to be on the lookout for on December 29, 2002. They were believed to have entered the United States illegally

on about December 24, possibly from Canada (see "Abid Noraiz Ali" entry).

Jabir Ahmad 'Ali: an Egyptian terrorist arrested in Imbabah on December 10, 1992, who revealed terrorist hideouts to police.

Kamal Jum'ah Ali: one of two Libyans reported on November 21, 1995, by London's *al-Sharq al-Awsat* to have been pursued by Jordanian authorities for having illegally crossed the Syrian border at al-Ramtha and believed to be planning the assassination of Jordanian officials or Libyan dissidents. Amman's *al-Hadath* suggested that they were involved in the bombing of the U.S. military mission in Riyadh and were sent by members of Libyan intelligence. They were given passports by a Palestinian organization.

Khalid Ali: alias of Ramzi Ahmad Yusuf.

Khalil Hasan al-Sayyid 'Ali: a Lebanese who was 1 of 13 members of the Iranian Lebanese Hizballah reported by Madrid's *Diario 16* on October 20, 1987, as having entered Spain on October 13, 1987, to attack diplomats from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Iraq.

Khyzar Ali: variant of Khyzer Ali.

Mahdi Ibrahim Ja'far 'Ali: on June 26, 1996, the Bahrain State Security Court acquitted him on charges in connection with four bombings in Bahrain (see "Sayyid 'Ali Ja'far Shabar 'Alawi" entry).

Muhammad Ali: one of two Iraqi terrorists arrested on January 21, 1991, in Bangkok who were part of an international terrorist network financed and armed via Iraqi diplomatic pouches. He was deported on January 28, 1991, but ultimately flew to Nepal on January 31. He was not charged in Thailand, but Nepalese police arrested him upon arrival. Nepal deported him back to Bangkok on February 3, 1991. On February 7, they were deported to Athens.

Muhammad 'Abd-al-Zahir al-Sayyid 'Ali: arrested on October 15, 1994, by Egyptian police in connection with the October 14, 1994, stabbing of Naguib Mahfouz, the only Arab to have received the Nobel Prize for Literature, in a Cairo suburb.

Muhammad al-'Ali: alias of Samir al-Dasqui.

Mukarram Ali: one of two Saudis picked up in Norman, Oklahoma, on September 11, 2001. He was mentioned in the indictment of Zacarias Moussaoui as having roomed with him in Oklahoma. His nationality was unclear; some reports said he was Indian. By November 2002, he had been released.

Nasser Hassan Ali: a Syrian Palestinian who paid the Spanish citizen Isaias Jalafe \$1,000 to transport a suitcase of what he claimed was narcotics to Tel Aviv from Madrid. However, the suitcase exploded at the El Al check-in counter at the Madrid airport on June 26, 1986, as Jalafe was trying to check in for El Al flight 396. The three-kilogram homemade bomb had a timing device set to explode two hours into the flight of the B767. The device injured 13 people and caused \$1 million in damage. Ali was arrested nine hours later on the outskirts of Madrid. He carried a false Syrian passport and was allegedly an officer in Abu Musa's Al-Fatah faction. On July 4, 1986, he told a Madrid judge that he was responsible for the bomb and was a member of Fatah. On July 5, 1986, a Fatah spokesman warned Spanish officials to release Ali. On September 21, 1987, the trial began in Madrid, with prosecutors seeking a 190-year sentence on charges of terrorism, membership in an armed group, attempted murder, possession of explosives, and possession of false identity papers.

Nur-al-Din Sulayman Muhammad 'Ali: executed by the Egyptian government on May 3, 1994, in connection with the November 25, 1993, bombing of the convoy of Egyptian Prime

Minister Dr. 'Atif Sidqi, which killed a 15-year-old girl and wounded 21 other people.

Omar Ahmed Abdullah Ali: on March 19, 2005, the Egyptian suicide bomber crashed his vehicle into the one-story Doha Players Theater near a British school (Doha English Speaking School) in the northern suburb of Farek Kelab, Qatar, killing British citizen Jonathan Adams and injuring 12 other people, including 6 Qataris, a Briton, an Eritrean, and a Somali, who were hospitalized. Qatari authorities said the bomber was a man in his midthirties who owned the car used in the attack. He worked as a computer programmer for the government-owned Qatar Petroleum Company. He was married with two children. No group claimed credit. On March 25, police found the house where the bomb had been assembled.

Rashid Ali: age 26, one of five Pakistanis who arrived in Sharm el-Sheikh from Cairo on July 5, 2005, wanted for questioning in the July 23, 2005, bombing of the resort area of Sharm el-Sheikh on the Red Sea, killing at least 88 people and injuring 119.

Rayed Mohamed Abdullah Ali: a Yemeni deported on May 30, 2006, by New Zealand to Saudi Arabia because his presence posed a security threat to the country. He had been a roommate in Phoenix of Hani Hanjour, a hijacker on American Airlines flight 77. He was never charged in the attacks. He had entered New Zealand in February 2006, saying he wanted to study English in Auckland. He was arrested in Palmerston North, 335 miles south of Auckland, on May 29, where he was taking pilot training at the Manawatu Districts Aero Club. He had earned a U.S. pilot's license and had 79 hours of flying time.

Rouini Hedia Ben Ali: a Tunisian expelled by France on April 5, 1986, for "participating in a network of logistical support" for alleged attacks against U.S. targets in Europe.

Sa'd al-Sayyid Abu-'Ali: one of five members of the Egyptian al-Jihad organization arrested on July 15, 1991, in raids on two arms depots that contained 5 automatic rifles, 60 Russian-made handguns, 61 locally made shotguns, 111 revolvers, a large Grinev handgun, and boxes filled with explosives.

Safaa Mohammed Ali: age 23, one of three suicide bombers who on November 9, 2005, attacked Western hotels in Amman, killing 59 and wounding more than 300. Abu Musab al-Zarqawi's group al Qaeda in Iraq claimed credit. The trio drove into Jordan on November 5. On November 14, 2005, the U.S. military in Baghdad announced that it had arrested and later released an Iraqi whose name matched that of one of the bombers, saying that there was no "compelling evidence" to hold Ali in November 2004.

Sayid 'Ali: Algeria-based recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007.

Sa'id Ali Ali: one of the two Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) hijackers of Pan Am flight 93, a B747 flying from Amsterdam and diverted to Beirut, where they picked up another PFLP member on September 6, 1970. They flew on to Cairo, where they destroyed the plane.

Salem Ali: alias of 'Abdallah Ahmad 'Abdallah.

Salim Mustafa 'Ali: an Iraqi arrested for the bombing on October 4, 1984, of a rental car parked at the Israeli embassy in Nicosia, Cyprus. The Abu Musa organization claimed credit and threatened Nicosia police if the two suspects, who had gone on a hunger strike, were not released. On October 22, 1984, the duo was deported; the government said that there was insufficient evidence to convict.

Sami Abu 'Ali: alias Mazin al-Khalili, identified by Doha's *al-Sharq* on March 19, 1993, as a member of the Abu Nidal Organization's Central

Committee and one of the officers of the People's Army administration.

Sami Muhammed Ali: on May 12, 1980, the United Kingdom announced it was searching for Ali in connection with the six Iranian Khuzistanis who took over the Iranian embassy in London on April 30, 1980. He gave a Baghdad address and telephone number when he rented a London apartment for the terrorists before the attack.

Sayyid 'Ali: Algeria-based recruitment coordinator for al Qaeda in Iraq foreign fighters in 2007.

Siddiq Ibrahim Siddiq Ali: one of eight foreign Islamists arrested on June 24, 1993, by the FBI and charged with planning to bomb UN headquarters in Manhattan; 26 Federal Plaza, which includes the local FBI headquarters and other agencies; the Forty-Seventh Street diamond district, which is run principally by Orthodox Jews; and the Lincoln and Holland tunnels connecting Manhattan and New Jersey, as well as various assassinations (see "Amir Zaid Abdelghani" entry).

The FBI filed a criminal complaint in a U.S. district court in New York identifying the Sudanese as the leader of the group. Siddiq Ibrahim Siddiq Ali had worked on the defense team of El Sayyid Nosair, the Palestinian convicted of weapons violations in connection with the assassination of Rabbi Meir Kahane, leader of the Jewish Defense League, on November 5, 1990.

Ali had immigrated to the United States in 1988 as a permanent resident alien with a green card. He had a college degree in education. He married a U.S. citizen who was a Trinidad-born Muslim. He worked as a New York security officer, taxi driver, in the front offices of two Egyptian hotels, and as a guard for the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York, whose offices were in the World Trade Center. He had ten traffic violations between September and March.

He told an informer on May 10, 1993, that he had Sudanese UN mission friends who could get diplomatic plates that would help get a car bomb

into the UN building. He also said he could get a Sudanese mission van for the job.

On June 25, 1994, he reportedly agreed to turn state's evidence. On February 6, 1995, he pleaded guilty to seven counts and signed an agreement to cooperate with the prosecution. He faced life in prison. He said that the conspirators considering kidnapping former president Richard M. Nixon and former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, holding them hostage to force the release of Nosair, a defendant.

Waheed Ali: age 24, one of three individuals charged by British authorities on July 5, 2007, with conspiring with the July 7, 2005, bombers of the London subway system between November 1, 2004, and June 29, 2005, saying they handled reconnaissance and planning. On August 10, 2007, Mohammed Shakil, Sadeer Saleem, and Waheed Ali pleaded not guilty of conspiracy to cause explosions "of a nature likely to endanger life or cause serious injury."

Wa'il Mahmud 'Ali: alias of Yusuf Mahmud Sha'ban.

Yusaf Ahmed Ali: a resident of Spanga, Sweden, listed by the United States in November 2001 as a terrorism financier. The United States denied the February 1, 2002, request by his lawyers that he be removed from the list.

Yusri 'Abd al-Munim 'Ali: a poultry shopkeeper in Imbabah, Egypt, who was born in March 1959 and identified by Egyptian police as a suspect in the attempted assassination by four gunmen on August 13, 1987, who fired on Major General Muhammad al-Nabawi Isma'il, former deputy prime minister and interior minister, in front of his house in Cairo.

Zayid al-'Ali: variant of Zayid Alali.

Issam Abdel-Alim: an Egyptian Islamic Jihad member who was arrested by Bulgarian authorities in August 1998 and deported to Egypt.

Abdul Tawal Ibn Ali Alishtari: age 53, charged in the United States in February 2007 with terrorism financing, material support of terrorism, and money laundering. He pleaded not guilty in the U.S. district court in Manhattan. In 2003, he donated \$20,000 to the National Republican Senatorial Committee and more than \$15,000 to the National Republican Congressional Committee.

Baqer Alizadeh: 1 of 57 people of Middle Eastern and North African origin whom French police arrested on June 3, 1987, in connection with the discovery of an arms, explosives, and a drugs cache in Fontainebleau forest, south of Paris, the previous week. Threats had been made by the Committee for Solidarity with Arab and Middle East Political Prisoners. He was ordered to leave the country.

Sudan M. Aljram: one of five Palestinian sky-jackers in a February 22, 1972, incident in which Lufthansa flight 594, a B747 flying from New Delhi to Athens, was hijacked by guerrillas armed with hand grenades, dynamite, and pistols. They initially told the pilot to go to the desert along the Red Sea but landed at Aden, South Yemen. They demanded the release of the killers of Wasfi Tell in Cairo and the Black September murderers of five Jordanian workers in Cologne, West Germany, on February 6, 1972. The group called themselves the Organization for Victims of Zionist Occupation, the Organization for Resistance to Zionist Conquest of Palestine, and the Organization for Resistance to Zionist Occupation. In a letter, terrorists threatened to blow up the plane and the passengers if \$5 million was not sent to a secret location outside Beirut. The West Germans announced the ransom payment on February 25. The group freed the passengers and surrendered to South Yemeni authorities, who released them on February 27.

Lutffi Outiek Alkabidi: alias Abu Bilal, a Saudi from Tabouk who was born on 12/4/1402 Hijra and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on 1st Ramadan 1427 Hijra, bringing \$657. His recruitment

coordinator was Abu Ebbadah. He said associate Abu Usama's phone number was 05013209678; Fathi's was 0551215232; and Abu Mukbel's was 0503302709.

Bilal Alkaisi: a resident of New York and New Jersey arrested on March 24, 1993, and charged with using explosives to cause the February 26, 1993, bombing of the World Trade Center in which 7 people were killed and more than 1,000 wounded. He was arraigned in U.S. district court in Manhattan, where he pleaded not guilty. His lawyers did not seek bail. He was believed to be Lebanese or Jordanian. On May 26, he was named in an eight-count indictment for planning and carrying out the attack. He pleaded not guilty on May 28, 1993.

Selaheddin Mohammed Alkara: one of five terrorists jailed for trying to assassinate former Iranian premier Shapour Bakhtiar in France on July 17, 1980, who were pardoned on July 27, 1990, and deported to Tehran.

Jihad Bu Alla'aq: alias Abu Mussam, a Tunisian student who was born in 1985 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr in 2007, providing his ID and passport. He arrived in Syria via Germany and Turkey. His home phone number was 0021675233200.

Abu Abd Allah: Alias of Hussam Bin Muhsen Al Sulati.

Abu Abd Allah: alias of Ahmed Farouk Hassan Youssef.

Abu Abd Allah: Saudi Arabia-based recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007.

Abu Abd Allah: alias of Muhammad Dayef Allah Al Outabey, a Saudi soldier from Riyadh who joined al Qaeda in Iraq on 19th Jumada al-Thani (about 2007), bringing his passport. His recruitment coordinator was Binder. He gave 3,154 riyals

to his contact in Syria. He had military training. His phone number was 4367579; his brother's was 0551297577.

Abu Abd Allah: alias of Ismaiel Tuhami Saied Bin Saleh.

Abu Abd Allah: alias of Saleh Abd Allah Al Kheder Hammed.

Abu Abd Allah: alias of Abd Al Aziz Muhammad Ali Al Fielli.

Abu Abd Allah: alias of Alla'a Abd Allah Al Mansouri.

Abu Abd Allah: alias of Walid Abd Allah Abd Al Rahman Al Sabbah.

Abu Abd Allah: alias of Sammer.

Abu Abd Allah: alias of Abd Al Hakiem Omar Tahher.

Abu Abd Allah: alias of Abd Al Kamel Bin Ahamed Mussawi.

Abd Al Aziz Al Jarboueh Abu Abd Allah: Saudi Arabia-based recruitment coordinator for al Qaeda in Iraq foreign fighters in 2007.

Al Radie Abd Al Razak Suleiman Abd Allah: alias Abu Bakker, a Libyan from Al Bouriqua who was born on October 28, 1980, and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on 9th Ramadan 1427 Hijra (2006), bringing 3,500 lira and a watch. His home phone numbers were 00218612230215, 36214, and 0021864624927.

Asad Allah: alias of Walied Abd Allah Muhammad Quehael. According to the captured Sinjar personnel records of al Qaeda in Iraq, the teacher arrived in Iraq on May 9, 2007, having traveled from Darnah, Libya. He hoped to become a martyr. He signed up through coordinator Bashar and

contributed several thousand Syrian lira. His Syrian coordinator was Abu 'Abbas.

Assed Allah: Libya-based recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007.

Jalal Awad Abd Allah: alias Abu Jabber, a Yemeni Sharia student from Shabouh who was born in 1985 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on June 11, 2007, as a martyr. His recruitment coordinator was Abd Al Wahed, whom he knew through a brother. He took a direct flight to Syria, where his valuables were taken from him. His brother's mobile phone was 00967711494101.

Rajab Allah: one of eight members of Those Salvaged from Hell, a splinter of the Egyptian Islamic Jihad, arrested on September 2, 1987, by police in connection with the attempted assassination on August 13, 1987, by four gunmen who fired on Major General Muhammad al-Nabawi Isma'il, former deputy prime minister and interior minister, in front of his house in Cairo. His fingerprints were found on a car used in the attack.

Yazeed Hammoud Abd Allah: variant of Yazid Humud 'Abdallah.

Ahmed Allali: age 37, an Algerian who on June 17, 2005, was sentenced in Indianapolis to a year in prison after he pleaded guilty to three counts of making false statements by pretending to have information about an al Qaeda plot to bomb five U.S. cities.

Faisal Alluc: a Moroccan jailed on March 26, 2004, pending further investigation by Judge Juan del Olmo in connection with the March 11, 2004, al Qaeda bombing of several commuter trains in Madrid that killed 200 and wounded 2,000.

Naji 'Allush: alias Abu Ibrahim, Damascus-based secretary general of the Arab Popular Liberation Movement and later reputedly the head of the

May 15 Organization. He denied charges of involvement in several bombings in 1983 and 1985 of stores in London and Paris. He had moved to the Syrian zone in Lebanon after leaving Baghdad in the 1980s.

Ahmed Ally: alias of Shaykh Ahmad Salim Suwaydan.

Fahid Mohammed Ally: alias of Fahid Muhammad 'Alim Msalam.

Abdel R. Almaki: one of five Palestinian skyjackers in a February 22, 1972, incident in which Lufthansa flight 594, a B747 flying from New Delhi to Athens, was hijacked by guerrillas armed with hand grenades, dynamite, and pistols (see "Sudan M. Aljram" entry).

Naser Rahimi Almaneih: an Iranian arrested on October 4, 1980, by the FBI in his framing and glass shop, where they found two pipe bombs. He was held in lieu of \$1 million bond after being booked for investigation of possession and manufacture of explosives. He was sentenced to 50 years in prison on August 23, 1981, for setting off two Iranian Liberation Army bombs at a meeting of the pro-Khomeini Iranian Students Association at Berkeley High School in San Francisco on August 20, 1980. He was charged in a seven-count federal indictment for threatening President Jimmy Carter's life three times, attempting to bomb a pro-Khomeini rally at San Jose State University, and making two bombs that exploded during an Iranian cultural event at the University of California, Berkeley.

Saif al-Adel Almasari: alias Muhammad al-Makkawi, senior al Qaeda aide listed by the *Washington Post* in late February 2002 as being at large.

Khalid Almihdhar: variant Khalid al-Midhar, one of the al Qaeda hijackers who on September 11, 2001, took over American Airlines flight

77, which crashed at 9:40 A.M. into the Pentagon in northern Virginia (see "Nawaf Alhamzi" entry).

In January 2000, Alhazmi and Almihdhar were videotaped meeting with operatives of the Osama bin Laden's al Qaeda organization in Malaysia. The CIA put them on a watch list in August 2001, but the Immigration and Naturalization Service and FBI were unable to find them.

Anwar Mohamed Almirabi: a Saudi arrested in Arlington, Texas, and later released. He was initially held as a possible grand jury witness in the 9/11 case.

Fouda Almorabit: age 28, jailed on Spain on April 12, 2002, on charges of collaborating with a terrorist organization. He had been arrested twice earlier in the investigation of the al Qaeda terrorists who on March 11, 2004, set off bombs in several commuter trains in Madrid, killing 200 and injuring 2,000. He admitting knowing some of the suspects but denied having a role.

Mohammed Ibrahim Almos: one of two South Yemenis who hijacked a Saudi Arabian Tristar en route from London to Riyadh on November 6, 1984, and diverted it to Tehran. The hijackers demanded a \$500,000 ransom from Saudi Arabia, political asylum in Iran, and a Saudi promise not to continue to interfere in Yemen's internal affairs. Iranian troops stormed the plane and arrested the hijackers, charging them with disturbing the security of the flight and sabotage. Their trial began on December 22, 1985. On December 29, 1985, the Tehran penal court acquitted him.

Hassan Almrei: age 26, a Syrian citizen arrested by Canadian authorities in October 2001 for training at an al Qaeda camp in Afghanistan. He was held without formal charge on a security certificate. On February 23, 2007, Canada's Supreme Court unanimously struck down the use of secret testimony to imprison and deport foreigners as possible terrorist suspects, saying it violated the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. The

court suspended the ruling for a year, leaving six detainees—five Arabs and one Sri Lankan—in limbo. Two were in a special prison, three were free on bond, and the last was ordered released on bond. Almrei, accused of al Qaeda affiliation, was on a hunger strike.

Emad Almubarak: a Sudanese who was among the nine suspected terrorists arrested on December 29, 1995, by Philippines police, who also seized explosives, 50 Philippine passports, and maps of the Manila metro area.

Majed Khalid Ali Almuhanah: alias Abu Khalid, from Jazeera at Arab-Al Ausaim, who was born in 1986 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007, when he was assigned to Mosul. His phone number was 0551571216.

Abdullakareem A. Almuslam: alias of Ali Saleh Khalah al-Marri.

Ahmed Alnami: one of the al Qaeda hijackers who on September 11, 2001, took over United Airlines flight 93, a B757-200 flying from Newark International Airport to San Francisco's International Airport with 45 people, which crashed in Stony Creek Township, Pennsylvania, at 10:06 A.M. (see "Saeed Alghamdi" entry).

Abdullah Alnoshan: age 44, arrested on July 22, 2005, at his home in Alexandria, Virginia. He was a Saudi employee of the Muslim World League, a Saudi Arabia-based charity suspected of terrorist financing. The group's Falls Church, Virginia, offices were raided on July 25, 2005. FBI and Homeland Security agents confiscated computers, photographs, and immigration documents. He was represented by attorney Ashraf Nubani.

Abdulaziz Alomari: one of the al Qaeda hijackers who on September 11, 2001, took over American Airlines flight 11, a B-767 carrying 92 people, including 9 flight attendants and 2 pilots from Boston's Logan International Airport to Los

Angeles International Airport. The plane was diverted over New York and crashed into the 110-story north tower of the World Trade Center at 8:45 A.M., killing all on board. Some reports said Alomari had lived in Vero Beach, Florida, with his wife and four children; other reports said no hijackers were accompanied on planes by family members.

Tayssir Alouni: age 48, a Spanish citizen and Syrian-born al-Jazeera journalist whom Spanish authorities detained for questioning on September 5, 2003. He had interviewed bin Laden shortly after 9/11. He was taken into custody in Alfacar, a suburb of Granada. Judge Baltasar Garzón questioned him about his ties to bin Laden. The al-Jazeera Brussels bureau chief Ahmad Kamel said, "Al-Jazeera condemns this arrest, and we ask for the liberation of our colleague immediately because he is a journalist, just a journalist. He is not a member of al Qaeda for sure, for sure." He was suspected of relaying messages and funds to al Qaeda cells in Europe. On September 11, Garzón charged Alouni with membership in an armed group and ordered him jailed in Soto del Real prison. Garzón said, "Removed from his work as a journalist but taking advantage of it, he carries out support, financing and coordination, which are the characteristics of a qualified militant of the organization." Alouni's name appeared in an indictment against bin Laden and 34 other terrorist suspects. Garzón freed Alouni on \$7,000 bail on October 23 after his lawyers complained that the reporter had heart trouble.

On November 30, the Francisca Mateos Foundation awarded Alouni a peace prize for his coverage of the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. The Spanish nongovernmental organization is dedicated to international cooperation and social work within Spain.

On April 21, 2005, the trial began of al Qaeda suspects in Spain linked to the 9/11 attacks. Among them was Alouni, age 50, a translator for a Spanish news service who moved to Kabul in 2000, working as an al-Jazeera correspondent.

He was accused of delivering cash to al Qaeda in Afghanistan. On September 26, 2005, a Spanish court sentenced him to seven years in prison.

Khalil Tawfiq Muhammad ‘Alqam: one of a group of Jordanian Afghans sentenced on December 21, 1994, by the Jordanian State Security Court for belonging to an illegal society, participating in a conspiracy to carry out terrorist acts, and possessing explosives for illegal purposes (see “Muhammad ‘Ali ‘Isa Abu-‘Abbad” entry).

Eyad M. Alrababah: a Bridgeport, Connecticut, resident of Jordanian citizenship who on February 27, 2002, was identified as one of five people publicly charged with helping two of the 9/11 Pentagon hijackers—Hani Hanjour and Khalid Almihdhar—obtain Virginia ID cards. He was the first to point out to them the loophole regarding ID cards in Virginia law and helped them get to Virginia from New York in August 2001. He went to the FBI on September 29, 2001, after seeing newspaper photos of the hijackers. He was charged on November 16 with federal fraud charges in U.S. district court in Alexandria, Virginia. He said he had helped more than 50 illegal aliens get such IDs through Virginia’s Department of Motor Vehicles. He was fined \$100 in October 2000 after pleading guilty to a misdemeanor charge, admitting that he helped someone from New Jersey get a Virginia license. On March 6, 2002, a federal grand jury in Alexandria charged him with conspiracy and production of false ID documents for signing a notarized form that he knew was false and for allowing a New Jersey man to obtain a Virginia ID card in July 2000. On April 17, 2002, he pleaded guilty to conspiracy to commit ID fraud and helping another man produce false ID documents in July 2000. On May 17, 2002, he was sentenced to time served and was ordered deported.

Fahid Muhammad Ali Alrawq: alias Abu Usama, a Saudi college student from Baridah who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007 as a fighter, contributing

\$950 and his passport. His recruitment coordinator was Abu A’akramah, whom he knew through an old friend. He flew from Dubai to Syria, where he met Abu Abd Al Aziz Jazzrawi, who took 20,000 of his 28,000 riyals as a donation. His brother’s phone number was 00965504890108.

Thafir Alsemak: alias of Sabawi Ibrahim Hasan.

Sami Alshaalan: age 28, and his brother, Sattan Alshallan, age 23, held by U.S. authorities as of November 2001 in their 9/11 investigations. The duo claimed membership in the Saudi royal family.

Sattan Alshallan: age 23, and his brother, Sami Alshaalan, age 28, held by U.S. authorities as of November 2001 in their 9/11 investigations. The duo claimed membership in the Saudi royal family.

Basset Alahs’ari: Libya-based recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007.

Mohand Alshehri: age 23, one of the al Qaeda hijackers who on September 11, 2001, took over United Airlines flight 175, a B767 flying from Boston’s Logan International Airport to Los Angeles International Airport with 65 people, which crashed into the south tower of the World Trade Center at 9:05 A.M. (see “Ahmed Alghamdi” entry).

Wail Alshehri: age 28 (claimed date of birth July 31, 1973), possibly Waleed’s brother; one of the al Qaeda hijackers who on September 11, 2001, took over American Airlines flight 11, which crashed into the 110-story north tower of the World Trade Center at 8:45 A.M., killing all on board (see “Abdulaziz Alomari” entry”).

Waleed M. Alshehri: aged between 22 and 28, possibly Wail’s brother, one of the al Qaeda hijackers who on September 11, 2001, took over

American Airlines flight 11, which crashed into the 110-story north tower of the World Trade Center at 8:45 A.M., killing all on board (see preceding entry and “Abdulaziz Alomari” entry).

Emdad Abdelwahid Ahmed Alwan: alias Abu Mohammed, deemed by Algerian authorities to be a top al Qaeda operative in Africa, on September 12, 2002, he was shot and killed in a raid by security forces in the eastern Batna region, 270 miles east of Algiers.

Khalid ‘Uthman ‘Alwan: on June 5, 1983, he wounded Libyan chargé d’affaires ‘Abd al-Qadir Ghuhah at the Napoleon Hotel on al-Hamara Street in Beirut, Lebanon. The Liberation of Lebanon from Foreigners and the Islamic Jihad Organization claimed credit. Alwan was a member of the Syrian Socialist Nationalist Party. He confessed to the assassination attempt after his arrest. On February 6, 1984, Alwan escaped from prison and joined the al-Murabitun in At-Tariq al-Jadidah. On September 3, 1984, the socialists who had kidnapped Alwan from the al-Murabitun executed him after a court martial and returned his corpse to west Beirut.

Rifaat Alwan: alias Nabil, an Iraqi arrested on September 18, 1990, at his home in Italy. Police found 50 grams of heroin, a pistol, 13 passports of various nationalities, and documents that led police to two apartments where they arrested nine Tunisians in possession of 3 kilograms of heroin, gold, and subversive literature in Arabic and Italian. He had lived in Rome for six years, traveling throughout the country and contacting people with links to the Middle East and far left groups in Italy. Police suspected that the Tunisians had terrorist links.

Rashid Salah Mohammed Alzagary: alias used by Mohammed Rashid.

Sahim Alwan: age 29, one of five U.S. citizens of Yemeni origin arrested on September 13–14, 2002, residing in Lackawanna, a suburb of

Buffalo, New York, who were identified as an al Qaeda–trained terrorist cell on American soil. The five had attended an al Qaeda training camp in Afghanistan, learning how to use assault rifles, handguns, and other weapons, in June 2001, and they had left the camp before the 9/11 attacks. They were charged with providing, attempting to provide, and conspiring to provide material support and resources to a foreign terrorist group (al Qaeda), which entails a maximum 15-year prison sentence. Bin Laden addressed the recruits at the al-Farooq camp, located near Qandahar. The American Taliban member John Walker Lindh also attended the camp.

The defendants were identified as Faysal Galab, age 26; Sahim Alwan, age 29; Yahya Goba, age 25; Safal Mosed, age 24; and Hasein Taher (variant Ther), age 24; who lived within a few blocks of one another. Two associates were believed to be in Yemen; another was out of the country. The associates, identified only as A, B, and C, included two U.S. citizens from Lackawanna. Prosecutors later identified the ringleader as unindicted co-conspirator Kamal Derwish, age 29, believed to be living in Yemen. The defendants were later joined by Mukhtar al-Bakri, age 22, who, with Alwan, admitted attending the camp.

At the September 19 bail hearing, Alwan was represented by the court-appointed attorney James Harrington, who said that his client was seeking religious training at the Tablighi Jamaat religious school in Pakistan and naively visited the camp. Alwan said, “I was scared and missed my family, and on day six I pleaded to let me go. I faked an ankle injury to get them to let me go.” Alwan had worked as a security guard at the Iroquois Job Corps Center in Medina, New York. He had told the *Buffalo News* in September 2001 that during the Persian Gulf War in 1991 seven men had attacked him.

The defendants were well known in the local community. One was voted the high school’s friendliest senior. Four are married; three have children.

The FBI had begun an investigation when the men came to Lackawanna in June 2001. The

Bureau said there was no evidence that they were planning a specific attack in the United States.

Federal prosecutors noted on September 27 that some of the accused had tapes and documents in their homes that called for suicide operations against Islam's "enemies." Sahim Alwan and Yahya Goba had audiotapes in their apartments that called for jihad and martyrdom. One of Alwan's tapes included a lecture by a radical Islamic cleric who called for "fighting the West and invading Europe and America with Islam."

On October 8, Judge Schroeder released Alwan on \$600,000 bond but ordered the other five held without bail. Alwan had assisted the FBI after returning from Afghanistan. The judge said he must remain in his home most of the day, pay for a Global Positioning System device that would track his every move, and allow the FBI to search him or his home at any time. One of his phone lines would be tapped.

On October 21, a federal grand jury indicted the six on charges of providing and attempting to provide support to al Qaeda, and with conspiring to provide material support to the terrorists. They pleaded not guilty the next day to charges that they trained at an al Qaeda camp. They faced 15 years in prison.

On April 8, 2003, Alwan acknowledged that he had met bin Laden in Afghanistan in 2001 and pleaded guilty to charges of support al Qaeda by attending the al-Farooq camp and receiving weapons training there. On December 17, 31-year-old Alwan became the last member of the group to be sentenced, receiving nine years.

'Amad: alias Abu-al-Jarrah, an Algerian member of al Qaeda in Iraq assigned as a fighter in Mosul in 2007. His phone number was 0021375002154.

Jabir Amah: his release from an Israeli jail was demanded on June 27, 1976, by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers of Air France flight 139, flying from Tel Aviv to Paris (see "Umar Abduh" entry).

Habib Amal: a member of the May 15 group believed responsible for the February 1985 bombing of the Marks and Spencer department store.

Muhammad Attia Al Amami: alias Abu Talha, a Libyan from Dernah who was born in 1986 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007, flying from Egypt to Syria, where he met Abu Nasser. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Sa'ad. He brought his passport. His phone number was 0925459868.

Adel Amara: implicated in the August 2, 1987, bombing of four tourist hotels in Sousse and Montastir, Tunisia, by the Habib-al-Dawi Group of the Islamic Jihad Organization in Tunisia.

Zakaria Amara: age 20, among 17 people arrested on June 2, 2006, in nighttime raids in the Toronto suburbs. The 17 had a huge cache of explosives, including three tons of ammonium nitrate and a detonator made from a cell phone (see "Shareef Abdelhaleen" entry).

Police said Amara had set up a training camp in Washago, Canada. He was charged in the explosives plot and with receiving terrorist training.

'Ammar Salah 'Amarani: a Hamas activist from the Samaria village in the West Bank of Ya'bad who on April 13, 1994, boarded the number 820 bus in central Hadera's Central Bus Station with explosives strapped to his body and detonated several pipe-shaped bombs near the rear door, killing 6 people, including himself, and injuring 30. The bus has left Afula for Tel Aviv and made a routine stop in Hadera.

Shahinaz Amari: identified by some reports as the Hamas female suicide bomber who on January 27, 2002, killed 1 person and injured 150 in a suicide bombing in central Jerusalem.

Mohammad Zaki Amawi: age 26, a dual U.S. and Jordanian citizen and one of three people living in Toledo, Ohio, charged by the FBI on February 21, 2006, with planning to attack U.S. troops in Iraq by setting up a Middle Eastern

terrorism training camp. Between November 2004 and August 2005, the trio learned to build bombs and shoot handguns while setting up a fraudulent nonprofit organization. Amawi tried to acquire chemical explosives and threatened to kill President George W. Bush. He left Toledo in August 2005 and flew from Detroit to Jordan, carrying five laptops that he planned to give to jihadis. Formal charges included conspiracy to kill Americans abroad, providing material support to terrorists, taking weapons training, and trying to acquire or build explosives. They faced life in prison. They had been indicted the previous week and pleaded not guilty in federal courts in Cleveland and Toledo to charges of conspiracy to kill or maim people outside the United States. On February 28, 2006, a federal magistrate ordered Amawi held without bail. Prosecutors said he has a family in Jordan and regularly travels overseas. During their trial on April 23, 2008, the undercover informant Darren Griffin said the trio had met only once during the two years he had investigated them.

Isma'il Sa'id Khalil al-Amayirah: one of a group of Jordanian Afghans sentenced to death on December 21, 1994, by the Jordanian State Security Court for belonging to an illegal society, participating in a conspiracy to carry out terrorist acts, and possessing explosives for illegal purposes (see "Muhammad 'Ali 'Isa Abu-'Abbad" entry).

Suallmah Muhammad Ameen: alias Abu Essam, an Algerian from Barqi who was born on July 5, 1975 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter in 2007, contributing his passport. He flew from Algeria to Syria, where his handlers took all of his 10,000 lira. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Hamzza, a neighbor in Algeria who was a senior in Afghanistan. His phone number was 0021321533357.

Shahla Amenli: one of eight Iranian students arrested in the United States on November 15, 1979, for attempting to smuggle 3 disassembled Winchester 30-06 rifles, matching scopes, 15

boxes of ammunition, and a street map of Washington, DC, with certain embassies marked, as one of the men was about to board TWA flight 900 from Baltimore-Washington International Airport to New York's John F. Kennedy International Airport. The Iranians spoke of taking the rifles to Iran. They claimed to be attending Baltimore-area colleges and were jailed on bonds ranging from \$25,000 to \$250,000. The group was charged with dealing in firearms without a license, placing firearms on an interstate commercial airliner without notifying the carrier, and conspiracy. On November 26, 1979, charges were dismissed against Amenli and her husband, Mohammad S. Tofghi.

Zaid Amer: one of two Saudis among the nine suspected terrorists arrested on December 29, 1995, by Philippines police, who also seized explosives, 50 Philippine passports, and maps of the Manila metro area.

Adnan Musa Sulayman 'Amerin: a translator for the Jordanian embassy in Ankara who was arrested in Turkey on October 24, 1986, for the August 1986 bombing of the Kirikkale ammunition factory, in which 8 died and 27 were wounded. The *Hurriyet* newspaper said he was working for Syrian intelligence. He claimed diplomatic immunity.

Jihad Amerin: age 38, the Gaza leader of the al-Aqsa Martyrs' Brigades, who was killed on July 4, 2002, when a bomb went off during the night in Gaza City.

Adham Amhaz: age 35, arrested the week of October 13–14, 2001, by Canadian authorities. He was one of four Lebanese nationals indicted in March 2001 in the United States on charges of supporting Hizballah by smuggling cigarettes from low-tax North Carolina to states with higher tobacco taxes. He was accused of providing cash and military equipment to Hizballah. Authorities said they would try to extradite him to stand trial in April 2002.

Hayil Amhaz: arrested by Syrian authorities in Lebanon on January 30, 1987, in connection with the kidnapping of two Americans and a Briton from the UN emergency forces on their way to Shtawrah.

Ahmad Rasim Amin: an assistant at the al-Mansurah School of Medicine in Egypt who was one of 40 Shi'ite terrorists arrested on August 19, 1989, for planning to carry out attacks against U.S., Israeli, Saudi, Iraqi, and Kuwaiti interests, including embassies and airlines, in Egypt.

Al-Amin 'Abdullah Al-Amin: a Libyan diplomat posted in East Berlin whom West German police suspected of having organized the April 4, 1986, bombing of La Belle discotheque in the Berlin-Schönberg district of West Berlin that killed 4 people and wounded 231, including 62 Americans.

Commander Daibi Amin: one of two Abu Sayyaf rebel leaders and eight other Muslim extremists killed on January 7, 1996, by the Philippine army troops in a clash. They were suspected of kidnapping three Philippines-born U.S. citizens and ten others on December 27, 1995. The hostages were freed on December 31, 1995.

Jihad Amin: a Jordanian and Fatah official who a Kuwaiti court acquitted on November 15, 1980, in the July 12, 1980, bombing of the offices of the newspaper *al Rai al Aam* that killed two people. He had been charged with murder and possession of explosives.

Khalid 'Abd-al-Rahman Amin: Cairo's *Al-Sha'b* newspaper reported on August 24, 1993, that a senior Egyptian security delegation would travel to Pakistan to request Amin's extradition on charges of participating in terrorist attacks in Egypt.

Muhammad Amin: alias of Amin Al-Haq.

Youssef Amin: a Lebanese asylum seeker in Germany and Hizballah member who on September

17, 1992, stood guard at the door while his colleague shot to death four Democratic Party of Kurdistan politicians in Berlin's Mykonos restaurant at the behest of Iranians. On April 10, 1997, a German tribunal sentenced him to 11 years.

Abou Abderrahmane Amine: leader of the Algerian Armed Islamic Group in January 1995.

Amir: alias of Barhama Sali.

Abu-'Amir: alias of Bilal Muhammad al-Za'ri.

Abu-'Amir: Syria-based recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2006.

Mufti Jan Amir: a Taliban commander with close ties to senior Pakistani militants in Wana, who served as a spokesman for the group in late February 2008.

Hagai Amir: brother of Yigal Amir, he was jailed after telling investigators that he prepared the hollowed-out 9 mm bullets that his brother fired in the November 4, 1995, assassination of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin. He confessed to attempting to murder Rabin. On December 5, 1995, he was charged with conspiring to kill Rabin and attack Arabs, and with several weapons violations. On February 26, 1996, he pleaded not guilty to the charge of plotting to assassinate Rabin. On October 3, 1996, the Tel Aviv court sentenced him to 12 years in prison. He had been convicted in September 1996 in a separate conspiracy trial. He was also found guilty of planning attacks against Palestinians and convicted on weapons charges, including crafting bullets used in the Rabin assassination.

Yasir Hasan Ahmad 'Amir: alias Abu-al-Jarrah al-Yemeni, a Yemeni student from Sana'a who was born in 1984 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter on November 12, 2006, contributing a forged passport, a watch, a ring, and \$200. His recruitment coordinator was Isma'il Abu-Suwayd. His home phone numbers were

00967341231 and 00967342954; his brother's was 0096771162800.

Yigal Amir: a right-wing Jewish student of law and computer science at Bar-Ilan University who on November 4, 1995, assassinated Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin. He was a founder of the illegal Jewish settlement called Maale Yisrael. He claimed that he acted alone. Police confiscated "enough weapons to equip a major terrorist group" in a raid on his home. He had intended to kill Rabin at a January 22, 1995, appearance at the Yad Vashem Holocaust Memorial, which was cancelled after a terrorist attack the Beit Lid junction. Amir brought a gun to the dedication of a new highway interchange at Kfar Sharyahu but could not get close enough to Rabin as police dragged him away. He also planned to fire at Rabin at the prime minister's home. On December 5, 1995, he was charged with premeditated murder and aggravated assault, conspiring to kill Rabin and attack Arabs, and with several weapons violations. His trial began on December 19. On February 1, 1996, Judge Edmond Levy asked that psychiatrists examine Amir. On February 26, 1996, he pleaded not guilty to the charge of plotting to assassinate Rabin. On March 27, 1996, he was convicted and sentenced to life in prison for killing Rabin, and to a consecutive six-year term for wounding bodyguard Yoram Rabin under aggravating circumstances. On August 4, 1996, the Supreme Court upheld the conviction. On October 3, 1996, the Tel Aviv court sentenced him to another five years in prison. He had been convicted in September 1996 in a separate conspiracy trial. He was also found guilty of planning attacks against Palestinians. In late August 1999, the Israeli Supreme Court rejected his appeal to overturn a conspiracy conviction and lengthened his sentence from five years to eight years.

'Adbab Musa Sulayman Amiri: a Jordanian translator at the Jordanian embassy arrested on November 10, 1986, by Turkish authorities for involvement in the July 24, 1985, assassination of Ziyad al-Sati, the first secretary of the Jordanian embassy in Ankara. The Islamic Jihad

Organization and Black September separately claimed credit. He confessed to giving the order to kill al-Sati. He was believed to be a member of the Abu Nidal Organization. On July 8, 1987, he was acquitted. He was released from prison on July 28, 1987.

Khalid 'Abd al-Rasul al-Amiri: a Bahraini engineer for the Ministry of Public Works, Electricity, and Water who was arrested on December 23, 1987. Bahrain claimed that Iran had supplied saboteurs with radio and broadcasting equipment to announce a republic and to sabotage oil installations and other vital points. The Bahrain Liberation Front attacks would coincide with the meeting of the Gulf Cooperation Council in Riyadh on December 25. The group would use rockets and incendiary bombs against broadcast and television buildings, Manama Airport, restaurants, hotels, markets, homes of senior Bahraini officials, and several embassies. The group was to attack the Manama prison to free a group arrested in December 1981 and convicted of plotting to overthrow the government.

Samir Ahmad 'Ali al-'Amiri: variant of Samir Ahmed Ali Al A'ameri, alias Abu-Mu'adh, variant Abu Mua'az, a Saudi from Jeddah who was born on October 8, 1981, and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on November 12, 2006, offering to conduct a martyrdom operation. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-Tammam. He contributed a passport, \$200, an ID, and a license. His home phone numbers were 6369732 and 6201696.

Abu Khalid Al Ammani: alias of Wailed Abd Allah Ali Al Sa'adi.

Abu-'Ammar: Jordan-based recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2006. A person of the same name had the same position in Syria in 2007.

'Ali Talib al-'Ammawi: Islamic Jihad member who on April 7, 1994, stepped off a bus at Ashdod, Israel, and opened fire on a group of Israelis with an Uzi, killing one and wounding four others.

His family lives in the al-Shat' refugee camp on the edge of Gaza City. Two bystanders shot him to death.

Abu Ammer: alias of Bilal Muhammad al Za'ari.

Yaser Hassan Ahmed Ammer: alias Abu Al Jarah Al Yamani, a Yemeni student from Sana'a who was born on Muharram 1984 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on November 12, 2006, bringing a counterfeit passport, a watch, a ring, and \$200. His recruitment coordinator was Ismail Abu Swaid. His home phone numbers were 00967341231 and 00967342954; his brother's was 0096771162800.

'Abd-al-Hamid 'Ammud: On February 27, 1992, the French judge Jean-Louis Bruguiere issued an international arrest warrant for him in connection with the July 11, 1988, Abu Nidal Organization's attack on the Greek ferry *City of Poros* that killed 9 people and injured 80. The warrants charged him with murder and attempted murder. He was considered the main author of the attack. He was believed to carry several passports.

Raffat Abd Allah al Amoudi: alias Abu-Azzam. According to the captured Sinjar records of al Qaeda in Iraq, he was born in 1982 and lived in Aden, Yemen. His coordinator was Abu Mussab, whom he knew through someone who had returned from Iraq. He flew from Egypt to Syria. He contributed a passport, an ID, and a watch.

Imad Abu Amouna: a Hamas member who on April 9, 1995, drove a car bomb into an Israeli jeep escorting two civilian cars, injuring several people in the Gaza Strip.

Yousef Amr: a member of the Ahmed Abu Rish Brigades, an offshoot of Fatah, and one of three Palestinian gunmen who on September 23, 2004, snuck into an Israeli military post at the Morag settlement and killed three Israeli soldiers by firing into a trailer where they were quartered. Two attackers were killed at the site. The third hid among nearby greenhouses and attacked again

four hours later, shooting a regional reporter for the Israeli daily *Yedioth Aharonoth* in the leg before dying in a hail of gunfire. He failed to lure the soldiers to an area where he had planted a land mine. In a joint communiqué, three terrorist groups claimed credit and identified the attackers as Mohammed Azazi of Islamic Jihad, Imad Abu Samahadana of the Popular Residence Committees, and Yousef Amr of the Ahmed Abu Rish Brigades.

Abd-al-Mun'im Maqshar al-'Amrani: variant Abd Al Mounaem Mekshar al Oumrani, alias Abu-Muram, a Moroccan from Mazwan/Mizwaq University in Tatwan who joined al Qaeda in Iraq on September 13, 2006. He was born on December 18, 1981 and claimed that his phone numbers were 0021267272865 and 0021276562455. He contributed 2,500 lira and a cell phone. His recruiter was Khalid.

Abdelmonaim el-Amrani: age 22, a Moroccan laborer who on March 6, 2006, drove a red Volkswagen Passat into a funeral tent in a village near Baqubah, Iraq, just before sunset. He set off the car bomb, killing 6 and injuring 27. He had left behind a wife and infant child in Tétouan, Morocco.

Othman Amri: listed as No. 19 on the Saudi's 26 most wanted terrorists list. On June 28, 2004, he surrendered, saying he was responding to the amnesty offer.

Abu Suhayb al-Amriki: alias of Adam Yahiyé Gadahn.

Azzam al-Amriki: alias of Adam Yahiyé Gadahn.

Ali Amrous: age 29, an Algerian arrested on March 15, 2004, in the Basque city of San Sebastián making threatening remarks on January 15 about a coming massacre in Madrid's Atocha train station.

Talal Husayn Ibrahim 'Anan: a Jordanian arrested on March 25, 1985, by Cypriot police in

connection with the bombing of the Alias office in Nicosia on March 21, 1985.

Abu Anas: named on February 14, 2005, as one of Iraq's 29 most wanted insurgents. A bounty of between \$50,000 and \$200,000 was offered.

Abu-Anas: alias of Ahmad Sulayman al-Shuray'i.

Muhammad Bin-Subbar Bin-Muhammad al-'Anazi: alias Abu-Yasir, a Saudi from al-Kharaf who was born on August 1, 1976, and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on September 23, 2006. He contributed a cell phone, a watch, and a knife. His coordinator was Abu-al-Zubayr. His home phone was 009665495427; his brother Abu-Majid's was 00966504143547.

Husayn al-Anbar: a Saudi whom a Jordanian prosecutor said had joined the Islamic Jihad, Al-Aqsa Battalions, by August 1992.

Amir Andalousli: alias of Assem Hammoud.

Othman Andalusi: alias of Amer Azizi.

Souhaila Sami Andrawes: alias of Soraya Ansary.

Mohammad Anees: variant of Mohammad Anis.

Abu Fatimah al-Ani: a leader of al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007. He allegedly maintained direct contact with the group's leader, Abu Ayyub al-Masri, and served as liaison with similar groups in Syria.

Ahmad Khalil al-Ani: member of the Iraqi intelligence service alleged to have met 9/11 hijacking leader Mohammed Atta in Prague in 2001, although the FBI and CIA doubted the reports, according to George Tenet, former Director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Muwakfak al-'Ani: Iraqi consul general also serving as the Iraqi embassy's first secretary in Manila who on January 21, 1991, was declared persona non grata for his involvement with two terrorists

who were trying to plant a 200-pound bomb at a building housing the U.S. Information Services' Thomas Jefferson Library that exploded prematurely in Manila on January 19, 1991. He obtained tickets for the bombs and drove them to the bomb site. He left on January 24. He had earlier served tours in Kuwait, Washington, and Libya.

Abu Anis: alias of Mustafa Mohamed Fadhil.

Abu Annas: alias of Ahmed Suleiman al Shariehi.

Abu Annes: alias of Essa Waqeh Salem.

Adel Anonn: alias Adel Bani, one of six Iraqis among the nine suspected terrorists arrested on December 29, 1995, by Philippines police, who also seized explosives, 50 Philippine passports, and maps of metro area Manila. He denied being the brother of Ramzi Yusuf. Police said he owned the Mindanao Meat Shop, which was in the back of a building in Manila's run-down former prostitution district.

Asri Rifaat Anouar: died on April 3, 2004, when Madrid police in the Leganés suburb cornered him and six other terrorist suspects in their safe house (see "Jamal Ahmidan" entry).

Aftab Ansari: he phoned Indian police from the United Arab Emirates to take credit for the January 22, 2002, incident in which four gunmen on two motorcycles fired AK-47 automatic weapons at the guard post of the American Center, a U.S. cultural center on Jawaharlal Nehru Road in downtown Calcutta at 6:30 A.M., killing 5 policemen and wounding 20 people, including police officers, pedestrians, and a private security guard hired by the U.S. government. He was extradited on February 9, 2002, after he was arrested attempting to travel out of the United Arab Emirates with Pakistani travel documents. The United Arab Emirates also deported his accomplice, Raju Sharma, who is wanted in India on weapons charges. The Indian Foreign

Ministry said Ansari was in contact with Omar Saeed, the chief suspect in the January 23 kidnapping of *Wall Street Journal* reporter Daniel Pearl. Ansari and Saeed met in an Indian prison. Ansari was serving time in the 1990s for criminal operations.

On April 27, 2005, a Calcutta court sentenced seven people to death for the shooting outside the American Center. The judge pronounced the defendants guilty of murder, waging war against the country, and possessing arms. Six other defendants remained at large. Prosecutors said the main defendant, Aftab Ansari, was a Dubai-based underworld figure with links to militant groups in Pakistan.

Amin al-Ansari: alias of Sergei Malyschew.

Asad Ansari: age 21, 1 of 17 people arrested on June 2, 2006, in nighttime raids in the Toronto suburbs. The 17 had a huge cache of explosives, including three tons of ammonium nitrate and a detonator made from a cell phone (see “Shareef Abdelhaleen” entry).

Ansari was charged in the explosives plot and with receiving terrorist training.

Mustafa Abdulkader Abed al-Ansari: a Saudi believed by the FBI on February 11, 2002, to be planning a terrorist attack in the United States or on U.S. interests in Yemen. He had links to a London-based opposition group. Saudi officials blamed him for the May 1, 2004, attack in which gunmen walked into the offices of a Saudi oil contractor's office and shot to death 2 Americans, 2 Britons, and 2 Australians and wounded 25 other people in an attack on the oil and petrochemical hub of Yanbu, 550 miles west of Riyadh. They tied the body of one victim to a carjacked vehicle before police began a chase of their getaway vehicle through Yanbu. Police engaged them in a gun battle outside a Holiday Inn and finally overpowered them. Three of the terrorists died at the scene; a fourth died of his injuries. Saudi officials said he had come back to Saudi Arabia to lead his brother and two cousins in the attack,

which also led to the deaths of a Saudi and the terrorists.

Soraya Ansari: variant of Soraya Ansary.

Soraya Ansary: variant Ansari, alias Souhaila Sami Andrawes, an Iranian believed to have been one of the Organization of Struggle against World Imperialism hijackers of Lufthansa flight 181, a B737 scheduled to fly from the Spanish resort island of Majorca to Frankfurt on October 13, 1977 (see “Reza Abassy” entry). Some reports said Ansary died in the struggle, but on June 2, 1981, an individual by that name was sentenced to 30 years by a Rome court for the hijacking. A Somali court had convicted her of air piracy and terrorism and sentenced her to 20 years. She was placed on a cargo plane to Baghdad and freed in 1978.

Der Spiegel reported on October 31, 1994, that the woman was arrested in Norway. Germany's request for her extradition was rejected by a lower court judge on December 9, 1994, citing humanitarian reasons. The decision was reversed a week later by an intermediate level court. She was freed just before December 25. As of January 6, 1995, she was fighting extradition. She had sustained seven bullet wounds in the commando assault. She was married to Ahmed Abu-Matar; they had a nine-year-old daughter.

Ahmad 'Antar: a former member of the Abu Nidal-led Fatah, the Revolutionary Council, who was shot to death in Lebanon on October 12, 1992.

Sami Abed Haseez Antar: age 22, an Islamic Jihad suicide bomber from Nablus on the West Bank who on January 19, 2006, set off explosives he was carrying in a commercial section of Tel Aviv, wounding 24 Israelis in the Mayor Shawarma restaurant, which was popular with immigrant workers, located near the city's old bus station.

Yacine Anthamnia: a member of the Hassan Hattab network, which is linked to the Algerian

Armed Islamic Group (GIA), arrested by French police in November 1997. Anthamnia carried several Belgian passports and visa stamps. About 30 years old, he is a rival of Antar Zouabri, the GIA chief who operates in the Kabylia Mountains east of Algiers. Hattab wants to extend the Algerian conflict to European targets.

Husayn Antis: one of two members of al-Saiqa arrested on May 29, 1984, in Cyprus for the shooting of Abdullah Ahmed Sulieman Saadi, a Palestinian Saiqa member who had defected to Yassir Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization. On May 13, 1984, he was deported after authorities considered the repercussions of a trial.

Robert Richard Antoine-Pierre: aliases Lhaj and alias Abu Abderrahmane, a Frenchman suspected of involvement in the five May 16, 2003, suicide bombings in Casablanca, Morocco, which killed 45 people and wounded more than 100. Moroccan police arrested him in Tangier on June 3, 2003.

Private Dany Antonyus: on February 25, 1988, the Lebanese military's investigating magistrate issued a detention warrant in absentia against the soldier in connection with a grenade that exploded at the residence of the Ivory Coast ambassador in northeastern Beirut on February 9, 1988.

Al-'Anud: Saudi Arabia-based recruitment coordinator for al Qaeda in Iraq foreign fighters in 2007.

Mohammed Anwar: age 30, one of five Pakistanis who arrived in Sharm el-Sheikh from Cairo on July 5, 2005. They were wanted for questioning in the July 23, 2005, bombing of the resort area of Sharm el-Sheikh on the Red Sea, killing at least 88 people and injuring 119.

Fahd Halil Ballan Bin-al-'Anzi: alias al-Fahd, a Saudi electric company worker from Riyadh who was born in 1981 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq

in about 2007 as a fighter. He had experience in website design. He arrived in Syria from Jordan by land. In Syria he met Abu-'Uthman, a tall Iraqi who owned a guesthouse. He brought \$1,000. In Syria, he gave his hosts \$700, plus a digital camera, which Abu-Muhammad al-Muhrib took. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-Abdallah, whom he knew via his brother, Walid, who had been a border guard. His father's phone number was 00966503477476; his brother's was 00966509111940; his mother's was 00966503271641.

Salem Abu Anzek: Jordanian arrested on November 7, 1979, after police found two SA-7 Strela missiles inside a van driven by three leftists as they were going from Rome to Ortona. The missiles were believed to have been smuggled to the Rome branch of the Autonomous Workers Movement on the Lebanese freighter *Sidon*.

Saleh Aoofi: a Saudi believed to lead al Qaeda in the Persian Gulf who on March 17, 2005, released an audiotape in which he said, "To the brothers in Qatar, Bahrain, Oman, the Emirates and to all the lions of jihad in the countries neighboring Iraq, every one of us has to attack what is available in his country of soldiers, vehicles, and air bases of the crusaders and the oil allocated for them," according to the London-based *Asharq al-Awsat* newspaper.

On August 18, 2005, Aoofi, in his late thirties, was killed in a gun battle with police in Medina. He was among several terrorists killed in seven raids in the city in which a police officer was also killed. At least one terrorist was arrested in Riyadh; ten were held in Medina. Aoofi was a former prisoner and had traveled to Chechnya and Afghanistan to join al Qaeda shortly before 9/11. Police believed that he was involved in the June 2004 kidnapping and beheading of U.S. engineer Paul M. Johnson, Jr. Police had found Johnson's head in a freezer in an apartment in which Aoofi had stayed. Aoofi was 1 of 2 of the country's 26 most-wanted still at large; the others had been captured or killed.

Belgacem Mohamed Ben Aouadi: one of four Tunisians convicted by a Milan court on February 22, 2002, on terrorist charges, including criminal association with intent to transport arms, explosives, and chemicals, and falsification of 235 work permits, 130 driver's licenses, several foreign passports, and various blank documents. They were acquitted of charges of possession of arms and chemicals. The guilty verdicts were the first in Europe against al Qaeda operatives since the 9/11 attacks. The four belonged to the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat, an Algerian wing of al Qaeda. He received four years.

Mahmoud Slimane Aoun: alias Gaby Eid Semaan, arrested by Spanish police on July 28, 2004, with documents identifying him as a 44-year-old Portuguese citizen. He admitted knowing the Morocco-born Abdelila Fouad, who had been accused of collaborating in the March 11, 2004, al Qaeda bombings of commuter trains in Madrid that killed 200 and wounded 2,000. On July 30, 2004, the investigating magistrate Juan del Olmo identified the detainee as Mahmoud Slimane Aoun, alias Gaby Eid Semaan (a named he used in 1988), a Lebanese, and ordered him held without bail after a hearing. Aoun said he and Fouad had trafficked in hashish.

Youssef Aouni: on May 17, 2005, a Paris court sentenced him to two to seven years for association with a terrorist enterprise and for providing logistical support to the killers of Ahmed Shah Massoud, who on September 9, 2001, was assassinated in Afghanistan by al Qaeda terrorists posing as journalists.

Assmet Apaase: 1 of 16 Middle Eastern terrorists whom the Saudi embassy told Thai officials on March 20, 1990, were planning to attack Saudi diplomats and officials overseas. He carried a Lebanese passport.

Yasir Muhammad Api: one of two terrorists killed in a shootout with police a day after terrorists attacked worshippers in the Ansar al-Sunnah

mosque in Khartoum, on February 4, 1994, killing 19 worshippers and injuring several others.

Imad Aqal: a 21-year-old military chief of Hamas who Israeli forces shot to death on November 24, 1993, after he ran from a car that was stopped at a Gaza City roadblock. He shot at police, who returned fire. He died on the way to the hospital.

Aqeel Abdulaziz Aqil: the longtime chief of al Haramain. On June 1, 2004, the U.S. Treasury Department designated him a financier of al Qaeda and other terrorist groups. The Saudi government's clerical authorities had fired him in March.

Ibrahim 'Aqil: on April 27, 1989, French investigating magistrate Gilles Boulouque issued a warrant for his arrest for conspiracy and illegal possession of explosives.

Ibrahim 'Aql: one of ten Shi'ite Muslims identified in November 17, 1992, by the Lebanese newspaper *Nida' al-Watan* as suspected of instigating the kidnappings of U.S. hostages William Buckley, William Higgins, and Peter Kilburn.

Muhammad Jum'ah Fikri al-'Aquri: variant Muhammad Jumaa'ah Fikery Al Aqurie, alias Abu-al-'As, variant Abu al A'ass, a Libyan from Darnah who was born on September 3, 1983, and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on October 4, 2006, contributing 3,100 lira and a watch. His Libyan phone number was 0926240028; that of relatives in Egypt was 0108214239. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-'Umar.

Muhammad Jumaa'ah Fikery Al Aqurie: variant Muhammad Jum'ah Fikri al-'Aquri.

Madjid Arab: one of three Algerian men claiming membership in the Union of Peaceful Citizens of Algeria who on November 12, 1994, hijacked an Air Algérie Fokker F27 flying between Algiers and Ouargla to the Son Sant Joan Airport in Palma, Majorca. They asked not to be repatriated to

Algeria because they feared they would be killed. They demanded liberation of Algeria's political prisoners, resumption of elections in Algeria, refueling of the plane, and passage to Marseilles. They surrendered to authorities.

Saed Arabeed: a Hamas leader killed in early April 2003 in an Israeli helicopter gunship attack.

Hamid Reza Arabzadeh: 1 of the 25 members of the People's Majority, an anti-Khomeini group, who seized the Iranian Interests Section in Washington, DC and held six Iranian employees hostage for an hour on August 7, 1981 (see "Abdoreza Afhami" entry). Arabzadeh was charged with misdemeanor assault.

Mahir 'Arafat: a Palestinian student arrested on May 2, 1991, in Politekhnioupolis, Zografos, an Athens suburb, in connection with the explosion of a parcel bomb on April 19, 1991, that killed seven and injured ten others at the Patras, Greece, offices of Air Courier Service.

Rajab 'Arafat: leader of the Palestinian Islamic Jihad group in 1990.

Bahran Aram: one of the four Iranian People's Strugglers (Mujahiddin e Khalq) assassins of three U.S. employees of Rockwell International on August 28, 1976, in Tehran. Aram, the planner of the attack, died in a police shootout on a downtown Tehran street on November 17, 1976.

Maher Arar: a Canadian-Syrian arrested at John F. Kennedy International Airport in New York City in September 2002. The *Washington Post* claimed he was held for a day in Jordan. He was later freed and returned to Canada.

Musbah Arbas: of the Libyan intelligence service. His arrest warrant was issued on October 30, 1991, in connection with the September 19, 1989, Union des Transports Aériens (UTA) bombing that killed 171. He was charged with

violations of French law by conspiring to commit murder, by destroying property with explosives, and by taking part in a terrorist enterprise. Observers expected that the French investigating judge Jean-Louis Bruguiere would issue an arrest warrant following his July 5–18, 1996, visit to Libya. On June 12, 1998, France announced that it would try him, along with five other Libyans, in absentia. On March 10, 1999, a French antiterrorism court imposed life in prison on the six in absentia. If any of the six were to fall into French hands, they would automatically be given a retrial under French law. The prosecutor said the evidence showed that Libyan officials had organized the attack. France had never formally requested extradition of the six. Al-Qadhafi had earlier said he would turn the six over to France but also had said he would consider making the six serve any sentence imposed by a French court in Libyan prison.

Mohammed Aref: age 26, one of five Pakistanis who arrived in Sharm el-Sheikh from Cairo on July 5, 2005, wanted for questioning in the July 23, 2005, bombing of the resort area of Sharm el-Sheikh on the Red Sea, killing at least 88 people and injuring 119.

Yassin Muhiddin Aref: age 34, an Iraqi Kurd, the imam of the Masjid al-Salam mosque in Albany, New York, who was arrested with a worshipper on August 5, 2004, and charged in a sting with helping a government informant who wanted to sell a shoulder-fired grenade launcher to terrorists. They were charged in U.S. district court in Albany with concealing material support for terrorism and participating in a money-laundering conspiracy. The FBI said that over a year, the duo had agreed to launder money. The rocket-propelled grenade was to be used against a Pakistani diplomat in New York City as a punishment for its pro-United States policies. A November 20 meeting with the duo was videotaped. The informant is a convicted felon working for the government who told them that he was working for

Jaish-e-Mohammed, a Pakistani Islamic terrorist group. The duo was paid \$65,000 in cash for their participation.

Police said the duo had ties to Ansar al-Islam, the Iraq-based al Qaeda affiliate. An address book found by U.S. troops in a terrorist camp in Iraq in 2003 contained Aref's name, address, and phone number, and identified him as "the commander." On August 17, prosecutors admitted that there might have been a translation error in which *commander* could have meant *brother*.

On August 24, the federal magistrate David R. Homer set bail at \$250,000 each for the duo, who faced 70 years in prison. The duo made bail the next day and were released.

Ait Ziane Arezki: an Armed Islamic Group gunman killed on November 9, 1995, when Algerian security services stormed a multistory building in Tizi Ouzou. He was believed involved in the October 23, 1994, lethal shooting of two Spanish nuns of the Augustine missionary order as they left a chapel in Notre Dame d'Afrique, a neighborhood in downtown Algiers.

Sami Farahat 'Arfah: one of five members of the Egyptian al-Jihad organization arrested on July 15, 1991, in raids on two arms depots (see "Sa'd al-Sayyid Abu-'Ali" entry).

'Ali 'Uthman Hamd al-'Arfi: alias Abu-'Umayr, a Libyan from Darnah who was born on February 16, 1985 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on October 10, 2006, contributing 500 lira. His father's phone number was 00218927598830; his uncle's was 0021881626604. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-Hadhifah.

Sami Amin al-Arian: age 45, a University of South Florida computer engineering professor against whom the Justice Department forwarded a 50-count, 120-page indictment in Tampa, Florida, on February 20, 2003, that also cited seven other people, including three Muslim activists arrested that day and several Islamic Jihad

officials, of conspiracy to commit murder via suicide attacks in Israel and the Palestinian territories, operating a criminal racketeering enterprise since 1984 that supports the Palestine Islamic Jihad (PIJ) terrorist organization, conspiracy to kill and maim people abroad, conspiracy to provide material support to the group, extortion, visa fraud, perjury, money laundering, and other charges. Authorities arrested the Kuwait-born al-Arian at his suburban Tampa home and said he had been a top PIJ leader, serving as secretary of its Shura Council (top governing body) for several years. The university suspended the tenured al-Arian in December 2001. He faced life in prison if convicted. He was represented by attorney Nicholas Matassini. The government cited numerous faxes and phone calls and documents seized at al-Arian's offices to note that he had managed PIJ's worldwide finances and relayed messages between its leaders. He allegedly raised and sent money to the families of PIJ suicide bombers. Al-Arian ran the World and Islamic Studies Enterprise and the Islamic Committee for Palestine. Police searching the organization's offices found the wills of three PIJ members who died committing terrorist acts.

Al-Arian's brother-in-law, Mazen al-Najjar, was jailed for three years on evidence not made available to him or his attorney. Al-Najjar was deported to Lebanon in 2002.

Also charged were Ramadan Abdullah Shallah, a close associate of al-Arian in Tampa during the 1990s who now heads PIJ from Damascus, and Abd-al-Aziz Awda, a founder and spiritual leader of PIJ.

Khaled Batsh, a PIJ leader in the Gaza Strip, said that of the eight who were indicted, only Ramadan Abdullah Shallah was an active PIJ member.

On February 26, the university fired al-Arian because he had abused his position. The university's president Judy Genshaft said, "He has misused the university's name, reputation, resources and personnel. He has violated the policies of this university."

On December 9, 2003, it was announced that Florida court workers had erroneously destroyed 1995 search warrants used to collect evidence against al-Arian.

On December 6, 2005, a federal jury in Tampa deliberated for 13 days before it acquitted al-Arian and three codefendants charged with conspiring with PIJ leaders, providing the group with money, strategy, and advice. Pundits viewed it as a major setback for supporters of the U.S.A. Patriot Act. The jury acquitted him on 8 of 17 counts, including conspiracy to maim or murder, and deadlocked on the rest of the charges, including aiding terrorists. He was represented by attorneys William Moffitt and Linda G. Moreno. He returned to jail while prosecutors determined whether to retry the charges on which the jury had deadlocked. As of December 13, he remained in jail on immigration charges.

On January 18, 2006, the U.S. district judge James S. Moody, Jr. refused to dismiss the remaining charges against al-Arian, making a second trial likely. The defense had sought dismissal of the nine counts on which the jury had deadlocked. On April 21, 2006, he pleaded guilty in Tampa to one count of conspiracy to provide support to a Palestinian terrorist organization. He was to be deported. On May 1, he was sentenced to serve 18 more months in prison and then be deported.

On October 19, 2006, al-Arian refused to testify in to a federal grand jury in Alexandria, Virginia, regarding the International Institute of Islamic Thought, a Herndon, Virginia, think tank that investigators believed was financing terrorist organizations. His attorneys told a judge he feared for his life. He was expected to be held in contempt and could face up to 18 more months in prison. A federal judge in Florida rejected al-Arian's claim in mid-November 2006 that it would violate his plea agreement to testify. In early 2007, al-Arian went on a 60-day hunger strike and lost 55 pounds. On February 14, 2007, he was transferred to a medical prison in Butner, North Carolina. On June 21, 2007, the U.S. district judge Gerald Bruce Lee in Alexandria

extended the federal contempt citation against al-Arian, saying he would be jailed until at least mid-October 2007. Al-Arian had already served six months on the charge. He was represented by attorney Jonathan Turley. As of March 21, 2008, he was still in prison, hoping to finish out his term so that he could be deported to the Palestinian territories. He had begun a hunger strike.

Shafik el Arida: a Palestinian and one of two Black September members who opened their suitcases at an Athens airport inspection on August 5, 1973, pulled out machine guns and grenades, and killed 3 and wounded 55 passengers. They had been ordered to attack the TWA flight to Tel Aviv, but the passengers had already boarded. The dead included two Americans and an Indian. The terrorists claimed that they were avenging the Mossad's execution of Abu Youssef in Beirut on April 10, 1973. They seized 35 hostages but soon surrendered to Athens police. On August 7, 1973, the two told a court that they had "orders to hit at emigrants to Israel because they kill our wives and children." Arida, age 22, had flown from Benghazi, Libya, on August 3 to survey the Athens transit lounge. The Seventh Suicide Squad claimed credit, although the duo was later identified as belonging to Ahmad abd-al Ghaffur's group of Fatah dissidents. After a one-day trial, a Greek court sentenced them to death on January 23, 1974. The sentences were commuted to life in prison on April 23, 1974. Their release was demanded in the armed attack and hijacking on December 17, 1973, in Italy and the February 2, 1974, takeover of a Greek ship in Karachi, Pakistan. The duo was released and expelled to Libya on May 5, 1974. It appears that they were freed in Libya; one of them was with abd-al Ghaffur when he was killed in Beirut on September 13, 1974.

Abu Arif: alias of Adnan G. El Shukrijumah.

Dogan Arif: Iranian businessman charged in the United Kingdom in March 1983 with kidnapping six Iranians in London and Belgium.

Mohammad Arif: one of seven individuals sentenced to life in prison on March 13, 1991, by a special antiterrorism court in Lahore, Pakistan, for the December 19, 1990, murder of Sadiq Ganji, an Iranian diplomat who headed the Iranian Cultural Center in Lahore.

‘Abdallah Ibrahim al-‘Arifi: variant Abd Allah Ibrahim Al A’arifi, alias Abu-Bahr al-Najdi, variant Abu Baher al Najdi, a Saudi who joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter in 2007, surrendering his passport. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-Salman. His phone number was 0555111312.

Qayid Abu-‘Arishah: alias of Farid Hijab.

Hammad Habadi Ariwi: alias of Basr Kasemi.

Jail el-Arja: France alleged he was a 39-year-old in charge of South American activities for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) and was one of the PFLP hijackers of Air France flight 139, from Tel Aviv to Paris on June 27, 1976 (see “Umar Abduh” entry).

Jayel Naji el Arja: second in command of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine’s (PFLP) Department of Foreign Relations and possibly a member of the PFLP hijackers of Air France flight A300 (see “Umar Abduh” entry).

Jayel Arjam: Uganda claimed that he was one of the dead PFLP hijackers of Air France flight 139 (see “Umar Abduh” entry).

Mohammed Arman: age 27, of Ramallah, 1 of 15 men arrested on August 17, 2002, by Israeli police who broke up the terrorist cell responsible for eight bombings in the past six months (see “Alah Abassi” entry). The Israelis said they had learned that the Hamas cell was about to set off another bomb in central Israel. Arman ran the Ramallah cell.

Enaam Arnaout: age 39, Syria-born executive director in Chicago of the Benevolence

International Foundation, a Muslim charity with ties to al Qaeda. In a March 2002 raid in Bosnia by a U.S. military task force on the group’s Sarajevo offices, authorities grabbed computer disks and documents that they used the next month to indict Arnaout for perjury: he had claimed that the group had never provided money to al Qaeda.

On April 30, 2002, a 35-page FBI indictment in Chicago charged Illinois-based Benevolence, which donated \$4 million per year, and Arnaout with perjury regarding his denial that he and his group had provided aid to bin Laden or any other terrorists. The indictment said the group was financing terrorists and helping al Qaeda obtain weapons of mass destruction. The affidavit said Mamdouh Salim, a bin Laden aide, had traveled to Bosnia using documents signed by Arnaout saying that Salim was a Benevolence director. Salim was awaiting trial in New York on charges of conspiracy to kill Americans in the 1998 bombings of the U.S. embassies in Tanzania and Kenya. Arnaout was ordered held without bond after a hearing. Arnaout had said in a January lawsuit that the group “never provided aid or support to people or organizations known to be engaged in violence, terrorist activities, or military operations of any nature.” He had challenged the U.S. Treasury’s December 2001 seizure of the group’s assets. An unnamed source said that in 1989, while living in Pakistan, Arnaout picked up one of bin Laden’s wives at the airport and took her to his home. Bin Laden and his bodyguards picked her up a week later. The FBI claimed that Arnaout transferred money, equipment, and weapons for Muslim movements in Afghanistan, Bosnia, and Chechnya, some with al Qaeda ties. Mohamed Bayazid, who tried to obtain uranium for al Qaeda, listed Benevolence’s Illinois address as his residence to obtain a driver’s license.

Benevolence was founded in the 1980s by Sheikh Adil Abdul Galil Batargy, a Saudi associate of bin Laden. They opened an office in Palos Hills, a Chicago suburb, in 1993, when Batargy handed the reins over to Arnaout.

A federal judge denied bond to Arnaout on May 28, saying he was a flight risk. On September

13, 2002, the U.S. district judge Joan Gottschall threw out the perjury charges against the charity and Arnaout on technical grounds, citing a 1979 Supreme Court decisions limiting the filing of perjury charges for false statements made in civil litigation. The judge said that perjury could not be charged in the type of declaration that Arnaout had made. Patrick J. Fitzgerald, the U.S. attorney in Chicago, said he would file new charges of obstruction of justice and making false statements. Arnaout was to stay in a Chicago jail until September 16, when a hearing in the case was scheduled.

On October 9, Arnaout was charged with using donations to fund bin Laden and conspiring to defraud his group's donors. Arnaout faced 90 years for wire and mail fraud, money laundering, conspiring to provide material support to terrorists, and conspiring to engage in racketeering. Defense attorneys admitted that Arnaout dealt with bin Laden in the 1980s. Matthew Piers represented the foundation. The seven-count indictment said Benevolence funded terrorist activities and commingled dollars from altruistic donors with money from Saudis who knew of its terrorist ties. The indictment noted that in the late 1990s, Said al Islam el Masry, an al Qaeda military instructor, served as an officer of the Chechen branch of Benevolence. In the late 1980s, Arnaout was a top official of an Afghan camp run by bin Laden, distributing weapons and other gear. In a March 2002 search of Benevolence's eight Bosnian offices, investigators found notes on al Qaeda's founding in August 1988 in Afghanistan and other papers linking the group to bin Laden. Arnaout's attorneys complained that the government was holding him responsible for the activities of an unrelated group formed in 1987, the Lajnat al-Birr al-Islamiah, which U.S. officials said was a precursor to Benevolence. Arnaout was represented by attorney Joseph Duffy, who said the government was trying to criminalize his dealings with Afghan Hezb e Islami leader Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, who had called for an anti-United States jihad.

On October 10, perjury charges against Benevolence and Arnaout were dismissed at the prosecution's request.

On November 5, a federal judge set a February 3, 2003, trial date for Arnaout, who was charged with racketeering and other offenses. Arnaout pleaded not guilty. The U.S. district judge Suzanne Conlon on February 5, 2003, rejected the prosecution's request for permission to offer hearsay evidence at the trial.

On February 10, 2003, a day before the trial was to begin, Arnaout pleaded guilty to one count of racketeering for his illegal diversion of charitable contributions to armed fighters in Bosnia and Chechnya. As part of a plea agreement, prosecutors dropped all terrorism-related charges and agreed to reduce his potential 20-year sentence if he would cooperate in future terrorism investigations. The six dropped counts included money laundering, wire fraud, and conspiracy to provide material support to terrorists.

On July 17, 2003, a judge refused to add 12 years to Arnaout's racketeering sentence, saying that it was not a terrorism-related offense.

On August 18, 2003, Conlon sentenced Arnaout to more than 11 years in prison for defrauding donors. Conlon said that the prosecutors had not established that he supported terrorism.

On February 17, 2006, Arnaout, then age 42, was resentenced to ten years in prison, a year less than his original sentence.

Yadollah Fakhrian Arni: an Iranian detained by Turkish customs officials on June 12, 1988, at the Oncupinar border gate when they discovered 20 kilograms of explosives in concealed compartments of a car that he had driven from Syria.

Masrab Arochi: variant Abu Musab al Baluchi, Mussad Aruchi, a nephew of 9/11 organizer Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, who was arrested on June 12, 2004, in Karachi. There was a \$1 million reward for his capture. Arochi led police to Muhammad Naeem Noor Khan, who was arrested in Lahore on July 13. His e-mails led police to other al Qaeda terrorists. Information from the interrogations of Khan and Arochi led to the arrest of the al Qaeda terrorist Ahmed Khalfan Ghailani on July 25; he was wanted for the 1998

bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania.

Major Arok Thuon Arok: spokesman for the Sudanese People's Liberation Army, which claimed credit for the August 16, 1986, downing of a Sudan Airways twin-engine Fokker Friendship aircraft with an SA-7 missile.

Hassan Aroua: on October 31, 1990, the Paris appeals court increased his prison sentence from five to six years for being an accomplice in a bombing wave in Paris in September 1986 that killed 13 and maimed 303. On April 13, 1992, a Paris court sentenced him to life for transporting and placing the explosives.

Malika el-Aroud: alias Malika, alias Oum Obeyda, born in Morocco and raised in Belgium, the widow of Abdessater Dahmane, the al Qaeda member who on September 10, 2001, assassinated Ahmed Shah Massoud, head of the Northern Alliance in Afghanistan. She traveled to Switzerland after the United States invaded Afghanistan, visiting al Qaeda prisoners in European jails and running an al Qaeda Web site. While her husband was training in Afghanistan, she was in an al Qaeda camp for foreign women in Jalalabad. She was briefly detained by Massoud's followers. She was tried with 22 others in Belgium for complicity in Massoud's murder but was acquitted for lack of evidence. She then married Moez Garsalloui, a Tunisian political refugee in Switzerland, where they ran al Qaeda Web sites and Internet forums. They were arrested in April 2005. In July 2007, she was convicted in Switzerland of promoting violence and supporting a criminal organization and received a six-month suspended sentence. She was detained in December 2007 along with 13 others on suspicion of plotting to free Nizar Trabelsi, a convicted terrorist, from prison in an attack. As of May 2008, she was 48 years old, a self-described holy warrior for al Qaeda, and was under suspicion for planning terrorist attacks in Belgium. She collected more than \$1,100 a month in government unemployment benefits. She married at

18 but was soon divorced. She later had a child out of wedlock. She operates from a three-room apartment above a clothing shop in Brussels. Her Internet forum is Minbar-SOS.

Mahmud Arqan: age 29, a senior field commander for the Popular Resistance Committees who was killed in early December 5, 2005, when two Israeli missiles hit his car in Rafah, Gaza.

Mahir Arrar: age 18, he was detained on September 5, 2006, during raids several homes in Vollsmose, an immigrant suburb of Odense, Denmark, before dawn, in which police detained nine Muslim men for preparing explosives for a terrorist attack in Denmark. Seven were arraigned on preliminary charges of plotting a terrorist attack. Arrar was released.

Adil Arslan: identified in Munich's *Focus* as a former member of the Kurdish Workers Party (PKK) who had earlier been charged with membership in a terrorist association and the criminal acts connected with it. In 1992, the Celle Higher Regional Court sentenced him to four years and two months in prison for severe deprivation of liberty and dangerous bodily injury. He was released on probation. He was injured when an alleged PKK gunman shot him several times in the face.

Alpaslan Arslan: after shouting "God is great" and "We are God's Ambassadors" on May 17, 2006, at midmorning, he fired a 9 mm pistol at judges in the country's highest administrative court, killing Mustafa Yucel Ozbilgin and wounding four in Ankara. Police arrested the lawyer, who was protesting a February ruling restricting female employees from wearing Islamic head scarves in state workplaces. *CNN Turk TV* said he was linked to Turkish Hizbollah.

Mehmet Arslan: one of 13 men and 8 women arrested by Turkish police on April 19, 1995, who were planning to assassinate the Turkish prime minister Tansu Ciller at her residence in Yenikoy, Istanbul. Police seized sketches of

her house, operational plans, a 7.65 mm caliber gun, and organizational documents belonging to the Revolutionary People's Liberation Party-Front (DHKP-C).

Majid Husayn Ahmad Mendani Arti: sentenced to three years by Kuwait on June 6, 1987, for the January 19, 1987, sabotage of Kuwaiti oil fields.

Musaab Aruchi: variant Masrab Arochi, Abu Musab al Baluchi, a nephew of 9/11 mastermind Khalid Sheikh Mohammed detained in Karachi, Pakistan, on June 12, 2004.

Sidemech Muhammad al-'Arusi: member of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Saguia el Hamra and Rio de Oro (Polisario) who was kidnapped on April 29, 1975, by individuals seeking political vengeance. Other reports suggested he had decided to rejoin the group.

Bahram Aryana: former chief of the Iranian armed forces. The shah dismissed him in the early 1970s. On August 10, 1981, 20 members of the Iranian monarchist exile group Azadegan (Freedom Seekers) used a commandeered Spanish tug to seize the *Tabarzin*, one of three French missile patrol boats loaded with weapons and ammunition that were sailing to Iran. The group said that the mission was planned by Aryana, then 74.

Mohammed Ramsi Arzouni: one of seven people arrested on November 27, 1984, by Italian police at an apartment in the seaside resort of Ladispoli. Police found a map of the U.S. embassy in Rome that had strong and weak security points marked. The men were charged with forming an armed gang. Italian authorities speculated that the men belonged to the Islamic Jihad Organization and planned a suicide bombing at the embassy. Some were carrying false passports. All had entered Italy at different times during the year and had registered with several universities in central Italy. On February 8, 1985, an Italian examining magistrate

released him; he had claimed to be only a casual acquaintance of five of the defendants.

Abu-al-'As: alias of Muhammad Jum'ah Fikri al-'Aquri.

Asadallah: Libya-based recruitment coordinator for al Qaeda in Iraq foreign fighters in 2007.

Mohamed Zaher Asade: one of nine members of the Mujahedeen Movement, with ties to al Qaeda, arrested on November 13, 2001, by Madrid and Granada police on charges of recruiting members to carry out terrorist attacks (see "Mohamed Needl Acaid" entry).

Mar'uf Ahmad al-As'adi: variant Mur'uf, one of the four Palestine Liberation Front hijackers on October 7, 1985, of the Italian cruise ship *Achille Lauro* (see "Abul Abbas" entry).

The United States requested extradition from the Egyptians, but President Hosni Mubarak told reporters that the hijackers had left for an unknown destination. However, U.S. fighters forced the getaway plane to land and took the four hijackers into custody. On October 17, 1985, after the Craxi government resigned, murder warrants were issued in Genoa against the four hijackers. On October 23, 1985, Mar'uf Ahmad al-As'adi turned state's evidence, identifying Abu Abbas as the mastermind. His trial began on November 18, 1985, on charges of arms smuggling. He was found guilty and sentenced to four to five years. On June 18, 1986, his Genoa trial began for murder and kidnapping. On July 10, 1986, he was sentenced to 15 years and 2 months. On May 24, 1987, a Genoa appeals court upheld the conviction.

Ra'd 'Abd-al-Amir Abbud al-Asadi: alias Fahd Hamid Mutlaq, 1 of 11 Iraqis and 3 Kuwaitis arrested on April 13, 1993, by Kuwaiti authorities in a plot to assassinate former U.S. president George H. W. Bush with a bomb during his visit to Kuwait. The Iraqi was the lead of the network. He confessed to being a colonel in the Mukhabarat, or Iraqi intelligence, stationed in Basra. He was

told by Iraqi intelligence to help Wali al-Ghazali set bombs, but he denied knowledge of the plot to kill Bush. On May 10, 1993, Kuwait ruled out extradition, saying it would try the group. On June 4, 1994, the three-judge panel sentenced him to death. On March 20, 1995, a Kuwaiti high court upheld the death sentence.

Kamran Asadov: an Azeri army lieutenant who deserted and stole 20 hand grenades, a machine gun, four assault rifles, and ammunition. He was linked with several members of a Wahhabite Islamic group planning to attack the U.S. embassy and other government buildings in the country with stolen military grenades and assault rifles. They were arrested on October 27, 2007. He was detained on November 9, 2007, ten days after robbing a gas station of several thousand dollars.

Murad Abu Asal: age 23, a Palestinian suicide bomber who on January 30, 2002, threw himself on an Israeli vehicle parked near Taibe on the West Bank border, wounding two Shin Bet members sitting inside.

Hamdi Abu 'Asbah: alias 'Azmi Husayn, identified by Doha's *al-Sharq* newspaper on March 19, 1993, as a member of the Abu Nidal Organization's Revolutionary Council. He was the group's representative in Libya from 1985 to 1987 and transferred to Algeria in 1989.

'Ali Muhammad Asbibi: leader of the network of eight Hizballah terrorists who were arrested in Spain on November 24, 1989, when police discovered that they had cached several kilograms of Exogen C-4 explosives in jam jars in the port of Valencia and Madrid.

Qasim Asbir: on March 8, 1990, the Syrian embassy in Athens denied press charges that the Syrian attaché was involved in killing Pavlospa Konanis.

'Ali Ahmad 'Abdallah al-'Asfur: a 31-year-old employee of the Bahrain Agriculture Ministry

who was one of four suspects from Sutrah, Bahrain, who confessed in front of an investigating judge to pouring gasoline and throwing Molotov cocktails at the al-Zaytun Restaurant in Sitrat Wadiyan on March 14, 1996, killing seven Bangladeshi workers. On July 1, 1996, the state security court sentenced him to death for premeditated arson.

Marwa Dana Asha: age 27, a medical technician who was arrested with her husband, Mohammed Jamail Abdelqader Asha, in connection with the bombing on June 29, 2007, of a disco in London and the June 30, 2007, crashing of a fiery SUV into an airport entrance in Scotland. They have a son. She was released without charge on July 12.

Mohammed Jamil Abdelqader Asha: age 26, a Palestinian physician, educated in Jordan and who carried a Jordanian passport, who was arrested in connection with the bombing on June 29, 2007, of a disco in London and the June 30, 2007, crashing of a fiery SUV into an airport entrance in Scotland. Asha had moved to the United Kingdom two years earlier. He worked as a neurologist at the North Staffordshire Hospital. He was arrested with his 27-year-old wife after police in central England forced their car off the M6, a major highway in Sandbach, Cheshire County. He was one of two doctors who had asked the Philadelphia-based Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates about coming to the United States.

'Abd-al-Rahman Bin-'Ali Bin-Muhammad al-'Ashiri: alias 'Abadi al-Najdi, a Saudi from al-Qasim who was born in 1984 and joined al-Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr in about 2007. He contributed \$200 and a passport. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-'Adil, whom he knew via Ibrahim. After flying to Syria, he met Abu-'Umar. He brought 3,300 riyals with him and gave 2,100 riyals to his Syrian contact, Lu'ay, who gave him \$200. His home phone number was 00966326457.

Elias al-Ashkar: a senior Islamic Jihad member believed to be behind suicide bombings in Netanya and Tel Aviv in 2006, he was killed during an Israeli raid on May 21, 2006, on a West Bank safe house in Qabatiya.

Ahmad M. A. Ashnabisi: one of two Jordanian terrorists arrested on January 21, 1991, in Bangkok who were part of an international terrorist network financed and armed via Iraqi diplomatic pouches. He was deported on January 28, 1991, but ultimately flew to Nepal on January 31. He was not charged in Thailand, but Nepalese police arrested him upon arrival. Nepal deported him back to Bangkok on February 3, 1991. On February 7, the two were deported to Athens.

Abdul Razzaq son of Ashor: one of five Libyans arrested on March 27, 1993, by police in Peshawar, Pakistan, at a checkpoint near the Gulbahar crossing. Police found in their vehicle two .30 caliber pistols and 30 cartridges, fake passport stamps, U.S. dollars, and Pakistani currency.

Dr. Abdelhaleem Hasan Abdelraziq Ashqar: During a grand jury investigation into money laundering in the United States by the Gaza-based Islamic Resistance Movement (Hamas) by Mousa Abu Marzook, the group's political leader, Dr. Abdelhaleem Ashqar, age 39, said that he would rather die than betray "long-held and unshakable religious, political, and personal beliefs... and commitments to freedom and democracy for Palestine." He began a hunger strike in February 1998 after being imprisoned for refusing to testify. Since June 1998 he had been kept alive by forced feeding in the Westchester Medical Center in New York. His hands were shackled to the bed to prevent him from removing feeding tubes. The U.S. district judge Denise Cote issued a sealed order on August 21 for his release after hearing testimony indicating that further imprisonment would have no effect in compelling his testimony.

On September 5, 2003, the former Howard University professor and Hamas activist was jailed

for the second time in five years for refusing to address a grand jury investigating the group's finances and activities. He had been granted immunity in an earlier case and was held in contempt. He turned himself in to authorities in Chicago. He was represented by attorney Zuhair Nubani. On October 10, he was indicted on criminal contempt charges for refusing to testify despite a grant of immunity. He had been held for civil contempt; the charge was upgraded to a criminal charge. Ashqar was on a hunger strike and was being fed intravenously. On November 3, he was released on \$1 million bail.

On August 20, 2004, the Justice Department unsealed the indictment of Mousa Mohammed Abu Marzook, deputy chief of Hamas's political wing, whom the United States had expelled in 1997; Ashqar, of Fairfax County, Virginia; and Muhammad Hamid Khalil Salah, age 51, of suburban Chicago, who was arrested on August 19. They were charged in a 15-year racketeering conspiracy to funnel money to Hamas, which was deemed a "criminal enterprise." The U.S. magistrate judge Theresa C. Buchanan ordered Ashqar imprisoned without bond until he could be taken to Chicago. The indictment said that, beginning in 1988, the trio conspired with 20 others to use bank accounts in Mississippi, Ohio, Virginia, Wisconsin, and other states to launder millions to Hamas. The money was used to pay for false passports, kidnappings, murders, and other crimes in Israel. U.S. officials planned to seize \$2.7 million.

On January 8, 2007, prosecutors presented their closing arguments in the racketeering cases against Ashqar and Salah, two alleged Hamas militants charged with providing funds and recruits to spread "death, destruction, fear, and terror." On February 1, 2007, a federal jury in Chicago acquitted Ashqar of racketeering charges. However, Ashqar was found guilty of obstruction of justice and criminal contempt for refusing to testify in front of a grand jury. On November 21, 2007, U.S. district judge Amy St. Eve sentenced him to 135 months in prison and fined him \$5,000 for refusing to testify before a federal grand jury.

Bassam Ashqar: one of the four Palestine Liberation Front hijackers on October 7, 1985, of the Italian cruise ship *Achille Lauro* (see “Abul Abbas” and “Mar’uf Ahmad al-As’adi” entries). Ashqar’s trial began on November 18, 1985, on charges of arms smuggling. He was found guilty and sentenced to four to five years. Following the trial, he was found to be only 17 years old and would have to be brought before a juvenile court for retrial. On December 6, 1986, he was found guilty of complicity in Klinghoffer’s murder. A juvenile court sentenced him to 16 years and 3 months.

Ashraf: Alias used by an Amman leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine during the September 6, 1970, multiple hijackings.

Ashraf: recruitment coordinator during the hajj for al Qaeda in Iraq foreign fighters circa 2006–2007.

Ashraf: alias Abu-Ahmad, a Saudi from Mecca who was born in 1985 and sent on a suicide mission by al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007. He owned a passport, wristwatch, and \$200. His phone numbers were 0556488097, 0553535129, and 0505528914.

Muhammad Abd Rahman Bilasi-Ashri: an Egyptian sentenced in absentia to 15 years in prison for supporting Egyptian Islamic Jihad. Austrian officials arrested him in October 2003. A Vienna court ordered his extradition even though the Austrian Supreme Court had rejected his extradition in 1999. His name had come up during the investigation of London-based extremists possibly involved in the bombings of the U.S. embassies in Africa in 1998.

Walid Muhammad Salih ‘Ashsha: one of a group of Jordanian Afghans tried on December 21, 1994, by the Jordanian State Security Court for belonging to an illegal society, participating in a conspiracy to carry out terrorist acts, and

possessing explosives for illegal purposes (see “Muhammad ‘Ali ‘Isa Abu-‘Abbad” entry). ‘Ashsha was acquitted.

Mustafa Ashu: a member of the Jihad Mukadess who on July 20, 1951, shot King Abdullah Ibn Hussein of Jordan while he was in Jerusalem entering the Mosque of Omar to pray. Ashu said he had opposed Jordan’s annexation of Arab Palestine and supported the exiled muftis of Jerusalem. He was executed.

Fu’ad Ashur ‘Isa Ashur: sentenced to death by Kuwait on June 6, 1987, for the January 19, 1987, sabotage of Kuwaiti oil fields. The next day, the Prophet Muhammad’s Forces in Kuwait reported to a Western news agency that it would kill Kuwaiti leaders if the sheikhdom carried out death sentences on six members of its group.

Muhsin al-‘Ashur: a Syrian student arrested in connection with the August 29, 1981, attack on Vienna’s Seitenstettengasse synagogue on August 29, 1981, by the Abu Nidal Organization, in which 2 were killed and 20 injured. He was captured at 10 Gablenzgasse in Vienna-Ottakring, Austria.

Yahya Ashur: Black September terrorist claimed by Abu Daoud in 1973 to have been a planner of the November 28, 1971, Black September assassination of Jordanian Prime Minister Wasfi Tell in Cairo.

Adel Najin Abu-Asi: one of five members of the Lebanese Socialist Revolutionary Organization who seized 39 hostages in the Beirut Bank of America on October 18, 1973. During a 25-hour negotiation session, they demanded that the bank pay them \$10 million to help finance the Arab war effort against Israel, that Lebanon release all fedayeen, and that Algeria or South Yemen grant them safe haven. All of their demands were refused, and they killed U.S. citizen John Crawford Maxwell.

Authorities stormed the bank, killing two terrorists. One policeman died and six policemen, five bank employees, five passersby, and one terrorist were wounded. A fourth terrorist surrendered unharmed; a fifth was captured later. On March 9, 1974, a Lebanese military tribunal in Beirut sentenced the surviving terrorists to life in prison. Abu-Asi was sentenced to death for Maxwell's murder. On October 11, 1974, the Arab Communist Organization bombed the Beirut offices of the First National Bank of Chicago. A statement found in the entrance to the bank demanded Abu-Asi's release.

'Abd al-Asid: one of two members of Saiqa arrested on May 29, 1984, in Cyprus for the shooting of Abdullah Ahmed Sulieman Saadi, a Palestinian Saiqa member who had defected to Yasir Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization. On May 13, 1984, he was deported after authorities considered the repercussions of a trial.

Abu Asid: variant of Abu-Usayd, an alias of Yasin.

Abu-'Asim: alias of Badr Ghazi al-Sarwani.

Abu-'Asim: alias of Muhammad.

Abu-'Asim: alias of 'Umar.

Haris bin Asim: an Egyptian member of al Qaeda who was arrested in a June 25, 2003, raid on a house in Peshawar, Pakistan, where police found a videocassette of bin Laden warning of attacks against U.S. interests in Saudi Arabia.

Abdul Rahman al-Asimi: driver of a van bomb on December 11, 2007, that went off at the Algerian Supreme Court and Constitutional Court building; among the dead were passengers on a school bus, two law students, and four police guards. The body count rose to 17 at the UN facility where a truck bomb went off that day, totaling at least 37 deaths for the two bombings by December 14, when rescue workers found more corpses in the rubble. The Algerian newspaper *El*

Watan claimed that 72 people died and 200 were wounded; *El Khabar*, a daily paper, said health officials had tallied 67 dead. Seven survivors were pulled from chunks of concrete. One 40-year-old woman had her legs amputated at a local hospital. Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb, the remnants of the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat, claimed credit in an Internet posting on the al-Hisbah Islamic Network. An Algerian security officer said the perpetrators were two convicted terrorists who had been freed on amnesty. One of the bombers, age 64, had advanced cancer. The other was a 32-year-old from a poor suburb.

Muhammad 'Awdah 'Askar: member of the Royal Escort Unit of Jordan sentenced to hang on January 16, 1994, in connection with a plot foiled on June 26, 1993, to assassinate Jordanian King Hussein (see "Ziyad al-'Abdallat" entry). His sentence was commuted to life in prison.

Djamal Eddine Askari: alleged member of the Islamic Salvation Front arrested for involvement in the August 26, 1992, bombing of the Air France ticket counter at Houari Boumedienne Airport in Algeria that killed 12 people and wounded 128. Public sessions of his trial began on May 4, 1993. On May 26, 1993, a special Algiers judicial council passed death sentences on 38 defendants, including Askari. The council found him guilty of actual direct participation in the crime as well as taking part in an aggression with the aim to incite citizens to carry arms against state security, belonging to an armed group, spreading killing and destruction, hiding criminals, possessing forbidden weapons, and heading armed gangs.

Maswd Hamidi Asl: one of three Iranian youths who hijacked an Iranian Airlines B727 flying from Tehran to Abadan on June 21, 1970, and diverted it to Baghdad, Iraq, where they were given asylum.

Mohammad Aslam: hijacker of a Swissair DC8 flying from Bombay to Karachi on December 1, 1974. He demanded to be flown to Libya or Lebanon. During a refueling stop in Karachi,

the crew overpowered him. He was sentenced on March 10, 1975, to three years and fined \$200 for attempted hijacking.

Wasim Aslam: one of seven individuals sentenced to life in prison on March 13, 1991, by a special antiterrorism court in Lahore, Pakistan, for the December 19, 1990, murder of Sadiq Ganji, an Iranian diplomat who headed the Iranian Cultural Center in Lahore.

Aslan: alias of Sultan Said Idiyev.

Ziad Hana Asmar: a Lebanese hijacker who died on December 25, 1986, after hijacking Iraqi Airways flight 163, a B737 flying from Baghdad to Amman and diverted to Arar, Saudi Arabia, where it crashed, killing 65, according to Iraqi news.

‘Abduh ‘Abdallah Muhammad al-Asmari: alias Abu-Sayf, a Saudi from Abha born in 1979 who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007, bringing 500 Syrian lira and \$900. His home phone number was 2812823; Ibrahim’s cell was 0502322357.

Basel Rahman al-Asmer: covered the escape of Hamdi Ahmed Koraan, a member of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine who on October 17, 2001, shot to death Rehavam Zeevi, age 75, Israel’s right-wing minister of tourism, as he was turning the key to his hotel room.

Fadi Assad: one of three Hizballah terrorists reported by the Argentine Foreign Ministry on November 4, 1994, as planning terrorist attacks and on their way to Argentina. He was traveling on a Jordanian passport.

Kayed Assad: Jordanian-born Palestinian member of the Abu Nidal Organization who was released from a French jail on February 5, 1986, after serving 8 years of a 15-year sentence for the 1978 assassination of Izz al-Din al-Qalaq, the Palestine Liberation Organization representative in France. He was deported to an unnamed Arab country.

Assadullah: alias of Mohammad Omar Abd-al-Rahman, son of Omar Abd-al-Rahman. Mohammad was listed as dead by the *Washington Post* as of March 28, 2002.

Mohammad Assaf: a Hamas bomb maker who died on November 16, 1996, while assembling a bomb in Qabatya, near Jenin on the West Bank. Palestine Liberation Organization military intelligence arrested five Qabatya Hamas members who were his associates. Assaf had been released from an Israeli prison two months earlier. He had served numerous six-month jail terms.

Muhammad Ahmad Abu-‘Assal: alias Abu-Marwan, identified by Doha’s *al-Sharq* on March 19, 1993, as a member of the Abu Nidal Organization’s Central Committee.

Abu Assam: an Egyptian suspected of involvement in the October 12, 2000, attack on the USS *Cole*.

Abu-‘Assam: a Syria-based travel facilitator for al Qaeda in Iraq foreign fighters in 2007.

Abu-‘Assam: Algeria-based recruitment coordinator for al Qaeda in Iraq foreign fighters in 2007.

Abdel Hay Assas: arrested in Syria in May 2004 and handed over to Morocco, he was a main recruiter and fund-raiser of a cell of the Ansar al-Islam Army and al Qaeda in Iraq that was wrapped up in Spain on June 15, 2005.

Salem Muhammad Salem al Assawi: alias Abu Ebbadah, a Libyan from Misratah who was born on March 23, 1990, and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on 9th Ramadan 1427 Hijra (2006), bringing \$100 and a watch. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Al Liyth. His home phone number was 0021851624468.

Abu Assem: variant Abu-‘Asim, alias of Badr Ghazi al-Sarwani, variant Bader Ghazi Al Sarwani.

Abu Assem: alias of Awen Muhammad Raff Allah Nahidd.

Shaker Assem: leader in Germany of Hizb ut-Tahrir, the Party of Liberation, a radical Islamic group accused of spreading violent anti-Semitism on university campuses and establishing contacts with illegal neo-Nazi groups. On January 15, 2003, German authorities banned the group and police raided 25 sites, including the Duisburg home of the group's leader, Shaker Assem, seizing his computer and documents. Assem had lectured in summer 2001 at the Islamic study group founded by 9/11 hijacking leader Mohamed Atta at the Technical University in Hamburg. The German Interior Ministry said, "The organization supports the use of violence as a means to realize political interests. Hizb ut-Tahrir denies the right of the state of Israel to exist and calls for its destruction. The organization also spreads extremely anti-Jewish hate propaganda and calls for the killing of Jews." In Jordan in 1953 a Palestinian founded the group, which calls for the overthrow of Arab governments and the creation of a single Islamic state. In Egypt, 26 members were on trial in a state security court for trying to revive the group. It is banned in several Arab countries.

Fawzi Mustapha Assi: age 38, arrested in July 1998 by Detroit Metropolitan Airport police while carrying night-vision goggles and other equipment that the FBI said was intended for Hizballah. On May 20, 2004, as one of the first men charged under a 1996 antiterrorist law, he voluntarily returned to the United States to face trial on charges of providing material support to a terrorist organization. He had denied the charge and fled to Lebanon after he was released on bond.

Nasser Assid: age 26, believed to be the al-Aqsa organizer of the two suicide bombers who on July 17, 2002, set off explosives outside the 24-hour Sunflower Seed Center (see "Ali Ajouri" entry). Israeli authorities were not able to find him in a raid on his family home in Tel, south of Nablus, on July 19, 2002.

Ali Abd Allah Muhamad Al Assmarie: alias Abu Al Zubeir, a Saudi from Jeddah who was born in 1403 Hijra and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr in 2007, contributing 7,226 of his 8,300 rials and 1,050 in Syrian currency, along with his passport. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Hajjir, who had lived in Iraq but left 20 years earlier. Arriving from Jordan by bus in Syria, he met Al Hajji and Abu Ahamed, owner of the guesthouse. His brother's phone number was 009665032068; his father's was 0966555683580.

Mohammed Assomunah: a Libyan student dissatisfied with the Libyan government who hijacked a Libyan Airlines B727 flying from Benghazi to Tripoli on its way to Frankfurt, West Germany, on August 24, 1979. He initially wanted to go to Greece, then Cyprus, Beirut, and Damascus, but ultimately landed at Larnaca, Cyprus, when the plane ran low on fuel. He surrendered to police and requested political asylum. The next day, Cyprus handed him over to a Libyan delegation.

Ash-Shaykh Asud: his release from an Israeli jail was demanded on June 27, 1976, by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers of Air France flight 139, flying from Tel Aviv to Paris (see "Umar Abduh" entry).

Shaykh Fayiz al-Aswad: leader of the Islamic Jihad Movement of Palestine who was released on March 18, 1993, after being detained for a week in Riyadh.

Muhammad Mahmud Salih al-Aswani: one of three members of the Egyptian Jihad Organization serving life sentences for the October 6, 1981, assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat. On July 17, 1988, he escaped from Turrhah prison at dawn after attacking two prison guards. He was 160 centimeters tall with a brown complexion and black thinning hair.

Haroon Radhi Aswat: variant of Haroon Rashid Aswat.

Hasan Atab: a 16-year-old Palestinian carrying a Moroccan passport who was arrested while running from the scene of a midmorning bombing of the British Airways office on Rome's Via Bisolati on September 25, 1985. The bomb killed 1 person and injured 13. He admitted to planting the bomb. The Revolutionary Organization of Socialist Moslems (an alias of the Abu Nidal Organization) claimed credit. On June 30, 1986, he was sentenced to 14 years in prison.

Tawfiq bin Atah: Malaysian security reported a January 2000 meeting with bin Atah, hijacker Khalid Almihdhar, and other supporters of Osama bin Laden.

Joseph 'Atallah: an employee of Middle East Television charged on May 18, 1990, by the Israeli-backed Lebanese militia with the assassination by the Martyr Lula Ilyas 'Abbud Group of the al-Rumaylah Martyrs Unit of the Lebanese National Resistance Front on March 27, 1990, of William Bell Robinson, a U.S. and Lebanese social worker who ran a center for mentally retarded children inside the Israeli-declared security zone in southern Lebanon. He and two other defendants were among five individuals picked up in raids on Rashayya al-Fukhkhar and Shab'a in southern Lebanon.

Pierre 'Atallah: an employee of Middle East Television charged on May 18, 1990, by the Israeli-backed Lebanese militia with the assassination by the Martyr Lula Ilyas 'Abbud Group of the al-Rumaylah Martyrs Unit of the Lebanese National Resistance Front on March 27, 1990, of William Bell Robinson (see "Joseph 'Atallah" entry).

Hussein Hanis Atat: a Lebanese who was arrested on November 18, 1984, by Swiss security personnel as he was about to board a plane for Rome while carrying 1.8 kilograms of explosives. On January 30, 1985, a Swiss court sentenced him to 18 months in prison and suspended the sentence on the condition that he stay out of Swiss territory

for 15 years. He had spent 73 days in pretrial detention. In early January 1985, the third secretary at the Swiss embassy in West Beirut was kidnapped and held for four days; some speculated that Atat's detention motivated the kidnapping. Switzerland denied an Italian extradition request.

Abu-Muhammad al-'Atawi: alias of Badr Shuri.

Mohammed Atef: alias Subhi Abu Sita, variant Sitta, aliases Shaykh Taseer Abdallah, Abu Hafsa al-Masri, and Abu Hafez, an agricultural engineer who served in Egypt's air defense forces before joining the Egyptian Islamic Jihad and later becoming chief of security for Osama bin Laden in Sudan. He was the top aide to Ayman al-Zawahiri for years in Islamic Jihad. Operating from Sudan in 1983, he planned the al Qaeda assault on U.S. Army Rangers in Somalia. He later became bin Laden's senior military commander, training thousands in Afghan camps. He was in cell phone contact with the bin Laden team that bombed the U.S. embassies in Tanzania and Kenya in August 1998. He also served as bin Laden's media adviser, setting up interviews with Western reporters. In January 2001, his daughter married one of bin Laden's sons in Afghanistan. He was initially believed to have been killed in the U.S. bombing of Kabul in November 2001, but his name was passed after Christmas 2001 to Afghans working with coalition forces. The former Egyptian police officer, born in 1944, had a \$5 million bounty on his head after being indicted on murder and conspiracy charges for the embassy bombings in Africa. He also trained the Somalis who killed 18 U.S. soldiers in Mogadishu in 1993. He planned an unsuccessful attack on U.S. troops at a Yemeni hotel in 1992. President George W. Bush ordered his U.S. assets frozen on September 24, 2001. He was about six feet five inches tall.

Khalifi Athmane: alias Hossein Fliche, age 24, Armed Islamic Group leader in Algiers who was among 11 rebels the government killed on July 7, 1998, in the forested heights of the La Vigie district of Algiers.

Muhammad Ali al-Ati: a Libyan Airlines traffic officer at Heathrow Airport who on April 14, 1985, was deported to Libya after being detained under the Prevention of Terrorism Act on suspicion of terrorist acts.

Fahd Hilal al-Muqadi al-'Atibi: alias Abu-Muhammad al-Ni'man, a Saudi from al-Sharqiyah who was born in 1980 and joined al-Qaeda in Iraq on October 1, 2006, contributing \$100. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-Mus'ab. His home phone number was 00966556176680; Abu-Mushbab's was 00966504805048.

Hicham Atie: one of three Lebanese men arrested on August 20, 1986, in West Berlin on suspicion of preparing to bomb a U.S. military installation. The trio was supported by Libya. They were released on September 3, 1986, because of insufficient evidence. Two of the men were handed over to immigration police for possible deportation.

Atif: Saudi Arabia-based recruitment coordinator in a Tabuk mosque for al-Qaeda in Iraq foreign fighters in 2007.

'Abd-al-'Aziz Bin-'Atiq Salih al-'Atiq: alias Abu-Suhayb, a Saudi from Riyadh who was born on July 16, 1983, and joined al-Qaeda in Iraq as a journalist on November 10, 2006, contributing \$200, 4,000 lira, a watch, and a passport. His home phone number was 0096612750665; his father's was 0096655246937.

Sawfat Hasan 'Abd-al-Qani Atiq: alias Faysal, identified by the Ethiopian government as one of the nine gunmen who on June 25, 1995, fired on the armored limousine of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in Addis Ababa (see "'Abd-al-Karim al-Naji 'Abd-al-Radi Ahmad" entry).

Bassam 'Abdallah Muhammad 'Atiyah: one of three people arrested on February 4, 1994, in connection with the January 29, 1994, murder by the Al-Awja Palestinian organization in Beirut of

Jordanian First Secretary Naeb Umran Maaitah. On February 17, 1994, Beirut's first investigating judge formally issued arrest warrants for the trio under articles 549 and 72 of the penal code on charges of premeditated murder.

'Abd al-Musa 'Atiyyah: identified by Egyptian police as a suspect in the attempted assassination on August 13, 1987, by four gunmen who fired on Major General Muhammad al-Nabawi Isma'il, former deputy prime minister and interior minister, in front of his house in Cairo. On August 29, the Interior Ministry said that he was hiding in a village of the al-Qalyubiyah Governorate. On September 2, 1987, he was one of eight members of Those Salvaged from Hell, a splinter of the Islamic Jihad, who police arrested.

Karim Sa'id Atmani: in July 2001, he was extradited by Canada to France on charges that he participated in the 1995 Paris subway bombing that killed 4 and injured 86; he was wanted on an Interpol warrant. He reportedly had lived with Ahmed Ressay in Canada. Ressay was arrested on the United States-Canada border on December 15, 1999, while transporting explosives. In April 2001, Atmani was arrested by authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

'Ala' Muhammad Rida Muhammad al-Atrach: an Iraqi who on September 24, 1986, was charged by the Kuwaiti attorney general's office with murder and other crimes in connection with the May 25, 1985, suicide bombing of the cars in the motorcade of Sheikh Jabir Ahmed Sabah, the emir of Kuwait, in Kuwait City. The explosion killed three people plus the terrorist. Al-Atrach was the only one of five indicted Iraqis who had been captured. On October 4, 1986, lawyers in Kuwait unanimously refused to represent the defendants, whose trial was scheduled for October 11, 1986.

Lieutenant Abdel Aziz al Atrash: alias Zacharia, variant Zechariah, one of the planners of the Black September hijacking on May 8, 1972, of Sabena

Airlines 517, a B707 flying the Vienna–Athens–Tel Aviv route over Zagreb, Croatia. He died when Israeli forces stormed the plane.

Jaber Atrash: a member of the Palestinian National Security Forces arrested by Palestinian police on November 18, 2003, in connection with the shooting of two Israelis on November 18, 2003. The gunman escaped, apparently into a waiting car near the first checkpoint south of Jerusalem on southbound Route 60. The gunman might have fled to El Khader, a small Palestinian community west of Bethlehem.

‘Abdallah Muhammad ‘Atrif: on December 28, 1998, he and his brother, Ahmad, were 2 of the Islamic militants who kidnapped 16 tourists, including 12 Britons, 2 Americans, and 2 Australians in the early afternoon on the main road from Habban to Aden in the southern province of Abyan, Yemen. A Yemeni guide and a British man escaped in one of the tourists’ five vehicles and told embassies of the kidnappings. The others were believed to have been driven to al-Wadeaa, an area 250 miles south of Sanaa. The next day, authorities tried to free the hostages, but four of the British travelers were killed and an American woman and an Australian were wounded in the battle with the Islamic Jihad (British Foreign Secretary Robin Cook said three Britons and an Australian were killed). The Aden-Abyan Islamic Army also claimed credit. The others were rescued from the 15 kidnappers, 3 of whom, including the ‘Atrif brothers, were detained.

On May 5, 1999, Judge Najib Mohammed Qaderi announced that his court in Abyan had sentenced three Islamic militants to death for the kidnapping and murder. A fourth defendant was sentenced to 20 years in jail; a fifth was acquitted, as were nine other men tried in absentia. Other charges included highway robbery, sabotage, and forming an armed group aimed at destabilizing the government.

Ahmad ‘Atrif: on December 28, 1998, he and his brother, ‘Abdallah, were 2 of a group of Islamic

militants who kidnapped 16 tourists, including 12 Britons, 2 Americans, and 2 Australians in the early afternoon on the main road from Habban to Aden in the southern province of Abyan, Yemen (see “‘Abdallah Muhammad ‘Atrif” entry).

Mohamad Atriss: an Egypt-born naturalized U.S. citizen who operated businesses selling fake IDs in Paterson and Elizabeth, New Jersey. On July 31, 2002, investigators told Interpol that he had apparently fled the United States for Egypt just before authorities came to arrest him in raids on his home and business. He sold a fake ID card to Khalid Almihdhar, who was on the 9/11 Pentagon plane, and to Abdulaziz Alomari, who was on a 9/11 World Trade Center plane. He was last seen by authorities on July 29, 2002. Three of his employees were arrested and charged with manufacturing and distributing fraudulent documents and with conspiracy. Atriss was charged with 28 counts of conspiracy and manufacturing false documents. On August 20, 2002, U.S. customs agents arrested him at John F. Kennedy International Airport as he arrived from Egypt. In November, bail was set at \$500,000. He was freed on \$50,000 bond on February 4, 2003, after local prosecutors dismissed 26 of the 27 charges against him. He pleaded guilty to one felony count of selling false ID documents. On March 4, 2003, he received five-year probation and was fined \$15,000.

Mohamed Atris: on April 10, 1997, a German tribunal sentenced him to five years and three months for involvement in the September 17, 1992, murder of four Democratic Party of Kurdistan politicians in Berlin’s Mykonos restaurant at the behest of Iranians.

Mahmoud Abed Atta: alias of Mahmoud Mahmoud Atta.

Mahmoud Mahmoud Atta: alias Mahmoud Abed Atta, alias Dr. Mahmud al-‘Abid, a naturalized U.S. citizen for whom Israel issued an international arrest warrant after two gunmen fired

on an Israeli bus in the occupied West Bank after throwing a firebomb in front of the bus on April 12, 1986. Atta was arrested on May 1987 by Venezuelan officials, who deported him to the United States. On May 7, 1987, the FBI arrested the native Jordanian at John F. Kennedy International Airport in New York when he deplaned from Caracas. He was allegedly a member of the Palestine Liberation Organization. In September 1989, a federal judge in New York approved Atta's extradition. On August 31, 1990, the U.S. Supreme Court rejected Atta's final appeal. He was extradited on October 31, 1990. He was represented by former U.S. attorney general Ramsey Clark.

Majed Atta: age 17, a Palestinian suicide bomber who on July 30, 2002, killed himself and wounded five Israelis in a Jerusalem sandwich shop popular with police officers. He had been hailed by a police officer but ran into the Yemenite Felafel Stand, a Jerusalem landmark. The bomb had been packed with nails and other sharp objects. Atta had lived in Beit Jala, south of Bethlehem, and was a member of the al-Aqsa Martyrs' Brigades.

Mohamed Atta: variant of Mohammad Atta.

Mohammad Atta: alias Mohamed bin Mohamed El-Amir Awad El-Sayed, age 33, leader of the four groups of 9/11 al Qaeda hijackers. He also led the hijacking of American Airlines Flight 11, a B767 carrying 92 people, including 9 flight attendants and 2 pilots from Boston's Logan International Airport to Los Angeles International Airport (see "Abdulaziz Alomari" entry).

Second Lieutenant Khaled Attallah: alias of Lieutenant Khalid Shawqi Islambuli, leader of the four members of the Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood who emptied an AK-47 magazine into President Anwar Sadat's chest on October 6, 1981.

Sami Hanna Attalah: Iraqi second secretary whom an Iraqi Kurd bomber claimed had given

him a briefcase to take to the Iranian embassy in Austria. The bomb exploded on July 30, 1980, injuring eight people. Attalah had second thoughts and decided to call the police, but the bomb exploded as soon as he put the briefcase down, slightly injuring him.

Aldy Attar: age 53, an Egyptian surgeon in Neu-Ulm, Bavaria, who met separately with 9/11 lead hijacker Mohamed Atta and bin Laden financier Mamdouh Mahmud Salim, who was extradited to the United States in 1998 on charges of involvement in the U.S. embassy bombings in Africa. Attar traveled often in Europe and to Sudan. German police searched his apartment on October 6, 2001, and removed documents. But he left on September 20, 2001, for Sudan, where his German wife had lived for several years. Attar denied knowing the hijackers in an interview with German ZDF television. He said he met Salim through a mutual friend.

Mahdi Salih Salman al-Attar: one of two Kuwaitis killed while planting a bomb inside a car in front of the Salehiyeh commercial complexes in Kuwait City on July 15, 1987.

Mohamad Ali Attar: alleged by Madrid's EFE news agency on June 13, 1992, to be a Lebanese terrorist who entered Brazil, possibly planning an attack on the Earth Summit. Interpol claimed that three months earlier he had coordinated the terrorist bombing of the Israeli embassy in Buenos Aires. He was believed to be a member of the Fatah Revolutionary Council. He was married to a Brazilian woman.

Muhammad Rida Ya'qub Yusuf al-Attar: a 23-year-old Bahraini fisherman who was sentenced to life in prison on July 1, 1996, by the State Security Court in connection with the attack by five masked arsonists who poured gasoline and threw Molotov cocktails at the al-Zaytun Restaurant in Sitrat Wadiyan on March 14, 1996, killing seven Bangladeshi workers.

Musa Sali Musa al-‘Attar: one of two Kuwaitis killed while planting a bomb inside a car in front of the Salehiyeh commercial complexes in Kuwait City on July 15, 1987.

Hussein Al-Attas: one of two Saudis (or possibly a Yemeni) who were picked up in Norman, Oklahoma, on September 11, 2001. Al-Attas had briefly shared an apartment with Zacarias Moussaoui during the summer. On August 9, 2001, he drove Moussaoui to Minnesota.

Hassan bin Attash: a Yemeni arrested in Karachi, Pakistan, in September 2002 on suspicion of involvement in terrorism. The *Washington Post* claimed he was held in Jordan for ten months before being moved to Guantánamo.

Tawfiq bin Attash: alias of Walid Muhammad bin Attash.

Walid Muhammad Salih Mubarak bin Attash: alias Tawfiq bin Attash, alias Khallad, alias Tawfiq Attash Khallada, the Yemeni, born and raised in Saudi Arabia, lost his left leg in a battlefield accident in 1997. He ran a terrorist training camp in Logar, Afghanistan. He claimed to have purchased explosives and fake travel documents for the bombings. He helped choose the 9/11 attackers. He was arrested in April 2001. Bin Laden had chosen him to be the twentieth 9/11 hijacker, but he was prevented from joining the team when he was arrested and detained briefly in Yemen in 2001. He had served as a bodyguard for Osama bin Laden. His father Mohammed is reportedly close to bin Laden. His younger brother, Hassan, had been held at Guantánamo since 2004.

On September 6, 2006, President George W. Bush announced that the last 14 detainees would be transferred from secret foreign prisons to the military detention facility at Guantánamo Bay (see “Ali Abd al-Aziz Ali” entry).

On March 12, 2007, Attash told a U.S. military tribunal in Guantánamo that he had

organized the USS *Cole* attack and the August 7, 1998, bombings of the U.S. embassies in Tanzania and Kenya. On August 9, 2007, the Pentagon declared him an enemy combatant, a legal status that permitted military authorities to hold him indefinitely at the detention center and put him on trial for war crimes.

On February 11, 2008, the Pentagon announced that it would seek the death penalty in the war crimes charges of six individuals detained at Guantánamo who were believed to have planned the 9/11 attacks (see “Ali Abd al-Aziz Ali” entry). The charge sheet said that around December 1999, Khalid Sheikh Mohammed gave bin Attash a razor knife that he used to check airline security measures on flights to Malaysia, Bangkok, and Hong Kong. For these flights, bin Attash obtained information on U.S. carriers. His arraignment on capital charges was scheduled for June 5, 2008.

Attaullah: leader of a group of ten al Qaeda members arrested on June 12 and 13, 2004, in Karachi, Pakistan.

Abu Muhammad al Attawi: alias of Bader Shourie.

Adel Attayab: a Sudanese employee of an Arab-financed relief agency in Peshawar, Pakistan, and one of six accomplices of Ramzi Ahmad Yusuf arrested on March 11, 1995, by Pakistani police. He was charged under the 14 Foreigners Act.

Attef: Saudi Arabia-based recruitment coordinator for al Qaeda in Iraq foreign fighters in 2007.

Milad Attia: alias Abu Layith, a Libyan from Dernah who was born in 1986 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007, bringing his passport. His recruitment coordinator was Omar. He arrived via Egypt, Jordan, and Syria. He noted that a mujahideen supported was Jadd Allah, a friend who could be called at 00218924795374. Attia’s contact Khalid could be called on 00218927476545.

Muhammad Sami Ahmed Ali Attia: alias Abu Omaram Al Masri, an Egyptian who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007 and was deployed to Mosul. In Egypt one could contact his associate Omar Sami on 0020127750077; in Saudi Arabia, the phone number of Abd Allah Sami was 00966505750975.

Sayah Attia: identified on January 6, 1994, by Algerian security officials as behind the Armed Islamic Group (GIA) terrorists who on December 14, 1993, slit the throats of a dozen Croats and Bosnians, all Christians, at Tamezguida, near Blida, south of Algiers. He had led the gang for more than a year and was responsible for more than 200 attacks, including the assault on the Boughezoul barracks, 150 kilometers south of Algiers, which left 19 soldiers dead.

He was named on March 9, 1994, as the new chief of Algeria's GIA. He had already been the chief of several active GIA cells, and local press described him as "the most violent fundamentalist terrorist."

Abd Al Aziz Bin Attiq Saleh al Attiq: alias Abu Suhieb, a Saudi from Riyadh who was born on 6/10/1403 Hijra and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on November 10, 2006, specializing in information operations. He brought a watch, passport, \$200, and 4,000 lira. His home phone number was 0096612750665; his father's was 00966555246937.

Ali Atwa: alias Ammar Mansour Bouslim, Hassan Rostom Salim, a member of Lebanese Hizballah indicted for his role and participation in the June 14, 1985, hijacking of TWA flight 847, which had departed Athens en route for Rome. The attack resulted in the assault on various passengers and crew member and the murder of an American citizen. At the time of the hijacking, he was captured while loitering in the Athens airport. He had accompanied the other two hijackers to the Athens airport but did not board the flight as all the seats had been sold. He confessed, telling the Greeks

that the attackers' gun had been smuggled aboard inside a fish; the grenades had been hidden inside fruit. The hijackers threatened to kill the Greek hostages if he was not flown to Algiers. He was flown to Algiers, where there was an exchange for some Greek passengers. On July 3, 1985, a U.S. federal court in Washington, DC, issued an arrest warrant on murder and piracy charges. On July 12, 1985, the Lebanese government announced that the hijackers would be prosecuted, but they were not arrested. He is wanted for conspiracy to commit aircraft piracy, commit hostage taking, commit air piracy resulting in murder, interfere with a flight crew, place a destructive device aboard an aircraft, have explosive devices about the person on an aircraft, and assault passengers and crew. The Rewards for Justice program offers \$5 million for his apprehension. He was born in Lebanon in 1960 and has Saudi and/or Lebanese citizenship. He is five feet eight inches tall and weighs 150 pounds.

Muhsin Musa Matwalli Atwah: aliases Abdul Rahman, Abdul Rahman al-Muhajir, Abdel Rahman, Mohammed K. A. al-Namer, and Abu'Abd al-Rahman al-Muhajir, born on June 19, 1964, in Egypt, and wanted in connection with the August 7, 1998, bombings of the U.S. embassies in Tanzania and Kenya. He faced life in prison without parole on various conspiracy charges. He had been an al Qaeda member since 1990, providing explosives training in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Sudan. He was part of an al Qaeda cell in Somalia in the early 1990s that trained Somali tribesmen who attacked U.S. soldiers. The Rewards for Justice program offered \$5 million for his apprehension. He was about five feet five inches tall. He was believed to have died at age 41 in northern Waziristan on April 12, 2006, in a Pakistani helicopter airstrike.

Sharif 'Izab 'Atwah: alias of Sharif 'Izzat.

Abu-'Atwan: alias of Nabil Tawfiq Musa Hammadah.

Uchmed Daoud Mechamed Auda: alias Abu Daoud, planner of the Black September attack on Israeli athletes at the Munich Olympics in 1972.

Ali Husayn Audi: a Lebanese arrested on September 10, 1994, by Argentine police in the Puerto Iguaza area in connection with the July 18, 1994, bombing of the Argentine-Israeli Mutual Aid Association in Buenos Aires that killed 96 and wounded 231. He was sent to Argentine Judge Juan José Galeano on September 14, 1994, and released on September, 19, 1994.

Anwar al-Aulaqi: born in New Mexico in 1971 while his father, a former Yemeni government minister, studied for a college degree. He spent some of his childhood in Yemen. He later studied engineering at Colorado State University starting in 1991. He became a mosque leader at Fort Collins, Colorado, then in San Diego. The imam worked at mosques in Falls Church, Virginia, and California that had been attended by three 9/11 hijackers. He enrolled in a Ph.D. program at George Washington University in January 2001 while working at the Dar al-Hijrah mosque in 2001 and 2002. He was believed to be in contact with al Qaeda members in the Persian Gulf after he left the United States. In mid-2006, Yemeni officials detained him at the request of the United States. He was released in December 2007. At the time of his release, he was 36. Terrorist suspects' computers included transcripts and audio files of his lectures that promoted the strategies of the late Yusef al-Ayeri, alias Swift Sword, a Saudi al Qaeda military commander. Federal prosecutors alleged in 2004 that the now-defunct Charitable Society for Social Welfare, a U.S. branch of a Yemeni charity for which al-Aulaqi served as vice president, was a front that funded al Qaeda. He was also in contact with the radical cleric Ali al-Timimi, who was ultimately sentenced to life for inciting followers to join the Taliban to battle the United States. He moved to the United Kingdom in 2002, then on to Yemen in 2004. While

in Yemen, he lectured at an Islamic university in Sanaa run by Sheikh Abd-al-Majid al-Zindani, who fought with bin Laden in Afghanistan and was named a terrorist in 2004 by the United States.

Muhammad S. al-Auran: one of three off-duty security guards who hijacked a Royal Jordanian Airlines Caravelle 50 flying between Amman and Aqaba on November 5, 1974, and diverted to Benghazi, Libya, where they were granted political asylum. The hijackers were members of the Jordanian Free Officers Movement.

David Avitan: sentenced on June 25, 1986, by a Tel Aviv district court to seven years in prison for offering to perform terrorist acts for hostile organizations.

Soraya Avrary: name used on the passport of one of the Organization of Struggle against World Imperialism hijackers of Lufthansa flight 181, a B737 scheduled to fly from the Spanish resort island of Majorca to Frankfurt on October 13, 1977 (see "Reza Abassy" entry).

'Adil 'Awad: wanted by Egyptian police in connection with the November 25, 1993, bombing of the convoy of Egyptian Prime Minister Dr. 'Atif Sidqi, which killed a 15-year-old girl and wounded 21 other people. Middle East News Agency (*MENA*) said that they had also participated in the car bomb explosion in the al-Qulali area a few months earlier and the aborted attempt to assassinate UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali during the Organisation of African Union summit in Cairo.

'Amir 'Abd az-Zahra Sulayman al-'Awad: an Iraqi sentenced to life in prison by the Kuwaiti State Security Court in 1984 in connection with the December 12, 1983, truck bombing of the administrative building of the U.S. embassy in Kuwait, killing 4 people and injuring 59 (see "Abdil Husayn 'Aziz Abbas" entry).

Isam 'Awad: alias Zakariya Ibrahim, identified by Doha's *al-Sharq* on March 19, 1993, as a member of the Abu Nidal Organization's Political Bureau.

Kalil 'Awad: a Palestinian Islamic Jihad member whose trial for setting off a bomb that killed seven people in Patras, Greece, on April 19, 1991, began on May 8, 1992, in a courtroom within the Kordhallos prison in Piraeus. He was sentenced by an Athens appeals court on July 6, 1992, to nine years and six months for arranging the delivery of arms and explosives.

Khalid Ahmad Mahmud Awad: an Egyptian who was severely injured on February 28, 1995, when a bomb he was carrying exploded at the Russian consulate in Rabat, Morocco. He was sent to the Ibnou Sina Hospital. He held a 1990 passport issued in Heliopolis, Egypt. He was visiting Morocco as a representative of an Egyptian publishing house. He went to the consulate to apply for an entry visa to Russia. When he was received by the consul, he started to speak in Arabic and English about the safety of his wife, a Russian living in Egypt. He then threatened the consul with a knife, forcing him to run into the next room. The bomb then went off. On March 2, the Moroccan Interior Ministry said that Awad acted alone and had no affiliation with any group.

Mahmud 'Awad: a Hizballah member alleged by Radio Free Lebanon on September 19, 1986, to be one of the kidnappers on September 9, 1986, of Frank Herbert Reed, director of the Lebanese International School in West Beirut.

Nagib A. Awad: a Florida resident and one of a dozen masked, club-wielding Libyan students who took over the Libyan student aid office in McLean, Virginia, and took hostages for a few minutes on December 22, 1982 (see "Shaib M. Mahmud-Agily" entry).

Rasmi Awad: a Jordanian doctor arrested by British police on September 22, 1985, on charges

of plotting to throw hand grenades at a public place. He was detained at the Warren Street Underground station while collecting four hand grenades from a Libyan contact who had tipped off police. On September 29, 1986, he was sentenced to 25 years in prison.

Thabit 'Awad: one of two Sudanese arrested in January 1996 in Lebanon who were charged on February 7, 1996, with gathering information on Sudanese oppositions and Egyptians as well as with contacting terrorist networks (see "Muhammad Ahmad" entry).

Wafa Badel R. T. Awad: one of two would-be Fatah hijackers of an Alia Caravelle flying from Beirut to Amman on October 4, 1971. One of the Palestinian hijackers was killed during the flight when overpowered by security guards. The woman had attempted to pull the pin from a grenade she had carried on board inside a wig. They wanted to divert the plane to Iraq.

Youssef Awad: alias of Mohammed Hussein Rashid, who was arrested after confessing to the April 10, 1983, assassination of 'Isam as-Sartawi, the Palestine Liberation Organization's representative at the Socialist International Conference in Albufeira, Portugal. The Abu Nidal Organization claimed credit, as did the Antiterrorist Iberian Command.

Mahmoud Awada: a Lebanese who was one of five men loitering among passengers awaiting an Iberia flight for Malaga, Spain, across from the El Al counter at Paris's Orly Airport on May 20, 1978. They pulled out Beretta machine pistols and fired at French police. Two gunmen vanished in the confusion; the other three were killed. Police found plastique and grenades on the bodies of the dead terrorists, who had arrived earlier in the day from Tunis. The Organization of the Sons of Southern Lebanon claimed credit. Israeli suggested that it was Black June working with the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

Abdul Bast Awadah: name on a false passport used by Mohammed Saddiq Odeh.

Salim Hussein Sami Awadalla: one of three National Liberation Army (Ejército Liberación Nacional; ELN) hijackers of an Avianca DC-4 flying from Riohacha to Barranquilla, Colombia, on March 5, 1968. They diverted the plane to Cuba.

Adel Awadallah: a 31-year-old Hamas member who together with his brother, Imad, was believed to be the mastermind of the March 21, 1997, suicide bombing that killed three Israeli soldiers and injured 47 others in Apropro, a Tel Aviv café. On September 10 at 2:30 P.M., 100 Israeli troops burst into a remote farmhouse west of Hebron and killed the two brothers, who were suspected masterminds of several Hamas attacks. The farmhouse, from which gunshots and an explosion had been heard two days earlier, was owned by Akram Maswadeh, a wealthy Hebron businessman. The duo was planning another terrorist attack. Soldiers seized nine grenades, two pistols, an Uzi, a Kalashnikov, and several wigs. Hamas vowed revenge. Adel was a senior commander of Hamas's military wing in the West Bank; Imad was his chief assistant. They were responsible for five attacks that killed 5 Israelis and injured another 51. They were also suspected of involvement in the March killing of Muhyideen Sharif, Hamas's chief bomb maker.

Adel Awadallah: possibly the same individual as in the previous entry. He was alleged by Omar Akawi, who captained the *Karine*, a cargo ship that was boarded by Israeli navy commanders on January 3, 2002, in the Red Sea, of having overseen the smuggling operation (see "Omar Akawi" entry).

Imad Awadallah: a 29-year-old Hamas member who together with his brother, Adel, was believed to be the mastermind of the March 21, 1997, suicide bombing that killed three Israeli soldiers and injured 47 others in Apropro, a Tel Aviv café (see "Adel Awadallah" entry). Imad had been arrested

for the bombing but escaped from a Palestinian jail in Jericho in August.

Imad Awadallah: arrested by Palestinian police on April 11, 1998, for the March 29, 1998, assassination of Mohiadin Sharif, a Hamas bomb maker. The Hamas member escaped from a Palestinian jail on August 15, 1998.

Osama Awadallah: age 21, a Jordanian picked up on September 21, 2001, at his San Diego apartment. The Grossmont College student was held as a material witness in New York in the 9/11 attacks, then charged with lying to a grand jury. He met 9/11 hijacker Nawaf Alhamzi at the Texaco station where they worked. He had a U.S. green card. At grand jury sessions in New York on October 10 and 15, he denied knowing American Airlines flight 77 hijacker Khalid al-Midhar, even after prosecutors showed him his journal that mentioned him. He said the reference was not in his handwriting, but then later admitted writing the passages. He admitted knowing hijacker Nawaf Al-Hazmi as an acquaintance. He also knew hijacker Hani Hanjour. He was tracked down after authorities found a note in the glove compartment of a suspected hijacker's Toyota at Dulles Airport, where flight 77 originated. The note said "Osama" and had Awadallah's phone number. He was indicted on two counts of perjury on November 1. Awadallah is a legal U.S. resident who faced 10 years in prison. He was represented by attorneys Randall Hamud and Jesse Berman. The defendant pleaded not guilty to making false statements on November 5; a bail hearing was scheduled for November 21. On November 27, U.S. district judge Shira A. Scheindlin in New York set bail at \$500,000 and ordered him to report every day to a law enforcement agency and wear an electronic monitoring bracelet. On December 13, 2001, he was freed on \$500,000 bail. He planned to fly to San Diego to be with his family and friends, who raised \$50,000 cash and turned over the title of his brother's 1971 Ford ice cream truck to make the bond. While on bail, Awadallah was to wear an electronic bracelet, report daily to a

pretrial services officer, and live with his brother. On April 30, 2002, Scheindlin dismissed the perjury charges, saying he had been “unlawfully detained.” Her ruling was overturned by Judge Michael B. Mukasey, who ruled that the Justice Department can illegally imprison “material witnesses.”

On November 17, 2006, a jury in New York acquitted Awadallah, age 26, of perjury with respect to knowing two of the 9/11 hijackers in San Diego. Prosecutors said that in grand jury testimony on October 10, 2001, he had tried to minimize the relationships. In the spring of 2006, a jury had voted to convict 11–1, but remained deadlocked and a mistrial was declared.

Samir Yahya Awadh: age 25, an unemployed Yemeni male who on March 15, 2002, threw one or two sound grenades at the U.S. embassy, hitting a wall but causing no injuries. The incident came the day after U.S. Vice President Richard Cheney had visited the country. Yemeni security guards fired on him and then grabbed him as he was pulling a grenade out of his pocket. Witnesses saw a car speeding away from the site.

Ali Ben Ali al-Awadi: Yemeni hijacker of a Yemen Airways DC-3 flying from Hodeida to Sanaa, Yemen, on February 23, 1975. He demanded to fly to Abu Dhabi. The pilot landed in Qizan, Saudi Arabia, to refuel. Saudi security officials boarded the plane and arrested the hijacker. They turned him over to Yemeni authorities. He was tried and sentenced to death, but the president commuted his sentence to life in prison on March 2, 1975.

Muhammad Hasan Ramadan al-Awadi: alias Abu Iman, a Saudi Shi’ite residing in Damascus and in charge of Shi’ite activity in Egypt in 1986. He was linked to 40 Shi’ite terrorists arrested in Egypt on August 19, 1989, for planning to carry out attacks against U.S., Israeli, Saudi, Iraqi, and Kuwaiti interests, including embassies and airlines.

Moammar Abdullah Awamah: age 29, alias Ibn Shaheed (“Son of the Martyr”), a Yemeni male member of al Qaeda who engineered bombings of Western targets in Lebanon. He was detained on October 13, 2003, on the outskirts of the Ain Helweh Palestinian refugee camp near Sidon in Lebanon. He was among 35 people indicted by state prosecutors for bombing U.S. and UK targets in Lebanon between May 2002 and April 2003.

Maswood Awad Jibreel Al Awami: alias Abu Isahak, a Libyan from Benghazi who was born in 1985 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq circa 2007. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Nasser. He flew from Egypt to Syria, meeting Abu Nasser and Abu Othman. His phone numbers were 0925482151 and 092639769.

Sadaq Ahmad Awan: one of three Libyans invited to leave Spain on December 20, 1985, when secret service agents uncovered the Libyans’ plot to assassinate exile Libyan opposition leader Dr. al-Muqayrif. The trio had worked for the Libyan embassy in Madrid but did not have diplomatic status. They left within three weeks.

Nasser Awartani: a 15-year-old Palestinian indicted on May 4, 2004, by an Israeli military court for recruiting teens to become suicide bombers. He was linked to a 16-year-old who set off his suicide bomb at a military checkpoint and another teen who was caught with a bomb strapped to his body.

‘Abd al-Aziz Awda: aliases al-Shaykh, Shaykh Awda, Sheikh Odeh, Abdel Aziz Odeh, Abd al Aziz Odeh, Abed al Aziz Odeh, Abu Ahmed, Sheikh Awda, Fadl Abu Ahmed, Al Sheikh, the Sheikh, Mawlana, a Palestinian born on December 20, 1950, in Jabaliyah, Gaza Strip. He is wanted for conspiracy to conduct the affairs of the Palestine Islamic Jihad through a pattern of racketeering activities such as bombings, murders, extortion, and money laundering. He was one of the

original founders and the spiritual leader of the Palestine Islamic Jihad, which is headquartered in Damascus, and remains a member of its Shura Council. He was listed as a "Specially Designated Terrorist" under U.S. law on January 23, 1995. He was indicted on 53 counts in the U.S. District Court, Middle District of Florida, in Tampa on February 20, 2003, in the case of Sami Amin al-Arian. He was added to the U.S. list of most wanted terrorists on February 28, 2006. He was educated in Arab and Islamic Studies in Cairo and worked as a lecturer at a university as an Imam at a mosque, both of which were in the Gaza Strip.

Shaykh Awda: alias of 'Abd al-Aziz Awda.

Sheikh Awda: alias of 'Abd al-Aziz Awda.

Muhammad Sa'id Muqbil Dar-'Awdah: one of a group of Jordanian Afghans sentenced on December 21, 1994, by the Jordanian State Security Court for belonging to an illegal society, participating in a conspiracy to carry out terrorist acts, and possessing explosives for illegal purposes (see "Muhammad 'Ali 'Isa Abu-'Abbad" entry). Dar-'Awdah was sentenced to life with hard labor.

Rizq Sa'id 'Abd-al-Majid' Awdah: alias of Walid Khalid.

Ali Al Awdi: alias Abu Mujahed, a Saudi from Bieshi, Bani Omar, who was born on 2/9/1396 Hijra and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on 20th Shaban 1427 Hijra (2007), contributing \$1,200, 4,350 lira, 210 riyals, and a bag. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Ahmed al Saudi. His phone numbers were 00966500803831 and 00966559321369.

Ibrahim Mahmood Awethe: alias of Marwan al-Sadafi.

Dahir Ubeidullahi Aweys: a resident of Rome, listed by the United States in November 2001 as a terrorism financier.

Salah Awfi: self-proclaimed leader of the Saudi al Qaeda group that on June 12, 2004, kidnapped and later beheaded U.S. citizen Paul Johnson.

Wajdi Muhammad 'Awadallah al-'Awfi: alias Abu-Janah, a Saudi from Medina born in 1986 who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007, bringing \$474 and 2,050 Syrian lira. His home phone number was 048666186; 'Umar Abu-al-Harith's cell was 502020314; Ahmad's cell was 0565515027.

Bassat al-'Awki: a recruiter of foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007.

Fahd Mohammed Ahmed al-Awlaqi: alias of Fahd Mohammed Ahmed al-Quso.

Mustafa 'Awn: an individual from Shabriha and one of six individuals reported by Beirut's *al-Nahar* on August 6, 1990, as appearing at an Amal news conference on charges of kidnapping, assassination, setting of explosions, and bringing booby-trapped cars into Tyre, Lebanon. They admitted involvement in the kidnapping of U.S. Marine Lieutenant Colonel William Richard Higgins on February 17, 1988. The group also admitted planting explosive devices at centers of the UN forces in the south; blowing up Mustafa Mahdi's clothing store in Tyre as well as the Lebanese-African Nasr Bank in Tyre; and bringing three booby-trapped cars into Tyre and al-Bisariyah to kill Amal officials. They said they coordinated their actions with Hizballah and the Iranian Revolutionary Guards.

'Awwad: alias of Hasan 'Aziz 'Abd-al-Khaliq.

Hamzah 'Ali 'Awwad: alias Abu-al-Qa'qa', a Libyan from Darnah who was born on March 27, 1982, and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr on October 28, 2006. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-'Abdallah. He contributed 300 lira and a watch. His phone number was 081623949.

Jabbar Nasir Zayir 'Awwad: 1 of 11 Iraqis and 3 Kuwaitis arrested on April 13, 1993, by Kuwaiti authorities in a plot to assassinate former U.S. president George H. W. Bush with a bomb during his visit to Kuwait (see "Ra'd 'Abd-al-Amir Abbud al-Asadi" entry). On June 4, 1994, the three-judge panel sentenced the Iraqi to six months.

David Axelrod: identified on March 13, 1994, by Israeli authorities as a leader of the extremist group Kahana Lives, which the cabinet unanimously banned for being a terrorist group.

Abu Ayad: alias of Salah Khalef, a senior Fatah leader of the 1960s and 1970s.

Atallah Ayad: a Lebanese who was believed to have planned the September 17, 1992, Hizballah assassination of four Democratic Party of Kurdistan politicians in Berlin's Mykonos restaurant at the behest of Iranians. He had been an Amal militiaman in Lebanon. On April 10, 1997, a German tribunal acquitted him.

Chedly Ayari: a Tunisian businessman and one of three hijackers of an Air Tunisia B727 from Tunis to Djerba on January 12, 1979. The flight was diverted to Tripoli, Libya. The hijackers demanded the release of two prisoners in Tunisia. Tunisia requested extradition.

Abu Ayat: a one-legged al Qaeda commander arrested in Baku, Azerbaijan, in September 2003.

Abu-Ayat: alias of Muhammad.

Mohamed Ayat: a member of a Spanish al Qaeda cell broken up by arrests on May 14, 2004. The group, which reported to Abderrazak Mahjdoub and Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, provided financing to the rest of the European network.

Ghassan Ayaub: a Palestinian living in West Berlin who was tasked by Yasir Chraydi to killed Mustafa Elashkek, an opponent of the

Libyan regime. The murder occurred on July 30, 1984.

Ibrahim al-'Aydarus: one of seven fundamentalists with terrorist connections who were arrested on September 27, 1998, in London under immigration laws.

Habib Mahmud al-'Aydi: a Lebanese who was 1 of 13 members of the Iranian Lebanese Hizballah reported by Madrid's *Diario 16* on October 20, 1987, as having entered Spain on October 13, 1987, to attack diplomats from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Iraq.

Aydir: alias Mawsuni, according to the captured Sinjar records of al Qaeda in Iraq, the Algerian was born on December 4, 1983, and arrived in Iraq on January 22, 2007. His brother's phone number was 0021370952758. He contributed no money but brought a passport. His coordinator was Abu-Assam, whom he knew via Abu-'Abdallah. He flew from Algeria to Tunisia, Libya, Syria, and to Dir al-Zur. While in Syria, he met Abu-'Abd-al-Malak, Abu-'Ali, Abu-'Assam, and Abu-Basil. He gave them 150 euros, because they claimed he was not permitted to take anything into Iraq except passports.

Ayemn: Tunisian who lived in Lebanon and served as a recruitment coordinator for al Qaeda in Iraq foreign fighters in 2007.

Yusuf al-Ayeri: alias Swift Sword. In *The One Percent Doctrine: Deep Inside America's Pursuit of Its Enemies since 9/11*, Ron Suskind reveals a plan by al Qaeda in 2003 to release hydrogen cyanide gas in the New York City subway. The plan was called off by Ayman al-Zawahiri 45 days before it was scheduled to commence. Suskind reported that Swift Sword, the contact between a Saudi al Qaeda cell and a U.S. cell, was Yusef al-Ayeri, a member of one of the trios held by the Saudis who was later released. He died in a gun battle with Saudi forces near Mecca on May 31, 2003.

Abu Ayesha: alias of Ahmed Muhammad Al Sawahri.

Ayman: Syria-based recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2006.

Ayman: alias Abu-Jandal, a Tunisian member of al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007 who owned a passport. His travel coordinator was Abu-'Umar.

Abu-Ayman: alias of 'Abd-al-Salam.

Abu-al-'Ayna': alias of 'Ammar Yusuf 'Abd-al-Da'im.

Mahmud Khalid 'Aynatur: alias Abu-'Ali Majid, head of the Special Operations group of the Abu Nidal-led Fatah, the Revolutionary Council. He was arrested on February 11, 1995, by Lebanese authorities in Sidon in connection with the 1987 Silco yacht hijacking in the Mediterranean during which seven Belgians were taken hostage. Authorities planned to question him about the murder of Jordanian First Secretary Naeb Umran Maaitah in Beirut on January 29, 1994.

Lufti Ahmad al-Sayyid Abu al-'Aynayn: alias of Muhammad Kazim 'Abd al-Qawi Muhammad.

Necle-Aynur: alias of Nilufer Alcan.

Abu Ayoub: variant of Abu Ayub.

Jamil Abdel Hassan Ayoub: alias Salah Mahdi Mustafi, would-be hijacker of an Alia Caravelle flying from Cairo to Amman on February 19, 1972. He waved a hand grenade, hoping to divert the plane to Tripoli, Libya as it left Cairo. He was overpowered by Jordanian security guards. The Jordanian National Liberation Movement claimed responsibility.

Uri Ben-Ayoun: one of four members of Terror against Terror arrested on April 9, 1984, by Israeli police for a series of hand grenade attacks at 14 Christian and Muslim holy places throughout

Jerusalem in December 1983. On November 21, 1984, he was sentenced to six years for planting the bombs plus a three-year suspended sentence.

Su'ad Ayssawi: mistress of Habib Maamar, a Tunisian arrested in Paris in May 1986 who confessed to the bombing in Orchard Street in London on December 25, 1983, near the Marks and Spencer and Selfridges stores. He claimed he was paid \$3,000 per month by a pro-Iraqi faction of the Palestine Liberation Organization led by Abu Ibrahim to bomb Israeli targets. He also confessed to the February 23, 1985, bombing of Marks and Spencer in Paris that killed 1 and injured 14, and to the August 21, 1985, bombing of the Israeli Bank Leumi office in Paris. Large quantities of a plastic explosive, penthrite, were found in his Paris home. Their trial opened on December 13, 1989.

Abu-Ayub: variant Abu Ayoub, Saudi Arabia-based recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2006.

Lieutenant 'Imad ad-Din Mustafa Shakir 'Ayyad: alias 'Imad Ash-Shaykh, member of the Fatah Revolutionary Council (FRC) who was killed on July 19, 1978, in an attack on the FRC offices in Tripoli, Libya by five members of Fatah.

Nidal A. Ayyad: a Palestinian chemical engineer born in Kuwait who wrote the confessor letter claiming credit for the Liberation Army Fifth Battalion for the February 26, 1993, bombing of the World Trade Center in which 7 people were killed and more than 1,000 wounded. The original text of the letter was found on one of his computer diskettes. Saliva on the envelope containing the letter was traced to him. He was arrested on March 10, 1993, at 60 Boyden Avenue, Maplewood, New Jersey. Arresting officers found a modified time-delay firing system. He was carrying an American Express card in the name of Bilal Alkaisi.

His family's ancestral village is in Silwad, in the occupied West Bank. His grandfather fled to Jordan after the 1990 Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. Ayyad emigrated from Kuwait in 1985 and became a naturalized U.S. citizen in 1991, when he graduated from Rutgers University in New Brunswick, New Jersey in chemical engineering. He had been a process engineer at the development laboratories of Allied Signal, in Morristown, New Jersey, since 1991. Bail was denied at a Newark hearing on March 12, 1993.

The trial began in September 1993. On March 4, 1994, after five days of deliberation, the jury found him guilty on all counts of conspiracy, explosives charges, and assault. On May 24, 1994, U.S. district judge Kevin Duffy sentenced him to 240 years in prison, a life term calculated by adding the life expectancy of each person killed in the blast, plus 30 years for two other counts.

Yasin Khmais 'Ayyad: Fatah lieutenant who reportedly kidnapped two Franciscan nuns, Jacqueline Hawwa and Amirah Qaddum, and another woman, Samirah Hanna Hayruz, in the vicinity of al-Biqa township on March 18, 1983.

Hamzah Abu-Hamdah 'Ayyash: alias Abu-al-Bara', a Moroccan from Tatwan who was born on March 9, 1988, and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr on November 10, 2006, contributing 50 euros, a watch, and a passport. His recruitment coordinator was 'Abd-al-Rahman. His home phone number was 039969109.

Mar'i Latif 'Ayyash: brother of Yahya Ayyash. Mar'i was arrested on September 22, 1995, by Israeli security forces at his family's home in Rafat, Samaria, during the night.

Yahya Ayyash: alias the Engineer, a Hamas bomb maker who was killed by a booby-trapped cell phone in the Gaza Strip on January 5, 1996. He was born in Rafat, near Ramallah, on the West Bank. He obtained an electrical engineering education at Birzeit University, then joined the

'Izz-al-Din al-Qassam Brigades of Hamas, where he manufactured explosive belts used by suicide terrorists. He often was disguised as a woman or an Orthodox Jewish settler. The newspaper *Qol Yisra'el* said he was hiding in Beit Lahiya using the alias Abu Ahmad. He was suspected of involvement in the following attacks:

- April 6, 1994, in Afula: a car bomb destroyed a school bus, killing 9 and injuring 45.
- April 13, 1994, in Hadera: a bomb exploded in a bus station, killing 6 and injuring 28.
- October 19, 1994, in Tel Aviv: a suicide bomber attacked a bus in the shopping district, killing 22 and injuring 48.
- December 25, 1994, in Jerusalem: a suicide bomber attacked a commuter bus, injuring 14, including a U.S. tourist.
- January 22, 1995, in Beit Lid: two suicide bombers attacked a snack stand, killing 21 and injuring 62.
- April 9, 1995, in Gaza: a car bomb crashed into a bus near Kfar Darom, killing 7 Israeli soldiers and a U.S. tourist and injuring 34.
- July 24, 1995, in Tel Aviv: a suicide bomber attacked bus, killing 6 and injuring 28.
- August 21, 1995, in Jerusalem: a suicide bomber attacked a bus, killing 4 and injuring 100.

Ghassan Ayyub: on June 21, 1994, the Lebanese criminal court pronounced him not guilty in the 1984 murder of Mustafa al-'Ashiq, a Libyan dissident, in Germany. He came from the 'Ayn al-Hulwah Palestinian refugee camp on the eastern outskirts of the port city of Sidon.

Said Ayyub: one of six members of Saiqa arrested in Cyprus for the May 29, 1984, shooting of Abdullah Ahmed Sulieman Saadi, a Palestinian Saiqa member who had defected to Yassir Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization. On May 13, 1984, he was deported after authorities considered the repercussions of a trial.

Ahmad al-Ayyubi: in a raid on his residence on October 3, 1992, Jordanian police uncovered weapons, documents, and photographs indicating that the Shabab al-Nafir al-Islami group planned to attack the U.S., UK, and French embassies. On October 5, the prosecutor told the State Security Court that al-Ayyubi had confessed that the group planned to carry out rocket attacks on the embassies. He pleaded guilty to affiliation to an illegal group and possession of illegal weapons. The group had financial support from the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, General Command.

Abi Azad: alias of Rafed Latif Sabah.

Abu Bassar al Azadi: alias of Ali Abd Allah Ali Al Ghamdi.

Mohammad Azadi: an Iranian briefly detained by French police, who later believed Azadi was a member of the hit squad that on August 6, 1991, stabbed to death former Iranian premier Shapour Bakhtiar in his Paris home. He and an associate had tried to enter Switzerland on August 7 with forged visas in Turkish passports in the names of Musa Kocer and Ali Kaya. They were turned over to French authorities, who released them because they had valid French visas. On August 14, the People's Mujahedeen exile group said he was a member of the Al Qoods (Jerusalem) Force, a terrorist unit in the Iranian Revolutionary Guard. They said that Azadi was a senior member of the elite unit and led the hit team.

Abu-'Azam: alias of Ahmad Madkhil.

Labib Azam: a Hamas suicide bomber who on July 24, 1995, set off a bomb on a crowded commuter bus in Tel Aviv's Ramat Gan diamond exchange area, killing 6 Israelis and hospitalizing another 33. Palestinian police said that he was a young member of the al-Najar family from Khan Yunus. He lived in Abu Dhabi and came

to the Gaza Strip a fortnight earlier. He had ties to Yahya 'Ayyash, alias the Engineer.

Joseph Assad Azar: one of four al-Saiqa terrorists whom Amsterdam police detectives arrested on September 5, 1975, while planning to take over the daily 0836 D-train from Moscow at Amersfoort station the next day. They intended to kidnap immigrating Russian Jews and demand a plane to fly them and their hostages out of the country. Three days later, they were sentenced to 18 months. Azar said that the group had been trained in 1972 in a village outside Moscow. Their preliminary six-month course covered the use of arms and explosives, as well as propaganda and interrogation survival techniques.

Muhammad 'Ashur Muhammad al-Az'ar: alias Abu-Hudhayfah, a Libyan from Darnah who was born in 1980 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq circa 2007. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-Sa'd. He flew from Egypt to Syria, where he met Abu-Nasir. His phone number was 0925489743.

Raymond Azar: Brigadier general and a former director general of Lebanese military intelligence who on September 1, 2005, was charged by a Lebanese prosecutor with murder, attempted murder, and carrying out a terrorist act in the February 14, 1995, car bombing that killed former Lebanese prime minister Rafiq Hariri, age 60, as the billionaire was driving through central Beirut's waterfront just before lunchtime (see "Ahmed Tayseer Abu Adas" entry). Azar and three other suspects were detained on August 30, 2005. The foursome had been viewed as Syria's chief proxies in Lebanon.

Mohammed Azazi: a member of Islamic Jihad and one of three Palestinian gunmen who on September 23, 2004, snuck into an Israeli military post at the Morag settlement and killed three Israeli soldiers by firing into a trailer where they were quartered (see "Yousef Amr" entry).

Nouri Azdachir: a Syrian arrested on June 14, 1991, by Milan airport police as he was trying to board a New York-bound Pan Am flight, on suspicion that he was carrying a detonator in his briefcase. He was held at Busto Arsizio jail on charges of possession of weapons components. He had lived in Italy for two years, and he claimed he was going to Los Angeles where he said his brother lives.

Abu-Basir al-Azdi: alias of 'Ali 'Abdallah 'Ali al-Ghamidi.

Tawfik Wadi' al-Azhar: one of six Arabs for whom the Nicosia district court issued an eight-day arrest warrant on May 30, 1989, in connection with the discovery two days earlier by fishermen of two Soviet-made SAM-7 missiles in the McKenzie seashore area near Larnaca International Airport. A group of six young Arabs were plotting to shoot down the helicopter of Lebanon's Christian leader, Major General Michel 'Awn, who was scheduled to arrive in Cyprus en route to Casablanca. All six were charged with, inter alia, illegal entry into Cyprus and possession of weapons and explosives. On June 2, 1989, Lebanon requested extradition. On June 22, 1989, the Larnaca District Court set June 30 as the date for the opening of the preliminary hearing. The trial began on October 9, 1989. All pleaded guilty to illegally possessing and transporting weapons and explosives. Five pleaded guilty to illegal entry. The trial was moved from Larnaca to Nicosia for security reasons. On October 13, 1989, the court sentenced on six of the eight charges. Five received jail sentences ranging from one to eight years; the sixth received one to five years. All of the penalties were to be concurrent, effective the date of arrest. The court president said he took the psychological state of the sixth accused into consideration in determining the verdict. On April 15, 1991, Cypriot authorities deported the six Lebanese to Beirut after they had served only 17 months of their sentences.

Abdul Aziz: al Qaeda member detained in December 2001 in Afghanistan.

Abu Abd Aziz: named on February 14, 2005, as one of Iraq's 29 most wanted insurgents. A bounty of between \$50,000 and \$200,000 was offered.

Hafidh Abd al'Aziz: his release from an Israeli jail was demanded on June 27, 1976, by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers of Air France flight 139 (see "Umar Abduh" entry).

Mustafa 'Abd-al-Aziz: an Egyptian Islamic Group terrorist who died during the failed June 26, 1995, assassination attempt against Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in Addis Ababa.

Salim 'Abd al-'Aziz: alias of Ahmad 'Asad Muhammad.

Amer Azizi: alias Othman al-Andalusi, a European al Qaeda operative believed to have been in contact with the leader of the al Qaeda terrorists who on March 11, 2004, set off bombs in several commuter trains in Madrid, killing 200 and injuring 2,000. Azizi had fought in Bosnia and Afghanistan.

On April 28, 2004, Azizi, age 36, a Moroccan sought for the Madrid attack, was indicted on charges of helping to plan the 9/11 attacks by organizing a meeting in northeastern Spain in July 2001 in which key plotters Mohamed Atta and Ramzi Binalshibh finalized details, according to Judge Baltasar Garzón. He had also been charged in a September 2003 indictment against bin Laden and 34 other terrorist suspects; he was charged with belonging to a terrorist organization. Azizi was charged with multiple counts of murder, "as many deaths and injuries as were committed" on 9/11. He allegedly providing lodging for the Tarragona meeting and acting as a terrorist courier. Azizi was a close friend of Imad Eddin Barakat Yarkas, who was jailed on November 2001 for leading a Spanish al Qaeda cell that funded and provided logistics for the 9/11 attackers. Azizi fled

Spain in November 2001. In late 2004, the U.S. Department of State offered a \$5 million reward for information leading to the arrest of Azizi's handler, Spanish citizen Mustafa Setmariam Nasar, an al Qaeda operative who ran a training camp in Afghanistan.

Asghar 'Azizi: 1 of 57 people of Middle Eastern and North African origin arrested by French police on June 3, 1987, in connection with the discovery of an arms, explosives, and drugs cache in Fontainebleau forest, south of Paris, the previous week. Threats had been made by the Committee for Solidarity with Arab and Middle East Political Prisoners. He was ordered out of the country.

Lieutenant Muhammad Khayr Azkur: a Syrian military attaché indicted on January 27, 1987, by the Turkish State Court for working for the illegal Muslim Brotherhood, smuggling 13 kilograms of explosives, and aiming to overthrow the regime. He was sentenced to 15 years.

Osama Azmiry: alias Wali Khan Amin Shah, a Saudi who accompanied Osama bin Laden to Afghanistan in 1980 and fought with him in the 1989 Jalalabad battles. He was involved in plots to assassinate Pope John Paul II and President Bill Clinton in Manila. He was captured in Malaysia in 1994.

Abdalah al-Azraq: a diplomat at the Libyan Embassy in Brazzaville reported by Agence France-Presse on August 25, 1990, to have masterminded the UTA 772 bombing on September 19, 1989, that killed 171. On October 30, 1991, the French magistrate Jean-Louis Brugiere issued an arrest warrant for him. He was charged with violations of French law for conspiring to commit murder, destroying property with explosives, and taking part in a terrorist enterprise.

Khaled Azrak: suicide car bomber who killed 13 Lebanese civilians and 2 members of the Israel-backed South Lebanon Army militia and

wounded 4 Lebanese civilians on July 9, 1985, in an attack at a checkpoint in Hasbayya, Lebanon. He made a videotaped interview in which he claimed membership in the Lebanese National Resistance Front.

Abu Azraq: alias of Abu Mus'ab al-Zarqawi.

Abu Muhammad al Azruie: alias of Ahmed al Rifa'aie Suleiman.

Fayiz al-Azwad: a Sudanese whom the Jordanian prosecutor said had joined the Islamic Jihad, Al-Aqsa Battalions, by August 1992.

Azzam: he apparently died in the August 7, 1998, al Qaeda truck bombing of the U.S. embassy in Nairobi. He was indicted on 238 counts on October 7, 1998, by a federal grand jury in New York.

'Azzam: alias of Muhammad Munir 'Abdallah al-Dawsari.

Abi Azzam: Yemen-based recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007.

Abu Azzam: alias of Salamah Sagar Rahaq Al Manzi.

Abu Azzam: alias of Nasser Bin Fisel Bin Nasser Al Outaby.

Abu-Azzam: alias of Raffat Abd Allah al Amoudi.

Abu-'Azzam: alias of Mas'ud Mahmud Rashid.

Azzam the American: alias of Adam Yahiyeh Gadahn.

Abdalluh Abu Azzam: named on February 14, 2005, as one of Iraq's 29 most-wanted insurgents. A bounty of between \$50,000 and \$200,000 was offered.

Abu-Azzam: Yemen-based recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007.

Hamza Azzam: arrested by Pakistani police on December 5, 1995, in connection with the November 19, 1995, truck bombing at the Egyptian embassy in Pakistan that killed 19 and wounded more than 80. He was a son of the late Professor Abdullah Azzam. He was released after police learned that Majid Azzam hailed from the Gaza Strip, whereas the late Abdullah Azzam was from the West Bank.

Huthiafa Azzam: arrested by Pakistani police on December 5, 1995, in connection with the November 19, 1995, truck bombing at the Egyptian embassy in Pakistan that killed 19 and wounded more than 80 (see "Hamza Azzam" entry).

Majid Azzam: a Palestinian M.Phil. chemistry student at Punjab University whom Pakistani Federal Investigation Agency police arrested on December 5, 1995, at his Lahore flat in connection with the November 19, 1995, truck bombing at the Egyptian embassy in Pakistan that killed 19 and wounded more than 80. He had come to Pakistan on Egyptian travel documents issued to Palestinian refugees. He had received a bachelor's degree from Sudan University.

Abu Azzm: alias of Fahid Bin Qaeed Al Harbi.

Samir Azzouz: age 18, a Muslim of Moroccan origin who was among several individuals arrested in October 2003 but released by the Dutch for lack of evidence. Azzouz was again detained in June 2004 when police found more complete bomb-making ingredients and maps and floor plans of the country's only nuclear power plant, Schiphol Airport, and several public buildings in The Hague. He was picked up after the Dutch intercepted communications between those arrested and a Moroccan in Spain identified as Naoufel, believed to be involved in the 2003 suicide

bombings in Casablanca, Morocco, which killed 45 people. Azzouz was also believed to be a friend of Mohammed Bouyeri, who stabbed and shot to death Theo van Gogh in Amsterdam on November 2, 2004. Azzouz, a Dutch Moroccan, was acquitted of terrorism charges in 2005. However, on October 14, 2005, he was among several people arrested in three Dutch cities as police stepped up security around Parliament and other government buildings to disrupt a plot to attack politicians and public buildings, including the headquarters of the Dutch General Intelligence and Security Service.

On December 1, 2006, a court in Amsterdam convicted four Dutch Muslims, including Azzouz, of plotting terrorist attacks against political leaders and government buildings, including the headquarters of the Dutch intelligence service. Prosecutors said the targets may have included Prime Minister Jan Peter Balkenende and former parliamentarian Ayaan Hirsi Ali, the creative partner of slain filmmaker Theo van Gogh. Azzouz, who had prepared a suicide video designed to "strike terrible fear into the Dutch people" and was believed to have played a central role, received eight years in prison.

Aman 'Abd-al'Aziz 'Azzuz: alias Hamdiyah, a 17-year-old woman who was injured and lost her left hand when a bomb terrorists were fabricating exploded in an extremist's home on al-Mansur Street in Bani Suwayf's al-Hummiyat district in Egypt on October 31, 1990. Police seized several TNT bombs from the house. They also found jars full of TNT, metal chains, daggers, swords, bayonets, meat cleavers, flammable chemicals, leaflets, and banner books. The explosives belonged to her brother, Sayyid 'Abd-al-'Aziz 'Azzuz, a member of the extremist group the Caliphate (al-Khalifah).

Kamal Bin-'Azzuz: alias Abu-'Abd-al-Rahman, an Algerian laborer from Barraqi who was born in 1980 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a suicide bomber in 2007, contributing \$100, his passport, and his ID. His recruitment coordinator was Sayyid 'Ali. Flying from Algeria to Syria, he met

Abu-al-'Abbas and Abu-Muhammad, who took 150 of his 200 euros. His phone number was 0021321533644.

Sayyid 'Abd-al-'Aziz 'Azzuz: a member of the extremist group the Caliphate (al-Khalifah).

His sister, Aman, was severely injured when a bomb exploded in his home on al-Mansur Street in Bani Suwayf's al-Hummiyat district in Egypt on October 31, 1990 (see "Aman 'Abd-al-'Aziz 'Azzuz" entry). The explosives belonged to Sayyid.

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B

Issam B.: one of two Syrian hijackers of a Lufthansa B727 en route from Frankfurt, West Germany, to deport them to Damascus on February 27, 1985. The plane landed at Schwechat International Airport in Vienna, where the hijackers demanded political asylum and freedom from prosecution. After five hours, the duo surrendered. They were taken to Landesgericht prison to face trial for air piracy.

Mohamed Baadache: age 34, one of three individuals who trained in Afghanistan and on March 17, 2004, went on trial for “criminal association in relation to a terrorist enterprise,” which carries a ten-year sentence.

Johnny Moraes Baalbaki: one of six Lebanese suspected of involvement in the March 17, 1992, car bombing at the Israeli embassy in Buenos Aires that killed 29 and injured 252 and the July 18, 1994, bombing of the Argentine-Israeli Mutual Aid Association in Buenos Aires (see “Mohammed Hassan Alayan” entry). The Lebanese with Brazilian citizenship was arrested on January 30, 1995, in Paraguay. He was carrying a false birth certificate and illegal identity card.

Muttaz Saleh Ba’amer: alias Abu Al Muhajer, a Saudi born in 1987 who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007 and was deployed to Al Anbar. His home phone number was 096614475823; he could also be contacted at 00966559847714.

Hsab Babkir: one of three Sudanese roommates of Fares Khalafalla, one of eight foreign Islamists arrested on June 24, 1993, by the FBI

and charged with planning to bomb the UN headquarters building in Manhattan; 26 Federal Plaza, which includes the local FBI headquarters and other agencies; the Forty-seventh Street diamond district, run principally by Orthodox Jews; and the Lincoln and Holland tunnels connecting Manhattan and New Jersey; as well as various assassination (see “Amir Zaid Abdelghani” entry). He was arrested and held on a \$75,000 bond; the Immigration and Naturalization Service said, “The circumstances of their arrests indicate they may pose a threat to society.” They had entered the United States on tourist visas that had expired. They initially were not charged in the plot.

N. Bachalt: Algerian would-be hijacker of a Lufthansa B737 flying from Cologne to Munich, West Germany, on July 10, 1972. He demanded \$100,000. German police apprehended him on the plane.

Abdelmalek Bachir: alias of Abdelylah Ziyad.

Kassem Bachrouche: tried in absentia with seven others arrested on November 27, 1984, by Italian police at an apartment in the seaside resort of Ladispoli. Police found a map of the U.S. embassy in Rome that had strong and weak security points marked (see “Mohammed Ramsi Arzouni” entry). On October 17, 1985, an Italian court convicted Bachrouche of forming an armed gang and sentenced him to four and a half years.

Abdel Hamid Badaoui: variant Abdel Hamid Badawi, a Moroccan indicted on May 19, 1987, for the drive-by bombing on September 17,

1986, of the Tati clothing store in Paris (see "Emile 'Abdallah" entry). On April 13, 1992, he was sentenced to 20 years after turning state's evidence.

Sa'id Badarna: variant Badarneh, received the third death sentence in the history of his country's military law on November 25, 1994, for his involvement in the attack by 'Ammar Salah 'Amarani, a Hamas activist from the Samaria village of Ya'bad who on April 13, 1994, boarded the number 820 bus in central Hadera's Central Bus Station with explosives strapped to his body and detonated several bombs (see "'Ammar Salah 'Amarani" entry). Badarna was convicted of murder. Prosecutors had asked that he be imprisoned for life, attempting to avoid creating a martyr. The judges noted that he did not express regret for his deeds. He recruited suicide teams for Hamas and gave them military training, including in the assembly of explosives. He never volunteered to be a suicide operator.

Sa'id Badarneh: variant of Sa'id Badarna.

Sajid Badat: age 24, 1 of more than 20 people arrested in November and December 2003 in a series of antiterrorist raids in the United Kingdom. On December 3, 2003, he was charged with conspiring with would-be shoe bomber Richard Reid and with two other explosives offenses. Explosives materials, including triacetone triperoxide, were found in his Gloucester home during his November 27, 2003, arrest. He had been a student at the College of Islamic Knowledge and Guidance in Blackburn. He pleaded not guilty in September 2004. On October 4, 2004, a U.S. federal grand jury in Boston charged Badat with seven counts of attempted murder, trying to destroy an aircraft, and other crimes related to a conspiracy with Reid. The unsealed indictment said that when Badat was arrested in November, he "admitted that he was asked to conduct a shoe bombing like Reid." The indictment said Badat aided Reid and planned his own attack. Badat went to the UK embassy in Brussels on

September 11, 2001, falsely claimed his passport was stolen, and received a new one.

On February 28, 2005, Badat pleaded guilty in London's Central Criminal Court to plotting to destroy a U.S. airliner with a bomb packed into his shoe. He volunteered to use the same techniques as Richard Reid, who failed to take down a plane on December 22, 2001. Badat decided against going through with the attack and kept the bomb, which he disassembled, at his home in Gloucester. He was convicted of conspiring with Reid and a Tunisian to make the bomb and was to be sentenced later. Badat received explosives training in Afghanistan and Pakistan, and returned to the United Kingdom with the bomb on December 10, 2001. On December 14, 2001, he e-mailed his handlers saying he "might withdraw." He was scheduled to fly from Manchester to Amsterdam for an onward flight to the United States that was to be bombed. Badat used Belgian telephone cards, which were later confiscated from Reid, to contact Nizar Trabelsi, the Tunisian plotter who, as of February 2005, remained in jail in Belgium.

Badat's parents emigrated from Malawi in the 1960s to Gloucester, where Badat was born. He gave sermons at a local mosque.

On April 22, 2005, Badat was sentenced to 13 years.

Abdel Hamid Badawi: variant of Abdel Hamid Badaoui.

Abu Abdul Rahman al-Badawi: variant of Jamal Mohammad Ahmad Ali al-Badawi.

Hamadah Isma'il Badawi: arrested by Egyptian police in connection with the February 26, 1993, bombing of the Wadi el-Nil coffee shop in Tahrir Square in Cairo in which 4 people were killed and 16 wounded. He was tried with 48 other suspects on March 9, 1993, at the military court complex in the Hakstep area east of Cairo. They were charged with damaging national unity and social peace by calling for a change of the system of government and damaging the national economy by attacking tourism. Some were also charged with

attempted murder in eight attacks on tour buses and Nile cruise ships. They faced possible death sentences. They were also accused of belonging to an underground organization, attempting to overthrow the government, and illegally possessing arms and explosives.

Jamal Mohammad al-Badawi: variant of Jamal Mohammad Ahmad Ali al-Badawi.

Jamal Mohammad Ahmad Ali al-Badawi: aliases Jamal Muhsin al-Tali, Abu Abdul Rahman al-Badawi, Abu Abdul Rahman al-Adani, and Jamal Mohammad Ahmad, named on December 8, 2000, as a prime suspect in the al Qaeda bombing of the USS *Cole* on October 12, 2000, in Yemen. He admitted to having been trained in bin Laden's camps in Afghanistan and to having been sent with bin Laden's forces to fight in Bosnia's civil war. He was believed to have obtained the boat used in the suicide attack of the *Cole*. He was held for the attack but escaped from a Yemeni prison on April 11, 2003. On May 15, 2003, a federal grand jury indicted him on 50 counts, including murder and conspiracy to murder U.S. nationals and U.S. military personnel, conspiracy and use of weapons of mass destruction, damaging and destroying government properties and defense facilities, and providing material support to a terrorist organization. He was recaptured in Yemen in March 2004. On September 29, 2004, the Yemeni judge Najib al-Qaderi sentenced him to death for the USS *Cole* attack. The sentence was reduced to 15 years on appeal in March 2005.

At 4:30 A.M. on February 3, 2006, 23 convicted al Qaeda members, including al-Badawi, broke out of a Sanaa prison by crawling through a 140-yard-long tunnel they had dug in cooperation with outsiders (see "Muhammad Hamdi al-Ahdal" entry). On July 5, 2006, UPI reported that five days earlier, Yemeni security forces had recaptured al-Badawi, who was hiding in a house in Mukalla, the capital of Hadramout. Other reports said that he surrendered in October 2007 but was permitted to remain free, although he was back in custody by the end of the month.

On October 25, 2007, Yemen freed him, although he was still wanted by the FBI. He was freed after turning himself in 15 days earlier and pledging loyalty to Yemen's President Ali Abdullah Saleh. Yemen refused extradition.

He has used July 22, 1960; October 23, 1960; and October 23, 1963, as his birth date. He claims to have been born in al-Shargian, Makiras, Yemen. He is approximately five feet five inches tall and weighs 175 pounds. He was added to the FBI's most wanted list on February 23, 2006. The State Department offers a \$5 million reward for his apprehension and/or conviction.

Jawad Ahmad A'arif al Badawi: variant of Jawwad Ahmad 'Arif al-Badawi.

Jawwad Ahmad 'Arif al-Badawi: variant Jawad Ahmad A'arif al Badawi, alias Abu-Sarmad, a Jordanian from Al-Zarqa' who was born on April 14, 1987, and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr on November 10, 2006. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-Usamah. His home phone number was 053965671; his brother's was 0788588328.

Bader al-Bader: placed under surveillance by Thai authorities during the April 5, 1988, hijacking of Kuwait Airlines flight 422, a B747 flying from Bangkok to Kuwait and diverted to Mashhad, Iran. The Lebanese with a fake Kuwaiti passport had canceled boarding the plane at the last minute. Authorities believed he was involved in planning the hijacking.

Ahmad Hasan Badi: an Egyptian Islamic Jihad member deported by Kuwait to Egypt in December 1998.

Issa Badir: variant of Issa Bdeir.

Abdel Hamid Badoui: one of two Moroccans arrested on April 24, 1987, by the Direction de la Surveillance du Territoire (DST) counterespionage agents in connection with the September 1986 bombing campaign in Paris (see "Omar Agnaoui" entry).

Khalid Muhammad Abd Al Qader Mahmud

Badqar: alias Abu Suleiman, a Saudi born in 1407 Hijra who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007, bringing \$3,296. His home phone number was 038222819; Abd Allah's mobile was 050494200; Mahmud's mobile was 0505971551; Khalid's mobile was 050819009.

'Abd-al-Karim Badr: a resident of the Bayt Hanina neighborhood of north Jerusalem and one of the Hamas terrorists who on October 9, 1994, kidnapped Israeli Corporal Nachshon Mordekhay Wachsmann from Jerusalem's 'Atarot junction.

Hasan Ilyas Badr: alias Mohammed Soltani, name on his Bahraini passport. He took part in several fedayeen attacks against Israeli interests in European capitals. He died when a bomb exploded prematurely in his room in London's Mount Royal Hotel on January 17, 1980. The May 15 Arab Organization claimed credit.

'Izz al-Din Badrakkan: On May 11, 1988, Italy's Supreme Court of Cassation confirmed an appeals court's life sentence for him in the October 7, 1985, shipjacking of the *Achille Lauro* and murder of U.S. passenger Leon Klinghoffer (see "Abul Abbas" entry).

Abdullah Badran: age 21, a Palestinian suicide bomber who on February 25, 2005, blew himself up in the line at night outside Tel Aviv's beach-front Stage nightclub, killing 4 bystanders and injuring 55 people, many of them seriously. All of the dead and injured were outside the nightclub, which is 600 yards south of the U.S. embassy. Several Palestinian groups claimed credit. Israel initially blamed Hizballah, which denied responsibility, and later said Syria was behind the bombing. Islamic Jihad claimed credit, but a senior official of the group in the Gaza Strip said his group was still honoring the informal truce. Abu Tareq of Islamic Jihad's Damascus, Syria-based political bureau, released a video of the bomber, who said he wanted to damage the Palestinian Authority, which "acts according to American

interests." The bomber was an observant Muslim and university student from Deir al-Ghusun in the West Bank. On February 26, Palestinian and Israeli authorities arrested seven Palestinians, including two brothers of the presumed bomber and the man who drove the bomber to the nightclub.

Ibrahim Badran: one of eight members of Black September who broke into the Israeli quarters of the Olympic Games in Munich on September 5, 1972, killing two Israeli athletes and taking nine others hostage. After a shootout with police, the hostages were killed, as were five of the terrorists and a West German policeman. The three surviving terrorists, including Badran, were released after the hijacking of a Lufthansa jet on October 29, 1972. They were picked up at Zagreb airport and flew on to Libya, where they disappeared.

Moussa Badran: shot by Egyptian police on September 29, 2005. He was a suspect in the Sharm el-Sheikh bombings that killed 88 and wounded 119 on July 23, 2005.

Raad Akeel Badran: on December 12, 1983, he drove a truck bomb into the administrative building of the U.S. embassy in Kuwait, killing 4 people and injuring 59. Police identified him from prints taken from fingers severed in the blast.

Mustafa Badreddin: brother-in-law of Hizballah leader Imad Mughniya. His release was demanded by the kidnapers of Terry Anderson in Lebanon on March 16, 1985. He was 1 of 17 prisoners held for years in Kuwaiti prisons for a series of 1983 bombings, and he was believed to have been the explosives expert involved in the 1983 Marine barracks bombing. U.S. hostages were abducted in Lebanon to obtain the prisoners' release after Badreddin was sentenced to death. He used gas to enhance the explosive power of bombs. He was freed during the 1990 Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.

Haitham Sabah al-Badri: an Iraqi partner of al Qaeda who masterminded the Iraq Samarra

mosque bombing in February 2006. He was killed by coalition forces in summer 2007.

Ahmad Jasir Badwan: a Palestinian from Bayt Nushir near Hebron, who was arrested on May 21, 1990, after he attacked two buses carrying 35 French tourists who were about to visit the Roman amphitheater in Amman with a knife and revolver, injuring the Jordanian bus driver and 9 tourists. He said he was acting to avenge those whom a deranged Israeli had shot the previous day.

Bashir Ali Baesho: a Libyan graduate student at the University of Maryland who on May 9, 1984, purchased three .45 caliber pistols with silencers from an undercover FBI agent for \$43,000. He then met another Libyan graduate student, put the guns in the trunk of their car, and was arrested. Baesho was charged with violation of the National Firearms Act for possessing silencers not registered with the proper authorities. The government suspected him of plotting the assassination of al-Qadhafi defectors. He had told the FBI agent that “he was very interested in eliminating defectors and asked if he could do a hit in Britain.” Initially bail was set at \$10 million. He was extradited to Brooklyn to stand trial.

Abdullah ibn Rasheed al-Baghdadi: head of an insurgent umbrella group that some observers suggested was the heir apparent in June 2006 to Abu Musab al-Zarqawi as leader of al Qaeda in Iraq.

Abu Omar al-Baghdadi: leader in April 2007 of the Islamic State of Iraq, a Sunni umbrella group affiliated with al Qaeda.

Mohammad Reza Bahadoritoolabi: variant Mohammad Toolabi, one of eight Iranian students arrested in the United States on November 15, 1979, for attempting to smuggle three disassembled Winchester 30-06 rifles, matching scopes, 15 boxes of ammunition, and a street map of Washington, DC, with certain embassies marked, as

one of the men was about to board TWA 900 from Baltimore-Washington International Airport to New York (see “Shahla Amenli” entry). On February 25, 1980, U.S. district judge Shirley Jones dismissed charges against him. He agreed to leave the United States at his own expense after his semester in civil engineering at the Community College of Baltimore ended on May 31, 1980.

Said Bahaji: indicted by Germany in late 2001 as part of an al Qaeda cell in Hamburg that assisted the 9/11 hijackers. He was a German citizen whose father was Moroccan. Bahaji, 9/11 leader Muhammad Atta, and Ramzi Binalshibh rented an apartment on Marien Street on December 1, 1998, that served as an al Qaeda cell. Hijacker Marwan Al-Shehhi lived there; flight UA93 hijacker Ziad Samir Jarrah was a frequent visitor. Bahaji, the cell’s logistics specialist, showed up in Karachi, Pakistan, on a Turkish Airlines flight in early September, accompanied by individuals claiming to be Abdullah Hussainy, a Belgian of Algerian origin, and Ammar Moula, a Frenchman. Investigators determined in mid-November that they were Binalshibh and Zakariya Essabar, age 24, a Moroccan who also lived on Marien Street. On September 30, 2002, the United States and German governments blocked his financial assets.

Bahamad: alias of Shaykh Ahmad Salim Suwaydan.

Sheikh Bahamad: alias of Shaykh Ahmad Salim Suwaydan.

Sheikh Bahamadi: alias of Shaykh Ahmad Salim Suwaydan.

Khalid Bahammani: a Saudi arrested in Chicago and later released. He was initially held as a possible grand jury witness in the 9/11 case.

Ahmed Bahar: on June 25, 1995, Palestinian police arrested him after Hamas claimed credit for bombing a Jewish settlement.

Osama Bahar: age 24 (a week shy of 25), one of two suicide bombers who on December 1, 2001, set off bombs in central Jerusalem's Zion Square, killing 10 people and wounding 160, mostly youths. The youngest to die was 14; the oldest, 21. Twenty minutes later, a car bomb went off a block away, apparently in an attempt to kill rescue workers, injuring another dozen people. Another 11 people were in critical condition. The car had apparently transported the terrorists and their accomplices. The bombs were packed with nails, nuts, bolts, and screws. Hamas claimed credit.

The bombers were best friends and neighbors, Osama Bahar and Nabil Halabiyeh, both age 25, from Abu Dis, a small Arab village outside Jerusalem's Old City. Police arrested most of their brothers who were older than 17. Bahar had been in an Israeli prison from 1994 to 1998 for ties to Hamas. He later worked as a bank guard and spent a great deal of time in the local mosque. He was the fourth of ten brothers and sisters. He worked construction with his father as a teen.

Bahauddin: Sudanese lecturer at an Arab-financed college of science and technology in Peshawar, Pakistan, and one of six accomplices of Ramzi Ahmad Yusuf arrested on March 11, 1995, by Pakistani police. He was held under the 14 Foreigners Act.

Bahij 'Abd-al-'Aziz al-Bahiji: alias Sharad, a Saudi from Buraydah born in 1988 who joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter in 2007. His phone numbers were 050029236 and 0562289939.

Fahad Ral Bahli: Saudi citizen director of the Malawi branch of Registered Trustees of the Prince Sultan Bin Abdul Aziz Special Committee on Relief, who was one of five suspected members of al Qaeda detained on June 21, 2003, by the Malawi National Intelligence Bureau two weeks before President George W. Bush was scheduled to visit Africa. Malawian officials said the group was sending money to al Qaeda and that they were flown to Botswana on an Air Malawi plane

by U.S. officials the next day, despite a court order preventing their deportation. On July 25, they were released in Sudan after being cleared of suspicion of al Qaeda membership. The two Turks, a Saudi, a Kenyan, and a Sudanese were to be sent to their respective countries.

Ali Hamza Ahmed Sulayman al Bahlul: a Yemeni who was one of two bin Laden bodyguards detained at the Guantánamo Bay military prison and charged on February 24, 2004, by the United States with conspiracy to commit war crimes, terrorism, attacking civilians, murder, and destruction of property. They became the first detainees to stand trial before the special military tribunals established after 9/11. Military prosecutors would not seek the death penalty. On August 26, 2004, he was accused of coordinating bin Laden's propaganda. He told the court he was an al Qaeda member and asked to represent himself.

Bahlul was alleged to be an al Qaeda propagandist who produced videos lauding the attack on the USS *Cole* in October 2000. He joined al Qaeda in 1999 and trained at one of its camps in Afghanistan. On 9/11, he was to arrange a satellite hookup to Afghanistan so bin Laden could watch the attacks, but mountains blocked the signals. He then collected data on the economic damage of the 9/11 attacks. The attorneys Navy Lieutenant Commander Philip Sundel, Army Major Tom Fleener, and Army Major Mark Bridges represented Bahlul.

On February 9, 2008, a new congressionally approved military commission charged him with being an al Qaeda conspirator, as he was bin Laden's personal assistant and media secretary. The Pentagon said it would seek life in prison. The Pentagon finalized charges on February 26, 2008, and was expected to arraign him within 30 days on charges of conspiracy, soliciting murder, and providing material support for terrorism.

'Adil Muhammad Khalifah Bahman: member of a cell in Kuwait that planted two bombs that exploded on July 10, 1989, in two streets leading to the Great Mosque in Mecca, killing a Pakistani

and injuring 16 of the 1.5 million pilgrims from 100 countries attending the hajj.

Assadollah Bahrami: a Mujahidin-e-Khalq member killed by Iranian authorities after the November 9, 1993, bombing of the French embassy and Air France office in Tehran. Iran claimed he was killed while trying to flee Iran from the western border point of Ilam.

Nasir Ahmad Nasir al-Bahri: a security guard authorized to shoot bin Laden if he was near capture, he appeared in an al Qaeda video made on January 18, 2000, and released on October 1, 2006.

Rabah Chekat-Bais: age 21, one of three unemployed men arrested on November 16, 2002, by Scotland Yard and charged under the Prevention of Terrorism Act with possession of articles for the preparation, instigation, and commission of terrorism acts. Local press said that they had planned to release cyanide gas in the London Underground.

Zeid Baisi: age 17, died on January 12, 2003, when a bomb he was making exploded in Gaza.

Attila Bajtsy: named by Vienna's *Kurier* newspaper on August 22, 1982, as involved in planned attacks against U.S. missions in Austria. He apparently trained in a Palestine Liberation Organization camp.

Abu Bakar: alias of Muhammad Salih 'Awad Matrudah. According to the captured Sinjar personnel records of al Qaeda in Iraq, the traffic police officer arrived in Iraq on May 9, 2007, having traveled from Darnah, Libya. He hoped to become a martyr. He signed up through coordinator Saraj and contributed several thousand Syrian lira. His Syrian coordinator was Abu 'Abbas.

Omar Bakarbashat: age 28, a Yemeni detained on September 16, 2001, in San Diego, California. The college student was held as a material

witness in New York for two weeks in connection with the 9/11 attacks. He was charged with immigration violations such as overstaying his student visa, misusing immigration documents, and Social Security fraud in San Diego; he faced deportation. He worked at the same Texaco station as Nawaf Alhamzi and lived in the same house as 9/11 hijackers Alhamzi and Khalid Almihdhar after they left.

Shukri Abu Baker: founder and CEO of the Holy Land Foundation (HLF) for Relief and Development whose assets President George W. Bush ordered seized on December 4, 2001. The foundation raised \$13 million from U.S. residents the previous year; President Bush said some of the money was used to fund Hamas's efforts to "recruit suicide bombers and to support their families." The Texas-based organization had 35 full-time employees and was the largest Islamic charity in the United States. The Treasury Department froze \$1.9 million in HLF's funds in five U.S. banks. Raids were conducted at HLF offices in California, Illinois, and New Jersey. The FBI noted that the HLF had aided the family of a Hamas terrorist jailed for killing a Canadian Jewish tourist on a Tel Aviv beach. The FBI said that Abu Baker "has been repeatedly identified as a member of Hamas."

He was among those indicted on July 27, 2004, when the Justice Department in Dallas unsealed a 42-count indictment against the HLF, charging it and seven senior officials of the nation's largest Muslim charity with funneling \$12.4 million over six years to individuals and groups associated with Hamas. The charges included providing material support for terrorism, money laundering, and income tax offenses. On October 22, 2007, a Dallas jury split on charges against him, and the judge declared a mistrial.

Vartan Bakerjian: a Syrian asylum seeker suspected of being a member of a terrorist group who was deported on December 27, 1988, upon arrival at Sydney via Manila when he was found to be carrying a false U.S. passport. The UN high

commissioner for refugees had issued an asylum-seeker registration card to him. However, the Australian embassy in Athens had earlier rejected him for asylum. He was then escorted back to Manila, where he had stayed for several days before leaving for Australia. On January 6, 1989, he boarded a Philippine Airlines flight to Karachi, Pakistan, for transit to Athens.

Abu-Bakir: alias of Ahmad.

Abu-Bakir: alias Abu-‘Anas Isma’il, a Moroccan fighter for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007 whose phone number was 0021268080470.

Kacem Bakkali: name on a stolen Belgian passport used by one of two al Qaeda suicide bombers who on September 9, 2001, killed Afghan Northern Alliance leader Ahmed Shah Massoud.

Bakker: variant of Bakr.

Abu Bakker: alias of Al Radie Abd Al Razak Suleiman Abd Allah.

Abu Bakker: alias of Muhammad Soubhi al Hussein.

Bakr: variant Bakker, Jordan-based recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2006.

About Bakr: alias of Jabr Rajeh Hassan al-Said.

Abu Bakr: Saudi al Qaeda chief in 2002 and 2003.

Abu Bakr: alias of Abdul Nacer Benbrika.

Abu-Bakr: alias of Al-Rida ‘Abd-al-Razzaq Sulayman ‘Abdallah.

Abu-Bakr: alias of Zahi Salah al-‘Uwayqah.

Adil Abu-Bakr: interrogated by police on February 28, 1993, in connection with the February

26, 1993, bombing of the Wadi el-Nil coffee shop in Tahrir Square in Cairo in which 4 people were killed and 16 wounded. He had initially been reported killed. He lived in the ‘Ayn Shams area next to the Adam Mosque, which was the scene of confrontations between extremist groups and security authorities three years earlier. A café employee identified the wounded defendant.

‘Atif Abu Bakr: a spokesman for the Abu Nidal Organization in January and December 1986. On December 28, 1988, he denied responsibility for the December 21, 1988, Lockerbie bombing of Pan Am flight 103 that killed 270 people. He was one of two dissident former members of the Central Committee and Political Bureau of Fatah, the Revolutionary Council, who on October 31, 1989, were reported by Beirut’s *al-Nahar* to have claimed that Abu Nidal ordered the murders of 156 of his followers in Libya in 1988. On June 21, 1990, Tunisia deported him to a “fraternal” state in the Arab Levant.

‘Ayish Abu-Bakr: alias Abu-Farah, identified by Doha’s *al-Sharq* on March 19, 1993, as a former member of the Abu Nidal Organization who was a Palestine Liberation Organization representative in Czechoslovakia in the 1980s before he joined Abu Nidal. He then left, formed the Emergency Command, and escaped more than one attempt to assassinate him and purge his family before he was able to reach Algeria.

Mujabbar Bakr: leader of the group that bombed the Iraqi mission in Rome in 1980. His name was used by the bombers of the Iraqi consulate in Thailand on December 2, 1982.

Ali Sayyid Muhamed Mustafa al-Bakri: variant ‘Ali Sayyid Muhammad Mustafa al-Bakri, aliases ‘Abd al-‘Aziz al-Masri, Hasan ‘Umar Ibrahim, ‘Ali Saleem, Abu Salsbil, Abu Salasabil Hassan Omar, and Hasan ‘Umar Zizo, al Qaeda’s nuclear chief, according to Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, as reported in George Tenet’s memoirs *In the Center of*

the Storm. He was detained in Iran. He reportedly conducted experiments with explosives to test nuclear yields.

The National Counterterrorism Center reported in its 2008 calendar that he is an expert on explosives and chemical weapons. He is a member of the al Qaeda Shura council and a close associate of Sayf al-Adel and Ayman al-Zawahiri. He was earlier a member of the Egyptian Islamic Jihad. He served as an instructor in al Qaeda camps in Afghanistan, providing training in the use of explosives and chemical weapons. He unsuccessfully attempted to hijack a Pakistani Air passenger flight in December 2000. The Rewards for Justice program offers a \$5 million reward for his capture and conviction.

Ali Sayyid Muhammad Mustafa al-Bakri: variant of Ali Sayyid Muhamed Mustafa al-Bakri.

Mukhtar al-Bakri: age 22, arrested in September 2002 in Bahrain a day after he was married. He was accused of involvement in the Lackawanna Six case in which six U.S. citizens of Yemeni descent were arrested on September 13 and 14, 2002. He was accused of sending an e-mail warning of a "very big meal" to come, code words for an al Qaeda attack. "No one will be able to withstand it, except those with faith," said the e-mail. His lawyer said he was merely referring to a thirdhand warning at a dinner in Saudi Arabia. Al-Bakri had cocaptained the championship Lackawanna High School soccer team. His presence in Bahrain so concerned U.S. officials that they closed the U.S. embassy there and had him arrested. Prosecutors said al-Bakri may have gone on to Bahrain in the summer of 2002 to plot a "very huge" attack. Al-Bakri, still in Bahrain, told the FBI that bin Laden told them in the training camp that there "is going to be a fight against Americans" and that he was trained to fight Americans. Authorities found a registered pistol and rifle from a New York residence used by al-Bakri. On May 19, 2003, al-Bakri became the final member of the Lackawanna Six to plead guilty to supporting the group by attending the camp. On December

3, 2003, a federal court in New York sentenced al-Bakri, then age 23 and the first of six defendants, to ten years and a fine of \$2,000. He was the last to accept a plea bargain and was one of only two who completed the training program. He could have received 15 years at trial.

Doris Bakta: wife of Jean Bakta, a Swiss journalist and 1 of 24 people Egyptian officials arrested on April 20, 1978, who belonged to the international terrorist consortium Correct Course of Fatah, which had been headed by Wadi Haddad and was now part of Black June. On May 20, 1978, the Egyptian attorney general Ibrahim al-Qalyubi ordered them released.

Jean Bakta: a Swiss journalist and husband of Doris Bakta and 1 of 24 people Egyptian officials arrested on April 20, 1978, who belonged to the international terrorist consortium Correct Course of Fatah, which had been headed by Wadi Haddad and was now part of Black June. On May 20, 1978, the Egyptian attorney general Ibrahim al-Qalyubi ordered them released.

Nasser Ahmed Abu Bakr: a Yemeni gunman who hijacked a Yemen Airways DC-6 flying from Taiz to Asmara, in what was part of Ethiopia, on August 25, 1973, and diverted it to Djibouti for refueling before surrendering in Kuwait after being guaranteed his safety.

Al Taher Ayett Bala: alias Abu Quttaibah, a Moroccan from Casablanca who was born on June 30, 1976, and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on 9th Ramadan 1427 Hijra (2006), bringing \$100. His recruitment coordinator was Ali. His brother's phone number was 063174851; his sister's was 073682453.

Abu Al Balaa'a: alias of Fathi Ali Muhamed.

Muhammad Qasim Ba'labakki: an arrest warrant was issued in absentia against him for the attempted assassination on June 5, 1983, of Libyan chargé d'affaires 'Abd al-Qadir Ghuqah, who was

wounded at the Napoleon Hotel on al-Hamara Street in Beirut, Lebanon. The Liberation of Lebanon from Foreigners and the Islamic Jihad Organization claimed credit.

Mohammad Darwish Baladi: on November 26, 1986, an Ankara court ordered the Syrian diplomat's arrest in absentia for masterminding the July 24, 1985, assassination of Ziyad al-Sati, the first secretary of the Jordanian embassy in Ankara. The Islamic Jihad Organization and Black September separately claimed credit.

David Balakshan: a member of the Temple Mount Faithful Movement in the Shani settlement of Hebron Hills who was arrested by Israeli police for incitement to murder in connection with the November 4, 1995 assassination of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

Al-Kabir Balkan: variant of Al-Kabir Talcan.

Abdul Basit Balouchi: alias of Ramzi Ahmad Yusuf.

Mukhtar Balucci: alias of Khalid Sheikh Muhammad.

Adam Baluch: alias of Ramzi Ahmad Yusuf.

Abu Musab al-Baluchi: variant of Mussad Aruchi, Masrab Arochi.

Ammar al-Baluchi: alias of Ali Abd al-Aziz Ali.

Saeed al-Baluchi: The 9/11 Commission also said that he was initially scheduled to be a 9/11 hijacker but backed out after being stopped and briefly questioned by Bahrain airport security officers.

Abd-al-Basit-al-Balushi: alias of Ramzi Ahmad Yusuf Ahamed Bin Muhammad Bin Dakhiel Allah Al Balwii; alias Abu Zayeb, a Saudi reporter from Tabouk who was born on 21/1/1405

Hijra and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on 21/1/1405 Hijra as a martyr, bringing 165 riyals, 750 Syrian lira, and \$100. He met his recruitment coordinator, Attéf, over the Internet. Upon arrival in Syria, he met Abu Al Abbas and Abu Hajjir, who took his \$5,100. His phone number was 00966505374930.

Ativa Bamor: his release from an Israeli jail was demanded on June 27, 1976, by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers of Air France flight 139, from Tel Aviv to Paris (see "Umar Abduh" entry).

Shayk Said Bamusa: al Qaeda financial aide that the U.S. Central Command mentioned on January 8, 2002, was part of the top leadership of al Qaeda.

Mohammad al-Banar: identified by the FBI in 1995 as one of seven men with ties to Hamas and the Islamic group that had helped plan the February 26, 1993 World Trade Center bombing.

Muhammad Hamid 'Ali al-Banawi: variant Muhammad Hamed Ali Al Banawi, alias Abu-Ra'id al-Zarqawi, variant Abu Ra'aied al Zarqawi, a Jordanian "freelancer" from al-Zarqa' who joined al Qaeda in Iraq on November 12, 2006, offering to conduct a martyrdom operation. He contributed a passport and a watch. His brother's phone number was 00962795161226. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-Salim.

Muhammad Hamed Ali Al Banawi: variant of Muhammad Hamid 'Ali al-Banawi.

Adel Bani: alias of Adel Anonn.

Fayez Rashid Ahmed Hassan Al Qadi Banihammad: age 24, a Saudi who was one of the 9/11 hijackers who took over United Airlines flight 175, which crashed into the south tower of the World Trade Center at 9:05 A.M. (see "Ahmed Alghamdi" entry).

'Ad-al-Karim al-Banna: alias Hassam Mustafa, identified by Doha's *al-Sharq* on March 19, 1993, as a member of the Abu Nidal Organization's Central Committee.

Jabir al-Banna: variant of Jaber A. Elbaneh.

Jamil El Banna: age 45, a Jordanian detained but not arrested at London's Luton Airport on December 19, 2007; after four years in captivity, he was one of three individuals who had been released from Guantánamo. He was ordered released on bail.

Marwa al-Banna: on January 26, 1983, the Jordanian pleaded not guilty to charges of shooting the Israeli ambassador Shlomo Argov in London on June 4, 1982. On March 5, 1983, he was convicted in London's Central Criminal Court. He received a 30-year sentence for driving the getaway car.

Raed Mansour Banna: on February 28, 2005, the Jordanian suicide bomber drove his white Mitsubishi sedan into a crowd of Iraqi police and army recruits in the morning, killing 125 and injuring more than 170 in an 8:35 A.M. attack in Hilla, 60 miles south of Baghdad. The several hundred recruits were waiting for checkups at the Popular Clinic of Hilla across from the mayor's office and a large outdoor market. Most were Shi'ites. On March 20, Iraq and Jordan recalled their ambassadors for consultations after the Jordanian newspaper *al-Ghad* reported that Banna had carried out the bombing and that his family had honored him as a heroic martyr during his funeral.

Sabri al-Banna: alias Abu Nidal, Iraq-based leader of the Black June and Black September Fatah Revolutionary Council splinter faction in the 1970s through 1990s. In the 1970s and 1980s, his group was responsible for the deaths of 900 people in attacks in 20 countries. On January 23, 1995, President Bill Clinton ordered an immediate freeze of his U.S. assets, as his actions constituted a terrorist threat to the Middle East peace

process. On December 3, 2001, a Jordanian state security court sentenced him to death in absentia in the 1994 assassination of a Jordanian diplomat in Lebanon.

On August 17, 2002, the Palestinian newspaper *al-Ayyam* reported that Sabri al-Banna, alias Abu Nidal, age 65, had been found dead from gunshot wounds to the head in Baghdad. The Western press ran the story two days later. Iraq did not release the date he was found. Fatah Revolutionary Council sources said he was suffering from cancer and had become addicted to painkillers, but they later said that an Iraqi intelligence agency had assassinated him. Iraqi intelligence chief Tahir Jalil Haboush said that he killed himself rather than face a trial for communicating with a foreign country. Police searching Abu Nidal's apartment found automatic weapons and false passports.

Jabr Ahmad Saleh al-Bannaa: variant of Jaber A. Elbaneh.

Abu Ubaydah al-Banshiri: alias of Ali-Amin al-Rashidi.

Riyad Khalid Saleh Baoudda: alias Abu Jaffar, a Yemeni resident of Saudi Arabia who was born in 1408 Hijra and joined al Qaeda in Iraq circa 2006–2007, bringing 700 Saudi riyals, \$200, and 850 Syrian lira. He said Ibrahim's phone number as 00967734309017; Yasser's was 00966569221834; and Khalid's was 009666759296.

'Abd-al-Baqi: alias of Ahmad Bin-'Abd-al-Ghafur Mura'i.

'Abd-al-Baqi: alias of Muhammad Marwan 'Abd-al-Baqi.

Mahir Muhammad 'Abd-al-Baqi: alias Abd-Muhammad. According to the captured Sinjar records of al Qaeda in Iraq, he was born in 1983 and lived in Adlab, Syria. His home phone number was 023635533. He arrived in Iraq on June 9, 2007. He met his coordinator, Abu-Ishaq,

through the Internet. His Syrian facilitator was Abu-Umar, to whom he gave all of his 800 Syrian lira. The student offered to be a martyr.

Muhammad Marwan 'Abd-al-Baqi: alias 'Abd-al-Baqi, a Syrian from Idlib who was born in 1985 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a suicide bomber on July 9, 2007. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-Ishaq, whom he met on the Internet. Abu-'Umar was his travel facilitator in Syria. His home phone number was 023635230.

Yusuf Husayn 'Abd-al-Baqi: a 31-year-old teacher who was one of five masked arsonists who poured gasoline and threw Molotov cocktails at the al-Zaytun Restaurant in Sitrat Wadiyan on March 14, 1996, killing seven Bangladeshi workers. On July 1, 1996, the State Security Court sentenced him to death for premeditated arson.

Muhammad Abd Al Ghafour Abd Al Baqie: alias Abu Obeied, a self-employed Syrian from Adlab who was born in 1983 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr on 24th Jumada al-thani 1428 Hijra (2007). His recruitment coordinator was Abu Ishaq, whom he met on the Internet. In Syria, he met Abu Omar. He brought with him 1,000 Syrian lira. His phone number was 023635106.

'Ali Ahmad 'Abbas Baqir: member of a cell in Kuwait that planted two bombs that exploded on July 10, 1989, in two streets leading to the Great Mosque in Mecca, killing a Pakistani and injuring 16 of the 1.5 million pilgrims from 100 countries attending the hajj.

Muhammad 'Abbas Baqir: member of a cell in Kuwait that planted two bombs that exploded on July 10, 1989, in two streets leading to the Great Mosque in Mecca, killing a Pakistani and injuring 16 of the 1.5 million pilgrims from 100 countries attending the hajj.

Nabil Baqir: a Bahraini engineer with the Bahrain Petroleum Company arrested on December 23,

1987. Bahrain claimed that Iran had supplied saboteurs with radio and broadcasting equipment to announce a new republic and to sabotage oil installations and other vital points. Baqir had met an Iranian intelligence officer in Frankfurt who gave him an Iranian passport for travel to Tehran, where he spent 45 days learning about arms and sabotage. He was to join the Bahrain Liberation Front group, whose attacks would coincide with the meeting of the Gulf Cooperation Council in Riyadh on December 25. The group would use rockets and incendiary bombs against broadcast and television buildings, Manama Airport, restaurants, hotels, markets, homes of senior Bahraini officials, and several embassies. The group was to attack Manama prison to free a group arrested in December 1981 and convicted of plotting to overthrow the government.

Rashid Bin 'Abdallah Fahir al-Baqmi: alias Abu-'Abdallah, a Saudi student of Arabic who lived in Mecca and was born in 1986. He arrived in Iraq on July 28, 2007, joining al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr. He contributed nothing, but brought with him a passport, 5,304 riyals, and 1,750 lira, all of which was taken from him in Syria by Abu-'Abbas. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-Rawan Muhammad. He arrived from Saudi Arabia via Jordan and Syria. He had a black belt in kung fu. His paternal uncle's phone number was 0555566201; Abu-Fahd's was 0555566405.

Bara': alias Abu-Bakr al-Muhajir, a Syrian who joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr in 2007, donating his watch, his cell phone, and 500 lira. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-'Ammar. His home phone number was 00935239146800.

Abu al-Bara: alias of Fahd Mohammed Ahmed al-Quso.

Abu al-Bara': alias of Hamid Salih al-Ma'buni.

Abu-al-Bara': alias of an unnamed British member of al Qaeda in Iraq sent on a suicide mission in 2007. His phone number was 00441215531049.

Abu-al-Bara': alias of Sulayman Bin 'Abd-al-'Aziz Sulayman al-Mulhim al-Tari.

Abu-al-Bara': alias of Anas 'Abd-al-Salam Salih Misbah.

Abu-al-Bara': alias of Abd-al-Kafi Muhammad 'Uthman Zarmuh.

Abu-al-Bara': alias of Hamzah Abu-Hamdah 'Ayyash.

Abu-al-Bara': alias of Husayn.

Abu-al-Bara': alias of Muhammad Bin-'Abdallah Bin-Ahmad al-Rashid.

Abu-al-Bara': alias of Salih.

Abu-al-Bara': alias of Muhammad 'Abd-al-'Ati Salim.

Abu-al-Bara': alias of Suhayb Muhammad 'Abd-al-Latif al-Khurm.

Abu-al-Bara': alias of Habitah 'Isa.

Shaykh Sayyid Barakah: a leader of the Islamic Jihad Movement in Palestine as of May 1990.

Barakat: recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007.

'Abdallah Barakat: alias of Ilich Ramírez Sánchez.

Assad Ahmad Barakat: age 34, a Brazil-based Lebanese businessman suspected of opening two businesses in Chile as cover to move money clandestinely to Lebanese Hizballah. He was an associate of Sobhi Fayad, a Paraguay-based fundraiser for Hizballah. Brazilian police arrested him in June 2002 in Foz do Iguaçu, Paraná, in the tri-border area. Paraguay had requested extradition on criminal charges. Barakat was a naturalized Paraguayan who had lived in the tri-border area for seven years. The Brazil Supreme Court ordered his

extradition to Paraguay in December 2002. His lawyers applied for his refugee status in Brazil; he was to remain in detention in Brazil while his refugee case was considered. The Chilean government opened an investigation in the northern port city of Iquique. He no longer has significant holdings in Chile, and his partners in Saleh Trading, located in Iquique, severed ties with him in 2002. Assad and his brother still owned an import-export firm in Iquique, but the Chilean government reported that it had been inactive. He was extradited to Paraguay on November 17, 2003.

Mohammed Barakat: a Palestinian American who lived in Chicago and was arrested with his cousin, Samih Jaber, on February 9, 1995, as they disembarked from a plane in Tel Aviv. They were accused of funneling the \$154,000 in cash and checks they carried from Chicago's Muslim community to Islamic Jihad. They claimed that they intended to invest in Arab building projects, including an Al-Ram strip mall. He was released on February 14. He owned an ice cream parlor in the Ford City, Illinois, shopping mall. He became a U.S. citizen in 1986.

Emaz Edim Baraktyarkas: variant of Imad Eddin Barakat Yarbas.

Shim'on Barda: member of the Lifta gang who on September 18, 1985, was sentenced to eight years by the Jerusalem District Court for his role in the foiled attempt to blow up the Al-Aqsa and Dome of the Rock mosques on January 28, 1984.

Marlene Bardali: one of the three members of the Easter Commando of Europeans who were to smuggle detonators and timing devices into Israel with the objective of bombing nine tourist hotels during the 1971 Easter ceremonies. On April 11, 1971, the Israelis immediately arrested the sisters Nadia and Marlene Bardali, daughters of a rich Casablanca merchant. Their confessions led them to three others, including Evelyne Barges, who was behind the March 15, 1971, sabotage of the

Gulf Oil refinery in Rotterdam. The sisters said during their trial that they had acted out of love for their Arab boyfriends.

Nadia Bardali: one of the three members of the Easter Commando of Europeans who were to smuggle detonators and timing devices into Israel with the objective of bombing nine tourist hotels during the 1971 Easter ceremonies (see “Marlene Bardali” entry).

Evelyne Barges: an English teacher in the Paris suburbs who also worked as a cashier at the Theatre de l'Ouest, which was sponsored by the French government but managed by Mohammed Boudia, a Palestinian terrorist leader in Europe. She spent a week in Rotterdam with an Algerian planning the sabotage by Europeans operating on a contract from Rasd, the Fatah intelligence organization, of the Gulf Oil refinery in Rotterdam. She drove to the Netherlands with a Frenchman and a Palestinian. The group cut through the protective fence surrounding the oil tanks, set delayed-action bombs, and escaped across the French border. Barges was arrested on April 12, 1971, and sentenced to 14 years. She later gave the Israelis a list of French addresses and names. The Israelis claimed she was involved in the September 1970 airline hijackings by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. As of 1979, she remained in jail.

Marwan Barghouti: age 42, arrested on April 15, 2002, by Israeli forces while he was hiding in a Ramallah house with another Palestinian activist. He was believed to be behind the recent suicide bombing campaign. Barghouti is the West Bank secretary of Fatah and the head of the Tanzim, the Fatah militia. Israel said it had documents indicating that he had financed al-Aqsa Martyrs' Brigades attacks.

On July 11, Israel's Justice Ministry announced that Barghouti would be tried in civilian court in connection with suicide bombings that killed dozens of Israelis and injured hundreds of others. Four other Palestinians, including those charged

in the March 27 Passover bombing at Netanya's Park Hotel that killed 30, were also to be tried soon. Barghouti was represented by the attorney Jawad (or Jawal) Boulos, who said his client had begun a hunger strike. While international human rights groups complained about his jailing, Amnesty International on July 11 also condemned the suicide bombings as “crimes against humanity.”

On August 14, Israel charged him with seven counts of murder in a criminal trial in Tel Aviv District Court. He was charged with murder, attempted murder, conspiracy, and involvement with terrorist organizations responsible for the killings of 26 people in 37 attacks. The indictment said he was an “arch-terrorist whose hands are bloodied by dozens of terrorist attacks.” He faced life in prison.

On May 20, 2004, a Tel Aviv tribunal convicted him of five counts of murder in three terrorist attacks: those that killed a Greek Orthodox monk in the West Bank in 2001, an Israeli at the Givat Zeev settlement in 2002, and three people at the Seafood Market restaurant in Tel Aviv in 2002. He was also convicted of individual counts of attempted murder and members in a terrorist organization. He said in Hebrew, “This is a court of occupation that I do not recognize A day will come when you will be ashamed of these accusations. I have no more connection to these charges than you, the judges, do. The judges cannot judge on their own. They get their order from above.” The three judges said there was insufficient evidence to prove guilt in another 21 deaths that were part of the original indictment. Sentencing was set for June 6. The prosecution requested five life terms plus 40 years for attempted murder. His attorney said he would not appeal because Barghouti did not recognize the court's jurisdiction.

Sufyian Barhoumi: an Algerian held at Guantánamo Bay whom the Pentagon charged on May 30, 2008, with having attended al Qaeda training camps and having studied bomb making. He faced a life sentence.

Bari: an Egyptian arrested on November 22, 1995, in connection with the November 19, 1995, truck bombing at the Egyptian embassy in Pakistan that killed 19 and wounded more than 80.

'Adil 'Abd-al-Majid 'Abd-al-Bari: a senior Egyptian Islamic Jihad member whom British authorities arrested on September 27, 1998. He was sentenced to death in absentia in Egypt in connection with the Khan al-Khalili bombings. By May 2000, the United Kingdom had agreed to extradite him to the United States; in late 2001, he had lost an appeal and was awaiting transport to the United States.

Hamed Hamman Ben Barka: a Tunisian arrested by Rome police on October 15, 1985, while smuggling two 3.5-kilogram bombs in false-bottomed suitcases in an airport shuttle bus at Fiumicino Airport. Each of the penthrate plastic explosive bombs was capable of destroying a building. On December 6, 1986, he was found guilty of arms smuggling and sentenced to eight years in prison. He admitted membership in the May 15 Arab Organization for the Liberation of Palestine and that he intended to blow up the U.S. embassy and American Express offices.

Dhiren Barot: age 32, aliases Issa al-Hindi, Eisa Hindi, and Issa al-Britani, 1 of 13 people arrested by British authorities on August 3, 2004.

He was suspected of helping to arrange—and probably traveled to the United States to participate in—the pre-9/11 surveillance of five U.S. financial services buildings that were the subject of a U.S. terrorist alert on August 1, 2001. He and other UK al Qaeda operatives had access to the surveillance reports. The individuals were aged 19 to 32 and were picked up in London, the neighboring towns of Luton and Watford, and Blackburn in northwestern England. Police said Barot and two other al Qaeda terrorists had conducted the surveillance, taken photographs, and documented security around the buildings.

Khalid Sheikh Mohammad reportedly told his captors that Barot had been sent to New York to surveil Jewish targets. He said he sent him in late 1999 and early 2000 to Kuala Lumpur to meet Riduan Isamuddin, alias Hambali, al Qaeda's Southeast Asian leader.

On August 18, prosecutors charged eight British citizens alleged to be al Qaeda operatives with plotting against financial targets in New York, New Jersey, and Washington, DC. U.S. officials said they were considering filing their own charges against Barot and the others. The eight were accused of plotting radiation, chemical, and biological terrorist attacks against the United States. A second court appearance was scheduled for August 25. Attorney Mudassar Arani represented seven of the defendants. The detainees were identified as Mohammed Naveed Bhatti, age 24; Abdul Aziz Jalil, age 31; Omar Abdul Rehman, age 20; Junade Feroze, age 28; Zia Ul Haq, age 25; Qaisar Shaffi, age 25; and Nadeem Tarmohammed, age 26. They were charged with conspiracy to commit murder and conspiracy to commit a public nuisance by using "radioactive materials, toxic gases, chemicals and/or explosives to cause disruption." Barot and Tarmohammed were charged with possessing a "reconnaissance plan" of the Prudential Financial headquarters in Newark with information "likely to be useful to terrorists." The information covered February 19, 2001, to August 2004. Barot was also charged with having information on those dates regarding the New York Stock Exchange, the Citigroup Center in Manhattan, and Washington's International Monetary Fund building at 19th and G Streets NW. Shaffi was charged with having part of a terrorist guidebook containing information on preparing chemicals and explosives.

Pakistani authorities said the detained Pakistani computer expert Mohammad Naeem Noor Khan, who had been held since July, would be a key witness, noting that Barot met Khan in Pakistan in March.

The *Washington Post* reported on October 15 that Barot had entered the United States on a student visa and that the FBI was trying to retrace

his movements. He posed as a student while conducting surveillance of financial installations that could be terrorist targets.

On April 12, 2005, the United States announced that during the previous month a federal court in Manhattan heard the four-count indictment of Barot, Tarmohammed, and Shaffi, who had surveilled financial facilities between August 2000 and April 2001, and conducted video surveillance in Manhattan. The United States said it would seek extradition from the United Kingdom. The group was also linked to a plan to attack London's Heathrow Airport. They faced life sentences in the United States.

On October 12, 2006, Barot pleaded guilty in a UK court to plotting to bomb the International Monetary Fund and other financial centers in Washington and New York in August 2004. He also pleaded guilty to planning attacks in the United Kingdom involving radiological devices and plotting to blow up three limousines packed with gas cylinders in underground parking garages near the Savoy, Ritz, and other London hotels, the latter of which he had proposed to al Qaeda financiers in Pakistan that he carry out with a six-man team. Prosecutors found plans for those attacks on computers owned by Mohammed Naeem Noor Khan that had been seized in Pakistan in July 2004. Barot's seven accomplices were scheduled to be tried in 2007. On November 7, 2006, Judge Neil Butterfield sentenced Barot to life in prison with the possibility of parole in 40 years. The sentence was later reduced to 30 years; he had not carried out the planned attacks. He was a former airliner ticket clerk and a Muslim convert who wanted to create "another memorable black day for the enemies of Islam." He had also planned to blow up a subway train as it passed through a tunnel under the Thames. He wanted to add napalm and nails to the bombs. He had written, "Imagine the chaos that would be caused if a powerful explosion were to rip through here and actually rupture the river itself. This would cause pandemonium, what with the explosions, flooding, drowning, et cetera, that would occur."

Barot was born in India but grew up in the United Kingdom. He faced extradition to the United States on four counts of conspiring to use unconventional weapons and murder. He was represented by attorney Ian Macdonald. He was also wanted in Yemen on terrorism charges.

He was sentenced to life in prison on November 2006 for providing al Qaeda detailed reconnaissance and plans for attacks on the Prudential Building in New Jersey, the International Monetary Fund headquarters in Washington, DC, and the New York Stock Exchange and Citigroup building in New York City.

Lahcene Baroudi: an Algerian Islamic Salvation Front sympathizer arrested in France on August 12, 1994, as part of a financing and arms trafficking network between Germany and France that had been broken up in May 1994. He an employee of Siri, a bookshop in the Belleville neighborhood of Paris.

Mohammed Barqani: a Palestinian from Jordan and one of four Abu Nidal-led Fatah dissident Black June terrorists who took over the Semiramis Hotel in Damascus on September 26, 1976, taking 90 hostages. During a 7-hour gun battle with Syrian forces, 4 of the hostages and the terrorists' leader died and 34 hostages were wounded. The Superior Security Court of Syria quickly tried the surviving terrorists, who were hanged the next day.

Isam Mohammad Taher Barqawi: alias Sheikh Abu-Mohammed Maqdisi, the spiritual mentor of Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, with whom he shared a jail cell between 1995 and 1999. He was rearrested on July 6, 2005, by Jordanian authorities on charges of making contacts with a terrorist group outside Jordan during the week of his release from prison. He had been acquitted at a trial of al Qaeda sympathizers. He was released from a Jordanian prison on March 12, 2008, having been held without charge. Some believed him to be the most important al Qaeda/Islamist jihadi religious mentor in the world.

Issam Barqawi: a Jordanian of Palestinian descent who was acquitted of conspiracy to attack U.S. and Israeli targets during millennium celebrations in Jordan. He was among six people arrested in Jordan on October 1, 2001. He is possibly the same individual as Isam Mohammad Taher Barqawi.

Abu Al Barra'a: alias of Habitah Essa, an Algerian from Al Wadd who joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter in 2007, bringing with him his civil service ID. He had some computer experience. His phone number was 0021332217049.

Abu Al Barra'a: alias of Hammed Saleh Al Ma'abouni.

Abu Al Barra'a: alias of Hamzza AbuHammdah A'yash.

Abu Al Barra'a: alias of Abd Allah Muhamad Gubran Al Kahtany.

Abu Al Barra'a: alias of Abd al Kafi Muhammad Othman Zarmouh.

Abu Al Barra'a: alias of Annes Abd Al Salam Saleh Misbah.

Abu Al Hassan Abu Al Barra'a: alias of Ibrahim Muhammad Yahiya Al Sarhie.

Ahmad 'Abdallah Barsha: on December 28, 1998, Islamic militants kidnapped 16 tourists, including 12 Britons, 2 Americans, and 2 Australians in the early afternoon on the main road from Habban to Aden in the southern province of Abyan, Yemen (see "Abdallah Muhammad 'Atrif" entry). Barsha, from the Shabwah area, was among the 3 kidnappers who were killed during the rescue.

'Abd-al-Wahab Husayn 'Ali Barun: member of a cell in Kuwait that set two bombs that exploded on July 10, 1989, in two streets leading to the Great Mosque in Mecca, killing a Pakistani and

injuring 16 of the 1.5 million pilgrims from 100 countries attending the hajj. He allegedly went to the Iranian embassy on June 22, 1989, to obtain the explosives.

Adel Mohammed Abdul Almagid Bary: variant of Adel Meguid Abd-al-Bary.

Adel Meguid Abd-al-Bary: variant Adel Mohammed Abdul Almagid Bary, age 39, an Egyptian arrested with Ibrahim Hussein Abd-al-Hadi Eidarous by London police on extradition warrants on July 11, 1999, on a request from the United States. They appeared in court on July 12, 1999, when Arvinder Sambi of the Crown Prosecution Service said that their fingerprints appeared on originals of faxes that claimed credit for the bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania on August 7, 1998. One fax was received at a shop in London; another was sent after the bombings from a post office, Sambi said in Bow Street Magistrates' Court. The originals were found at the London offices of the Advice and Reform Council, believed to be an al Qaeda front. The chief magistrate Graham Parkinson ordered them held for a week, pending receipt of more evidence from the United States. On May 2, 2000, the Bow Street Magistrates' Court had ordered his extradition to the United States. Federal prosecutors in New York indicted him. The UK Law Lords approved extradition on December 17, 2001.

Abu Baseer: alias of Abd Al Salam Hammed Abd Al Hamied Bin Ali.

Abu Baseer: alias of Muhammad Abd Al Aziz al Qahtani.

Abu Basser: alias of Kamal Ali Hammed Qaisse.

Mr. Baset: alias of 'Abd al-Baset al-Megrahi.

Farahna Tih al-Basha: one of ten suspected terrorist members of the Sudanese Socialist Popular Front, Revolutionary Committees Movement,

arrested on July 28, 1984, in Sudan for plotting terrorist acts in Khartoum. They were charged with plotting the assassinations of President Jafar Muhammad Numayri and the first vice president, the bombing of the U.S. embassy in Khartoum, and the bombing of military and economic establishments in Sudan. Government sources said the detainees admitted to training at the 2 March camp and the 7 April camp, located on the Tripoli–Sudan highway inside Libya.

Idris al-Basha: one of ten suspected terrorist members of the Sudanese Socialist Popular Front, Revolutionary Committees Movement, arrested on July 28, 1984, in the Sudan for plotting terrorist acts in Khartoum (see “Farahna Tih al-Basha” entry).

Bashar: a Libya-based recruiter for Qaeda in Iraq foreign fighters in 2007.

Hussein Bashir: aliases Bashir Abu Khair, Husain al-Bathis, and Hussein Abad al-Chir, chief of the 40-person Fatah contingent in Cyprus who was killed on January 25, 1973, when a short-range radio signal set off a bomb placed beneath his bed in the Olympic Hotel on President Makarios Avenue, three days after he had arrived in Nicosia. He was believed to be Black September’s contact with the KGB in Cyprus, and he had returned from a meeting with a Cypriot agent who had given him a check for \$5,000. He carried a Syrian passport and a Lebanese laissez-passer but was a Palestinian.

Muhammad Bashmilah: a Yemeni arrested in Amman in October 2003 on suspicion of involvement in terrorist activities. He was held for five days in Jordan, according to the *Washington Post*, and was believed to be free in Yemen as of December 2007.

Basil: alias of Zayid Sahmud.

Abu-Basil: a Syria-based travel facilitator for al Qaeda in Iraq foreign fighters in 2007.

Abu-Basil: alias of Riyadh ‘Awwad Muhammad al-Jahni.

Bassim: Saudi Arabia-based travel coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007.

Abu-Basir: alias of ‘Abd-al-Salam Hamad ‘Abd-al-Hamid Bin-‘Ali.

Abu-Basir: alias of Muhammad ‘Abd-al-‘Aziz al-Qahtani.

Abu-al-Basir: a recruitment coordinator, possibly in Bosnia, of foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2006.

Abu-al-Basir: alias of ‘Umar.

Abdul Basit: name on a Pakistani passport believed to belong to Ramzi Ahmad Yusuf.

Aram Basmadjian: Kuwaiti member of Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia and one of four terrorists who attacked the Turkish consulate in Paris on September 24, 1981. Turkey announced after the incident that it would try Basmadjian in absentia under section 125 of the Turkish penal code. On January 31, 1984, a Paris court sentenced the four terrorists to seven years in prison. Basmadjian hanged himself in his prison cell in April 1985.

Mohammad Barod Basod: linked to the December 2, 1982, bombing of the Iraqi consulate in Thailand by the Mujabbar Bakr Commando Group.

Bassam: one of the aliases that the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine gave to the Japanese Red Army terrorists who machine-gunned passengers at Tel Aviv’s Lod Airport on May 30, 1972, killing 28 people.

Bassam: Lebanese believed to be the Hizballah member who provided the explosives used by the

bombers in several incidents in France in 1986. On May 5, 1988, French intelligence service said he had entered the country using the identity of Habib Haydar, who was born in 1966 and resided in Beirut.

Bassam: Saudi Arabia-based recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007.

Abu-Basr: variant Abu-al-Basr, a Syria-based recruiter for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2006.

Abu-al-Basr: variant of Abu-Basr.

Abu-al-Basr: alias of Badi Farhan al-Rumman.

Bassam: a Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) translator who appeared at the news conference of PFLP leader Ibrahim on September 12, 1970, in Zerka's Dawson's field near Amman.

Colonel Jean-Marie Bastein-Thiry: leader of a group of Organisation de l'Armée Secrète (OAS) members who machine-gunned French President Charles de Gaulle's car in the Paris suburb of Petit-Clamart on August 22, 1962. De Gaulle was unharmed. Bastein-Thiry was sentenced to death by firing squad.

Maurice Bastuti: initially wanted for questioning in the January 26, 1994, bombing of the Sayyidat al-Najat Church in Beirut, but a judge later withdrew the arrest warrant.

Sheikh Adil Abdul Galil Batargy: a Saudi associate of bin Laden who founded the Benevolence International Foundation as a money laundering front in the 1980s.

Hussain al-Bathis: (see "Hussein Bashir" entry).

'Ali Muhammad 'Ali 'Isa al-Batmi: alias of Hocine Buzidi.

Ejaz Batra: one of seven individuals sentenced to life in prison on March 13, 1991, by a special antiterrorism court in Lahore, Pakistan, for the December 19, 1990, murder of Sadiq Ganji, an Iranian diplomat who headed the Iranian Cultural Center in Lahore. Batra remained at large.

Abu-al-Battar: alias of Rakan.

Al-Battar: alias of Abd-al-Muhsin.

Ahmad Batzrat: alias used by an individual carrying an Iranian passport who rented an apartment in Beirut from which six Katyusha rockets were fired at the Beirut home of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) deputy Wadi Haddad on July 11, 1970, in an attempt to kill him and famed PFLP hijacker Leila Khaled.

Moshe Antoine Bavli: an Israeli of French origin, who, after plea bargaining, was sentenced on May 11, 1981, by an assize court in Cyprus to two years in prison in connection with a bomb that exploded on January 3, 1981, and injured Hani al-Hindi, a prominent Syrian journalist and publisher who had founded several Arab and Palestinian movements. Police withdrew the charges of conspiring to kill the victim and attempted murder. Bavli pleaded guilty to conspiring with other persons to keep watch on al-Hindi by unlawful means, circulating a false document (a Canadian passport) with intent to deceive the authorities, driving with a forged international driver's license, illegally entering Cyprus without a passport, and using a wireless set without a permit from the Council of Ministers.

Abd Allah Abu Baker Bawzeer: alias Abu Thabit, a Yemeni doctor's assistant from Hadermout who was born in 1984 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter in 2007. He left his passport with Lua'ai. His recruitment coordinator was Ahmed. He fled from Yemen to Malaysia, then on to Syria, where he met Abu Othman and al Haji. His phone number was 352447.

Samih Mahmud Mustafa Sayyid Bayari: a Jordanian who was tried in absentia and on January 7, 1987, sentenced to three years for setting off two time bombs at popular cafés in Kuwait on July 11, 1985, which killed 10 and injured 87.

Muhammed Bayazid: alias Abu Rida al-Suri, a Syrian physicist who attended the University of Arizona in the 1980s, befriended jihadists including Wadi al-Hage, and joined Osama bin Laden in Afghanistan in the early 1990s. He developed business connections to Sudanese entities related to weapons of mass destruction. His name surfaced in al Qaeda's efforts to purchase Sudanese uranium. He listed the Benevolence International Foundation's Illinois address as his residence to obtain a driver's license.

Nayif Khalil al-Bayid: one of two young men arrested on January 8, 1985, by Jordanian military intelligence in connection with the assassination on December 29, 1984, of Fahd Kawasmeh, a top Palestine Liberation Organization official and former Hebron mayor, outside his home in Amman. Black September claimed credit. The duo was arrested near the Marriott Hotel after they had followed the car of Salim al-Za'nun, a Palestinian official, who was returning from Kawasmeh's funeral. On January 29, 1987, al-Bayid was hanged.

Ibrahim al-Baykirat: a Palestinian tried for setting off a bomb that killed seven people in Patras, Greece, on April 19, 1991 (see "Kalil 'Awad" entry). On July 6, 1992, an Athens appeals court sentenced him to life in prison plus 25 years for forming a terrorist group and for supplying, making, and transporting a bomb that caused loss of human life.

Ibrahim Bayoumi: age 27, an Egyptian held as of November 2001 by U.S. authorities in connection with 9/11 investigations.

Omar Al-Bayoumi: age 44, a Saudi picked up on September 21, 2001, in Birmingham, England.

He was held in London for a week in connection with the 9/11 hijackings. The graduate student in business at Aston University in Birmingham had given a welcoming party for 9/11 hijackers Nawaf Alhamzi and Khalid Almihdhar and may have paid their rent at the Parkwood Apartments, where he also lived.

Mohammed Hani Bayoun: one of seven people arrested on November 27, 1984, by Italian police at an apartment in the seaside resort of Ladispoli. Police found a map of the U.S. embassy in Rome that had strong and weak security points marked (see "Mohammed Ramsi Arzouni" entry). On October 17, 1985, an Italian court acquitted five defendants, including Bayoun, of charges that they were planning an attack on the U.S. embassy. On October 1, 1986, an appeals court in Rome overturned the lower court decision and handed the case to the public ministry for further action. But only one defendant was still in custody.

Sulayman Ahmad 'Abd-al-Al Baysah: one of a group of Jordanian Afghans sentenced to death on December 21, 1994, by the Jordanian State Security Court for belonging to an illegal society, participating in a conspiracy to carry out terrorist acts, and possessing explosives for illegal purposes (see "Muhammad 'Ali 'Isa Abu-'Abbad" entry).

Jamal Hasan al-Bayyumi: one of five Palestinians arrested on July 9, 1987, when Egyptian authorities discovered an Iran-backed terrorist group that had chosen a governorate in Lower Egypt for their operations. Police seized explosives from a group collaborating with the al-Jihad organization.

Muhammad Hasan al-Bayyumi: one of five Palestinians arrested on July 9, 1987, when Egyptian authorities discovered an Iranian-backed terrorist group that had chosen a governorate in lower Egypt for their operations. Police seized explosives from a group collaborating with the al-Jihad organization.

Mahmoud Bazi: a Shi'ite Muslim villager whose brother died in a clash between UN forces and the Christian militia of Major Saad Haddad, who claimed credit for an April 18, 1980, attack by six gunmen on an armed UN convoy near Vint Jbail, Lebanon. The group abducted three Irish soldiers and later killed two of them, one of whom had been sexually assaulted before being shot in the back.

Umar Baziyani: leader of Ansar al-Islam in the mid-2000s.

Nidal Bazzun: an individual from 'Aytit and one of six individuals reported by Beirut's *al-Nahar* on August 6, 1990, as appearing at an Amal news conference on charges of kidnapping, assassination, setting of explosions, and bringing booby-trapped cars into Tyre, Lebanon (see "Mustafa 'Awn" entry).

Issa Bdeir: variant Badir, age 16, of Al Doha outside Bethlehem, an Al-Aqsa suicide bomber with dyed blond hair and dressed like an Israeli—in jeans and a T-shirt—who on May 22, 2002, set off an explosive belt at a pedestrian mall frequented by elderly chess players, killing 2 Israelis and injuring more than 25 people, several of them seriously, in Rishon Letzion, a southern suburb of Tel Aviv. He walked into a pavilion covered by a blue awning during the evening. The dead included a 15-year-old and a 51-year-old man. Police speculated that Bdeir had been turned away from entering a nearby shopping mall. Bdeir left a video message that he was "going to carry out my operation to avenge the continuous Israeli aggression that is still committed against our people."

Aeurobui Beandali: age 26, one of five Algerian al Qaeda members whose trial began on April 16, 2002, in Frankfurt on charges of plotting to bomb the Strasbourg marketplace on December 23, 2000. They were charged with forming a terrorist organization, planning to cause an explosion, plotting to commit murder, falsifying

documents, dealing drugs, and various weapons charges. Germany had rejected his asylum application, but he stayed in the country, financing himself through credit card fraud and drug dealing. He told the court on April 23, 2002, that he had converted from a nonreligious drug trafficker on German streets since arriving in 1992 to a terrorist trained in Afghanistan. He had been incensed in 1998 during the Algerian civil war. On March 10, 2003, the Frankfurt court found him guilty of preparing a bomb in the attack on the Strasbourg Christmas market and with conspiracy to murder. He was sentenced to 10 to 12 years. He said that the prosecution failed to prove al Qaeda links.

The Bear: nickname of Abu Zubair Haili.

Ammash Mishan al Bedyre: alias Abu Muqdad, a Saudi student born in 1407 Hijra who joined al Qaeda in Iraq on 26th Rajab 1428 Hijra as a fighter, contributing 5,221 Saudi rials and 1,150 Syrian lira, along with his passport. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Abd Allah, whom he knew via a friend. He took a bus from Saudi Arabia to Jordan and Syria, where he met Abu Sa'ad. His phone numbers were 05802454681 and 064312322; a friend who was a mujahideen supporter was at 050182793.

Djamel Begal: variant Djamel Beghal, a French Algerian man arrested in Dubai in July 2001. He had been under surveillance for two years, during which he visited Afghan terrorist camps. Begal provided information that led to the September 21, 2001, arrests in France of seven individuals who were part of a plot to attack U.S. interests in France, including the U.S. embassy, in March 2002. He and the seven had links to individuals arrested in Belgium and the Netherlands. Begal said he was recruited by Abu Zubaydah, alias of Zayn al-Abidin Muhammad Husayn, a bin Laden associate, to organize suicide bomb attacks against the U.S. embassy and other interests. The United Arab Emirates extradited him to France on October 1, 2001, where he was placed under

formal investigation after being linked to a planned attack on the U.S. embassy and American Cultural Center in Paris.

On January 3, 2005, the trial began of six men suspected of plotting to bomb the U.S. Embassy in Paris in 2001. They were charged with “associating with criminals connected with a terrorist enterprise.” The ringleader was identified in court as Begal, age 39, a suspected al Qaeda member. He initially confessed the plot to interrogators, but he told the court that the confession came under “methodical torture.” He had told French investigators that Abu Zubaydah had ordered him to target U.S. interests when they were at an Afghan camp in March 2001. The defendants faced 10 years.

Begal said Nizar Trabelsi, a former pro soccer player of Tunisian origin, was to be the suicide bomber and would use either a car bomb or an explosive vest. He was currently in a Belgian prison, serving 10 years for plotting to blow up a NATO base there for al Qaeda. Prosecutors said Begal and his accomplice Kamel Daoudi trained at a terrorist camp in Afghanistan in 2000 and 2001. They linked Begal to Abu Qatada, a London-based Syrian cleric who was a spiritual inspiration for 9/11. On March 15, 2005, the French court convicted the six of plotting the suicide bombing against the U.S. embassy in Paris and of criminal association related to a terrorist enterprise. Begal received 10 years in prison. Daoudi, age 30, an engineering and computer specialist who was the communications operative, received nine years. The others received between one and six years. On May 9, 2006, Abu Qatada appealed his deportation from the United Kingdom. He had been convicted twice in absentia in Jordan on terrorism charges.

Djamel Beghal: variant of Djamel Begal.

Masaad Omer Behari: Sudanese citizen who alleged that Jordanian agents arrested him at Amman’s airport on January 12, 2003, as he was traveling home to Vienna from Sudan. He told European Parliament investigators that he was

held for 86 days in a Jordanian prison. He had been under surveillance by Austrian officials since 1998, when he had been questioned about a plot to blow up the U.S. embassy. He was pressured to leave Austria after 9/11. As of December 2007, he was free in Austria.

Hamid Gezo Mehran Beheiri: alias of Hamid Reza Karimi.

Behrouz: one of two hijackers on August 28, 1984, of Iranian Air flight 4260 en route from Dubai to Tehran. The couple demanded to go to Kuwait, which refused to permit a landing, so the plane headed the al-Baniyah military base near Shatrah, Iraq, where the hijackers surrendered and requested political asylum, which was granted. The couple said they were protesting the oppressive rule of Khomeini.

Muhammad Husayn Beidum: one of three Lebanese terrorists for whom Spanish police issued arrest warrants after the press reported on October 27, 1991, the a group of seven terrorists were planning assassination attempts at the October 30 opening of the Middle East peace conference in Madrid. Five of the terrorists belonged to the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, two to the Abu Nidal Organization, and all were aided by the Basque group Euskadi Ta Askatasuna (ETA).

Bekir: alias of Savas Dortyol.

Mohamed Bekkali: age 31, one of three Moroccans arrested on March 13, 2004, in Spain and held for questioning in the March 11, 2004, bombings of trains in Madrid that killed 200 and wounded 2,000. He had a criminal record in Spain. On March 19, 2004, he was charged with belonging to a terrorist organization, 4 counts of terrorism, 190 counts of murder, 1,400 counts of attempted murder, and auto theft.

Gassan Belbeasi: a Jordanian arrested on August 27, 1986, by Italian police on suspicion of

belonging to an international terrorist group linked to the April 4, 1986, bombing of La Belle discotheque in the Berlin-Schoeneberg District of West Berlin that killed four people and wounded 231, including 62 Americans. He was a student at the medical school of the University of Genoa.

Mohamed Belerbi: an Algerian Islamic Salvation Front sympathizer arrested in France on August 12, 1994, as part of a financing and arms trafficking network between Germany and France that had been broken up in May 1994. He was the manager of Siri, a bookshop in the Belleville neighborhood of Paris.

Aouadi Mohamed Ben Belgacem: a Tunisian member of an al Qaeda cell in Italy, who was serving prison terms in Italy for trafficking in arms and explosives when on April 19, 2002, the United States froze his assets.

Ramadan Belgasem: one of four accomplices of two Libyan intelligence officers arrested by the FBI on July 20, 1988, on charges of plotting to assassinate former National Security Council aide Marine Colonel Oliver L. North. The Arlington, Virginia, resident was the cultural officer of the McLean, Virginia-based Peoples Committee for Libyan Students (see “Mahdi Abousetta” entry). On July 22, Belgasem faced charges of violating his Arlington Carlyle House cooperatives’ adults-only police for living with his spouse and children and faced eviction.

Monsur Mezaroni Belgazem: arrested on May 21, 1980, after firing three shots in a restaurant at the Libyan restaurant owner who was a naturalized Italian. All three shots missed his target. He was believed to be a member of Tripoli’s antidissident hit squads.

Ali Belhadj: his release was demanded by the four Algerian Islamic extremists who on December 24, 1994, hijacked an Air France Airbus 300 on the ground at Algiers’s Houari Boumedienne Airport

and killed a Vietnamese trade councillor and an Algerian policeman.

Youssef Belhadj: believed to have made the al Qaeda confession video in the March 11, 2004, Madrid train bombing. The 28-year-old Moroccan was extradited from Belgium to Spain on April 1, 2005. He was indicted on April 11, 2006, by Judge Juan del Olmo for membership in a terrorist group, murder, and attempted murder.

Bansayah Belkacem: variant of Bansayah Belkacem.

Bensayah Belkacem: variant Bansayah Belkacem, alias Mejd, age 41. On October 9, 2001, Bosnian investigators were tracing al Qaeda links to the Bosnian arrested on a U.S. tip that he spoke by phone with a bin Laden aide on how to obtain foreign passports. He made dozens of phone calls to Afghanistan after 9/11 to Abu Zubaydah. He had arrived in Bosnia in 1995. He had been surveilling the U.S. embassy.

On January 18, 2002, U.S. troops brought him and five other terrorism suspects out of the country to Guantánamo after a local court ruled on January 17 that it had too little evidence to press charges. He was accused of plotting to blow up the U.S. embassy in Sarajevo and to conduct other attacks on Americans in Bosnia. Five of the men were naturalized Bosnians; Bosnia stripped them of their citizenship in November 2001. The group had been arrested by Bosnian authorities in October 2001.

Tahri Belkacem: alleged member of the Islamic Salvation Front who was arrested for involvement in the August 26, 1992, bombing of the Air France ticket counter at Houari Boumedienne Airport in Algeria that killed 12 people and wounded 128. Public sessions of his trial began on May 4, 1993. On May 26, 1993, a special Algiers judicial council passed death sentenced on 38 defendants, including him. The council found him guilty of actual direct participation in the crime as well as taking part in an aggression with the aim of

inciting citizens to carry arms against state security, belonging to an armed group, spreading killing and destruction, hiding criminals, possession of forbidden weapons, and heading armed gangs.

Abu Al Muta'asem Bellah: alias of Abd Allah Sala'as.

Abdelkader Belliraj: a Belgian Moroccan leader of a group of 32 people arrested on February 20, 2008, by Moroccan authorities who said they were a terrorist network linked to al Qaeda that planned to assassinate cabinet members, army officers, and members of the local Jewish community. Some of the group belonged to al Badil al Hadari, an Islamist party whose banning was announced the same day. The group had conducted holdups and sold stolen goods. One member worked with European criminals to steal \$25.65 million from an armored truck in Luxembourg in 2000. The group also stole gold jewelry in Belgium, melting it down and selling it through a goldsmith who belonged to the group. He had met Ayman al-Zawahiri in Afghanistan in 2001. During his interrogation, he confessed to six murders in Belgium in the late 1980s. Belgian newspapers later reported that he was a paid informant for the Belgian domestic security service while the group planned assassinations and robbed armored cars in Europe.

Mokhtar Belmokhtar: of Ghardaia, Algeria, the U.S. Treasury Department on October 24, 2003, listed him as a financier of the Algerian terrorist organization Salafist Group for Call and Combat.

Christian Reni Belon: hijacker of TWA flight 802, a B707 flying from Paris to Rome on January 9, 1970, and diverted to Beirut, Lebanon. He was born on December 22, 1943. He said, "I did what I did to spite America and Israel because America helps and encourages the Israelis and her aggression." He was arrested but released on bail on the orders of Interior Minister Kamal Jumblatt, who visited him while in prison, on January 15,

1970. He then called on former premier Abdullah Yaffi and public works minister Pierre Gemayel. Belon had earlier been sentenced to two years at Saint-Nazaire on a morals charge. He was later re-arrested and sentenced to three years, which was quickly reduced to nine months. He was released on November 18, 1970, because he had already been in prison for nine months while awaiting trial. He returned to his native France, where he was sentenced to eight months for illegal possession of weapons. He was released from French jail on September 18, 1971. As of 1979, he was a fugitive from a U.S. indictment handed down on July 15, 1971, by a federal grand jury in Washington, DC.

Merzak Benachour: one of three Algerian men claiming membership in the Union of Peaceful Citizens of Algeria who on November 12, 1994, hijacked an Air Algérie Fokker F27 flying between Algiers and Ouargla to Palma, Majorca's Son Sant Joan Airport (see "Madjid Arab" entry).

Kamal Benakcha: an Algerian who had acquired French citizenship and was living in Morocco, when he was arrested by Fez police on August 26, 1994. He was believed responsible for the September 11, 1993, attack on a McDonald's restaurant in Casablanca; the attack on the Moroccan Savings and Loan Bank on September 26, 1993, in Oujda; and an attack on Casablanca's Makro shopping center on August 15, 1994. He was accused of belonging to an armed group engaged in "attacks against various banking establishments, Moroccan security agents, and the civilian population."

Nabil Benatti: a Tunisian whom Milan's antiterrorism police arrested on November 28, 2001, together with the Moroccan Yassine Chekkouri. They were suspected of recruiting for al Qaeda and sending recruits to Afghanistan. Police raided two Milan mosques after the arrests and seized documents and other evidence. U.S. officials had said that Milan's Islamic cultural institute and mosque was al Qaeda's main European logistics base.

Abdul Nacer Benbrika: alias Abu Bakr, a radical Muslim preacher in Melbourne, Australia, who was arrested on November 8, 2005, with 15 other individuals in coordinated raids in which police seized weapons, computers, backpacks, and bomb-making materials. He had said it would be a violation of Islam for him to warn his students not to join the holy war in Iraq. On November 14, a 20-page police report said the Islamists in Sydney stockpiled bomb-making materials, trained at rural hunting camps, and were considering Australia's only nuclear reactor, used to make radioactive medicines and irradiated semiconductor parts, as a target. Eight men in Sydney were charged with conspiring to make explosives for use in a terrorist attack. Ten held in Melbourne were charged with membership in a terrorist group. All eight faced life imprisonment. By December 19, the arrest tally had risen to 18 Islamic radicals, including Australian-born Muslims, who were planning to assassinate Prime Minister John Howard.

On March 21, 2008, Australian Supreme Court Justice Bernard Bongiorno postponed the trial of 12 terror suspects, including Benbrika, in the case until authorities eased their harsh incarceration practices. The 12 had pleaded not guilty to forming a terrorist cell in Melbourne.

Menad Benchellali: age 29, a suspected al Qaeda-trained chemical weapons specialist who had trained at camps in Afghanistan and was one of four North Africans arrested on December 16, 2002, in Paris. The detainees had two vials of an unidentified liquid and an anticontamination suit that could protect "against biological, chemical, and nuclear risks." Police believed they were planning a terrorist attack on the Russian embassy in Paris. He had returned to France in 2001 and set up a lab in his parents' spare bedroom in Lyon to manufacture ricin, which he hid in Nivea skin-cream containers. He is the brother of an al Qaeda leader held by the United States at Guantánamo Bay.

Mourad Benchellali: one of five former inmates of Guantánamo Bay sentenced by a French court

on December 19, 2007, for "criminal association with a terrorist enterprise." The prosecution said the group had used false IDs and visas to "integrate into terrorist structures" in Afghanistan. They admitted to being in the military camps but had not used their combat training. They were not sent back to prison, although they were formally sentenced. Benchellali was sentenced to four years in prison, three suspended and one year as time served. His attorney said he would appeal. The group members were among seven French citizens captured in or near Afghanistan by the United States in 2001 following 9/11. They were held for two years at Guantánamo, then handed over to Parisian authorities in 2004 and 2005. One was freed immediately upon arrival. The others spent up to 17 months in French prisons.

Rachid Bendouda: a Moroccan alleged to have links to one of the seven 2004 Madrid train bombing suspects who blew themselves up during the April 3, 2004, police raid in Madrid. Spanish police arrested him on February 2, 2005.

Hamdane Benhelel: Algerian member of a hijacking trio who took over KLM flight 366, a DC-9 flying from Malaga, Spain, to Amsterdam on September 4, 1976. The plane landed in Tunis and Cyprus for refueling. While circling off Israel's shore, the trio demanded that Israel release eight prisoners, including Kozo Okamoto and Archbishop Hilarion Capucci. The trio surrendered in Cyprus. They claimed they were members of a Libya-based Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine unit. They were believed to have obtained asylum in an undisclosed country.

Sabri Benkhala: 1 of 11 members of a Virginia "jihad network" named in a 42-count federal indictment on June 25, 2003, and unsealed on June 27, 2003, with training to work with Muslim terrorists overseas (see "Mohammed Aatique" entry).

On July 25, prosecutors told Judge Brinkema that Sabri Benkhala's phone number was found in a cell phone directory of an admitted member of al Qaeda, Ahmed Abu Ali, who was picked up by

Saudi officials on suspicion of involvement in the May 12 bombings. She nonetheless ordered him freed before the trial. Benkhala was represented by attorney John A. Boneta.

On September 25, 2003, a new indictment was issued against seven defendants. Benkhala was accused of supplying services to the Taliban.

On March 9, 2004, after a one-day trial, Judge Brinkema acquitted Benkhala of the charges, saying that although the prosecution had shown that he was “very interested in violent jihad,” they had not proved that he had fought for the Taliban.

On February 22, 2006, Benkhala, of Falls Church, Virginia, was arraigned in district court on counts of perjury and obstruction of justice. He pleaded not guilty. He was represented by attorney John Keats. Brinkema said the prosecution had shown he had attended a terrorist camp in July 1999. Benkhala faced 20 years in prison. His trial was to begin on June 7.

Brahim Benmerzouga: age 30, one of two Algerians that British police charged on January 17, 2002, with planning and financing terrorists acts for al Qaeda in Leicester. Local police also detained 11 other men on charges of terrorism and immigration fraud. Benmerzouga was charged with similar offenses and “possessing racially inflammatory materials.” French media said the Leicester cell planned and financed an aborted al Qaeda effort in 2001 to bomb the U.S. embassy in Paris. The duo was to appear in court the next week for a bail hearing. Police found propaganda encouraging the recruitment of young Muslims for jihad training. They also seized money, fake credit cards, and other counterfeit documents. Police found videotapes, including 19 copies of a film of bin Laden’s speeches and films of operations in Chechnya and Afghanistan. On April 1, 2003, the Leicester Crown Court found them guilty of raising money for terrorism and sentenced them to 11 years in prison.

Noman Benotman: leader in 2000 of the Libyan Islamic Fighting Group. After 9/11, he left the

group. In January 2007, Libya flew him to Tripoli to try to persuade his erstwhile comrades in jail to join peace negotiations. In November 2007, he wrote an open letter to al Qaeda deputy Ayman al-Zawahiri criticizing the group’s attacks. He now lives in London.

Boualem Bensaïd: an Algerian student who was arrested on October 29, 1995, by police in Lille, France, after a wiretap picked up a phone conversation in which he gave instructions for a bomb to be planted at an outdoor market there on November 5. Police raided a Lille apartment and found a 29-pound gas canister, explosive substances, nails, bolts, and a timing device. He had arrived in the country a few months earlier and was believed to be a go-between for terrorist cells in France and the Algerian Armed Islamic Group (GIA). Police said he was activating dormant terrorist cells and picking spots to set off the bombs. Police said the raids uncovered grenades, two submachine guns and two automatic pistols, along with documents, computers, and accounting forms that showed how the terrorists received logistical and financial support from outside France. He had told police that Rachid Ramda, an Algerian GIA member, was responsible for a series of bombings in France in the fall of 1995 that had killed ten and injured 180.

Mohamed Bensakhria: alias Meliani, age 34, head of the Frankfurt, Germany-based cell that planned a terrorist attack in Strasbourg, France. He was arrested in Spain in June 2001 after escaping from a police raid in Frankfurt and extradited to France. He was later linked to a Madrid cell that assisted the 9/11 hijackers. He was one of three Europe-based organizers for the Egyptian Anathema and Exile and the Algerian Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat. He had a criminal record in Germany that included attempted purse snatching, assault, and violation of German asylum laws. He was arrested in June 2001 on a French warrant for terrorism charges in Alicante, Spain.

Abdelaziz Benyaich: a naturalized French citizen from Morocco who was in a Spanish jail as of March 19, 2004. In April 2003, he met in Tangier with the March 11, 2004, Spanish train bomber Jamal Zougam, and he had met several times with Abu Musab al-Zarqawi. He was apparently linked to the Casablanca bombings of May 16, 2003.

Farid Benyettou: variant Benyettoun, leader of a group of 11 associates of French Muslims who died in Iraq while fighting for the insurgency. The group, who followed the Salafist interpretation of Islam, were arrested by French authorities in late January 2005. His brother-in-law was a leader of a cell of the Algerian Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat who was deported to Algeria in 1998 after French officials broke up his cell. The prosecutor's office said he had plotted attacks against French or foreign interests in France.

On May 14, 2008, Benyettou, age 27, was sentenced to six years by a French judge on terrorism charges of "criminal association with a terrorist enterprise" for sending a dozen French fighters to training camps for al Qaeda in Iraq. He was sentenced for providing weapons, training, and travel through Syria to Iraq for young men had had recruited via religious teaching. He was a former janitor turned street preacher.

Farid Benyettoun: variant of Farid Benyettou.

Abdelaziz Benzine: arrested by Moroccan authorities on April 20, 2007, on charges of being the leader of a group that was responsible for the March 11, 2007, suicide bombing of an Internet café in Casablanca.

Fatma Bernawi: early member of Fatah whose release from an Israeli prison was demanded during the Black September hijacking on May 8, 1972, of Sabena Airlines flight 517 (see "Lieutenant Abdel Aziz al Atrash" entry).

Said Berraj: age 31, a Moroccan wanted for questioning in connection with the March 11, 2004, al Qaeda bombings of commuter trains in Madrid

that killed 200 and wounded 2,000. Berraj had earlier been mentioned as a key instigator of the attacks, who had met with three al Qaeda suspects in Istanbul in October 2000. He quit his job on March 9 and left Spain on March 12, claiming he had to attend his sister's funeral in Morocco; he does not have a sister.

Ali Berzengi: age 29, an Iraqi sentenced to seven years on May 12, 2005, by a Stockholm court for collecting money at Swedish mosques to fund Ansar al-Islam terrorist attacks in Iraq.

Abu Beser: variant of Abu-Basr.

Mustafa Besheshi: one of four Palestinian terrorists found guilty on February 17, 1983, in Turkey and sentenced to death for their part in the July 13, 1979, raid on the Egyptian embassy in Ankara that resulted in the death of two security guards (see "Husayn Sulayman Abdullah" entry).

Beshir: code name of a Syrian diplomat whom the Swedish police announced on September 2, 1987, was wanted for questioning in the February 28, 1986, assassination of Swedish Prime Minister Olaf Palme in Stockholm.

Abderazak Besseghir: age 27, a Frenchman of Algerian origin who worked as a baggage handler at Charles de Gaulle Airport. On December 28, 2002, French police arrested him after they found radical Islamic and pro-Palestinian documents, information regarding pilot uniforms, a pistol, five cakes of plastic explosives, two detonators, and a fuse hidden in his car. He was detained in the morning on suspicion of possessing arms and explosives after a passenger told police he was acting suspiciously at the trunk of his car. He was also questioned on possible al Qaeda ties. Police later went to his home in Bondy, a Paris suburb, and detained his father, two brothers, and a male family friend. Besseghir had no criminal record—except for a 1997 vandalism incident—and no known ties to Islamic militants. On December 31, French police took into custody

the retired French soldier who reported Besseghir, who had been unable to explain the arms in his vehicle.

Abu Al Besser: alias of Badi Farhan al Rumman.

Darahmoun Ahmed Bey: alleged member of the Islamic Salvation Front who was arrested for involvement in the August 26, 1992, bombing of the Air France ticket counter at Houari Boumedienne Airport in Algeria that killed 12 people and wounded 128. Public sessions of his trial began on May 4, 1993. On May 26, 1993, a special Algiers judicial council passed death sentence on 38 defendants, including him. The council found him guilty of actual direct participation in the crime as well as taking part in an aggression with the aim of inciting citizens to carry arms against state security, belonging to an armed group, spreading killing and destruction, hiding criminals, possession of forbidden weapons, and heading armed gangs.

Perwez Bhagi: variant of Pervez Baghi.

Mohammed Naveed Bhatti: age 24, 1 of 13 people arrested on August 3, 2004, in the United Kingdom in connection with discovery of an al Qaeda cell. On August 18, 2004, he was one of eight British citizens charged with being al Qaeda operatives and plotting against financial targets in New York, New Jersey, and Washington, DC. (see "Dhiren Barot" entry).

Bhola: alias of Mistri Zahoor Ibrahim.

Abdul Kareem Jassim Bidawi: one of six Iraqis who were among the nine suspected terrorists, including the brother of Ramzi Yusuf, arrested on December 29, 1995, by Philippines police, who also seized explosives, 50 Philippine passports, and maps of metro area Manila. He denied links with Abu Sayyaf, and said that he operated a Manila recruitment agency. He claimed that several of those arrested were at his agency to get assistance in extending their visas. Authorities said that the

nine were scheduled to meet with Abu Sayyaf leader Janjalani in the Makati financial district, but he was a no-show.

Haleem Jassim Bidawi: one of six Iraqis who were among the nine suspected terrorists, including the brother of Ramzi Yusuf, who were arrested on December 29, 1995, by Philippines police (see "Abdul Kareem Jassim Bidawi" entry).

Soliman S. Biheiri: age 51, on October 9, 2003, was convicted on two federal immigration charges in U.S. district court in Alexandria, Virginia. Prosecutors said they would seek a longer term of up to ten years, because he did business with a leader of the Islamic Resistance Movement (Hamas) and served as personal banker to a nephew of Osama bin Laden. Biheiri would normally have served fewer than six months in prison and had his citizenship revoked for lying under oath on his 1999 citizenship application. On January 9, 2004, he was sentenced to a year in prison. Biheiri founded BMI, an investment firm that adhered to Islamic principles, in New Jersey in 1986. Islamic charities based in Northern Virginia and sponsored by the Saudi government invested nearly \$4 million in BMI, which may have passed the money to terrorist groups. On October 12, 2004, a federal jury convicted Biheiri of lying about his ties to Mousa Abu Marzook, a leader of Hamas. He had been indicted in May 2004 on the charge as well as on separate counts of passport fraud and hiding his dealings with University of Florida professor Sami al-Arian, charged with being a leader of Palestine Islamic Jihad. A judge dismissed the al-Arian count. On October 6, 2004, Biheiri pleaded guilty to illegally possessing and using a U.S. passport to enter the United States. Prosecutors requested a "terrorism enhancement" to stiffen the sentence, saying he obstructed a federal terrorism probe. A hearing was scheduled for October 29, 2004, to explore whether he should receive 15 years or merely 1 year and deportation to Egypt. On January 13, 2005, a federal judge in Alexandria, Virginia, refused to extend his prison sentence, giving him only 13 months and 1 day.

Abu Bilal: alias of Lutffi Outiek Alkabidi.

Abu Bilal: alias of Muhammad Souleh Faleh Al Muttary.

Abu-Bilal: alias 'Abd-al-Hamid Muhamad Ibrahim, a Libyan student from Benghazi who was born in 1984 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr in 2007, contributing \$400 and bringing his passport. He took a caravan from Egypt to Jordan and Syria, where he met 'Isa, an Iraqi. His phone number was 00218926233736.

Abu-Bilal: alias of Shashu.

Ahmad Ibrahim Bilal: brother of Muhammad Ibrahim Bilal. The duo was among six people from Portland, Oregon, indicted on October 4, 2002, by federal authorities for conspiracy to join al Qaeda and the Taliban to wage war against the United States in Afghanistan after the 9/11 attacks. None had arrived in Afghanistan, although two were still at large and believed to be overseas. The five men and one woman were charged with conspiracy to levy war against the United States, conspiracy to provide material support to a terrorist group, and conspiracy to contribute services to al Qaeda and the Taliban. The indictment said that in late 2001, five of them tried to go through China, Bangladesh, or Indonesia to Afghanistan to fight American soldiers but failed to enter Pakistan because of visa and financial problems.

The case began a fortnight after 9/11, when a deputy sheriff in Skamania County, Washington, saw five men in Middle Eastern clothes take target practice with a shotgun, a Chinese assault rifle, and a semiautomatic pistol in a private quarry in Washougal. A few weeks later, he noticed one of them on television being arrested on weapons charges. He called the FBI about the suspect, Lebanese immigrant Ali Khaled Steitiye, a Hamas supporter who had received paramilitary training with pro-Palestinian militants in Lebanon. In October, FBI agents worked to find the four other shooters, but determined that they had left days earlier for Afghanistan.

Ahmed Bilal was also indicted on charges of possessing and firing firearms in furtherance of a crime.

On October 8, Ahmed Ibrahim Bilal surrendered to Malaysian authorities at the International Islamic School outside Kuala Lumpur, where he had been studying since early 2002. U.S. authorities revoked his passport, giving Malaysia grounds to hold him. He was extradited to the United States the next day. On October 15, he pleaded not guilty to being part of the sleeper cell.

On November 4, a federal judge in Portland set an October 1, 2003, trial date for the five.

On September 18, 2003, Ahmed Bilal and Muhammad Bilal formally pleaded guilty to charges firearms charges and of conspiring to help al Qaeda and the Taliban. In turn, the prosecution dropped the charge of conspiring to levy war against the United States. Ahmed agreed to 10 to 14 years in prison; Muhammad agreed to 8 to 14 years. The U.S. district judge Robert E. Jones did not set a sentencing date. A pretrial hearing for those who had not pleaded was set for October 1.

On February 9, 2004, Ahmed Bilal was sentenced to ten years.

Abu Bilal: alias of Lutfi 'Atiq al-Kubidi.

Muhammad Ibrahim Bilal: brother of Ahmad Ibrahim Bilal, two of six people from Portland, Oregon, who were indicted by federal authorities on October 4, 2002, for conspiracy to join al Qaeda and the Taliban to wage war against the United States in Afghanistan after the 9/11 attacks (see "Ahmad Ibrahim Bilal" entry).

Police detained Muhammad Ibrahim Bilal, age 22, in Dearborn, Michigan. He was extradited to Portland, where he had once resided. Most of his family is in Saudi Arabia.

On February 9, 2004, Muhammad Bilal was sentenced to eight years.

Mullah Bilal: a Saudi, probably an alias of Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri.

Hamid Bilhayat: a key figure in the Abu Nidal Organization in Europe who was arrested on November 8, 1984, in Spain by the Foreign Intelligence Brigade. He was carrying two Moroccan passports, one in his true name and one in the name of Said Khalidie. Authorities believed he was collecting intelligence on embassies of moderate Arab countries opposed to Abu Nidal interests. In his apartment police found evidence of the purchase of chemical substances used to manufacture explosives and information on Arab residents in Majorca, the Canary Islands, and Valencia. He was believed involved in the 1981 murder of the director general of the Palestine Liberation Organization office in Madrid and the 1982 attempt to assassinate the Israeli ambassador to the UK in London.

George Bilinni: a Palestinian attached to a terrorist organization in Europe. He served as a link between Sergio Mantovani of Switzerland and Vera Marta Guenter, alias Elvira Gunter, of West Germany, whom the Egyptians said on April 20, 1978, had arrived in Cairo to carry out terrorist attacks. Egypt said Bilinni was the leader of 24 people it had arrested who belonged to the international terrorist consortium Correct Course of Fatah, which had been headed by Wadi Haddad and was now part of Black June.

Al-Tahir Ayat Billa: alias Abu-Qutaybah, a Moroccan from Casablanca who was born on June 30, 1976, and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on October 1, 2006, contributing \$100. His brother's phone number was 063174851; his sister's was 073682453.

Ramzi Binalshibh: alias Ramzi Omar, age 29, a Yemeni in Hamburg, Germany, who was believed to have been planning to be the twentieth 9/11 hijacker—he even made a martyr video—but had to scrub his mission when he could not get a visa to enter the United States. On November 14, 2001, the FBI concluded that the Yemeni economics student was meant to be the fifth hijacker on flight 93, but that leader Muhammad

Atta had failed three times to get him into the United States. The FBI concluded that Zacarias Moussaoui was not to be the fifth hijacker but may have been part of a several wave of chemical and biological warfare (CBW) attacks. Germany indicted Binalshibh and fugitives Said Bahaji—a German citizen whose father was Moroccan—and Zakariya Essabar, part of an al Qaeda cell that operated in Hamburg since 1999. Binalshibh had placed a \$2,200 deposit at the Flight Training Center in Venice, Florida, before being rejected for a U.S. visa because of suspected links to the USS *Cole* bombing. He helped find flight schools for the hijackers, helped them enter the United States, and helped finance the attacks. He and Atta had begun a Muslim prayer group at Hamburg Technical University and worshipped at a radical mosque. Binalshibh disappeared on September 5, 2001, leaving behind four Hamburg addresses. He was frequently seen with Bahaji. Bahaji, Atta, and Binalshibh rented an apartment on Marien Street in Hamburg on December 1, 1998, that served as an al Qaeda cell (see “Said Bahaji” entry). On September 30, 2002, the U.S. and German governments blocked his financial assets. He was also believed to be a leader of a plot to crash a plane into Heathrow Airport.

On September 5, 2002, al-Jazeera televised “confessions” by Binalshibh and Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, two of Atta's roommates, who said al Qaeda was claiming credit for the 9/11 attacks. Binalshibh said he was the coordinator of the attacks.

On September 10 and 11, 2002, Pakistani police arrested him in an apartment in Pechs, Karachi. He was charged in Germany with more than 3,000 counts of murder. He was believed to be involved in the planning of the 9/11 attacks, the USS *Cole* bombing, and the 2002 bombing of a Tunisian synagogue.

His release was demanded on April 25, 2003, by a Lebanese male who hijacked a bus with 16 passengers in Bremen, Germany.

On September 6, 2006, President George W. Bush announced that the last 14 detainees would be transferred from secret foreign prisons to the

military detention facility at Guantánamo Bay (see “Ali Abd al-Aziz Ali” entry).

On October 10, 2006, Binalshibh filed a legal challenge in federal court in Washington to contest his detention and requested a public defender.

On February 11, 2008, the Pentagon announced that it would seek the death penalty in the war crimes charges of six individuals detained at Guantánamo who were believed to have planned the 9/11 attacks (see “Ali Abd al-Aziz Ali” entry). Binalshibh was also charged with hijacking or hazarding an aircraft. His arraignment on capital charges was scheduled for June 5, 2008. His military defense counsels were Navy Lieutenant Richard Federico and Navy Commander Suzanne Lachelier.

Binder: Saudi Arabia-based recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007.

Munsif Bini’bud: alias Abu-Husam, a Moroccan born on September 1, 1985, who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007, bringing 150 euros and 1,350 Syrian lira. His phone number was 0021268408190.

Thamer Birawi: a Jordanian arrested on September 6, 1989, in Rome with four members of the Red Brigades. He was suspected of having links with Abu Nidal Organization.

Mujahid al-Biri: alias Zahir Khalid, identified by Doha’s *al-Sharq* on March 19, 1993, as a former member of Abu Nidal. His effective activity ended when he was a casualty in a car bomb explosion in Sidon in southern Lebanon.

Sheikh Assaad Birro: a Hizballah member who on August 9, 1989, set off 500 pounds of explosives in a pickup truck near a three-vehicle Israeli military convoy south of Qleiaa in southern Lebanon, injuring five Israeli soldiers and one member of the South Lebanese Army. He reportedly was a Shi’ite clergyman and friend of Sheikh Abdul Karim Obeid, whom Israeli commandos had captured 12 days earlier.

Abdullah Bishi: one of two al Qaeda operatives sent to Lebanon in 2007 to determine whether Fatah al-Islam should become an al Qaeda franchise. The duo decided that the group was suspect because of its criminality and ties to Syrian intelligence.

Shakir Salim al-Bishi: alias Shakir Salim al-Bishi, who lived in al-Ta’if-a-Jazirah and was born on January 29, 1987. He was recruited by Abu-Ahmad and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on October 25, 2006, saying he was a “martyr coming back.” He contributed 1,500 riyals, a cell phone, his passport, and a watch. His phone number was 027382727.

Wa’il Muhammad Bishtawi: alias Abu-Qatibah, a Syrian from the al-Yarmuk camp in Damascus who was born in 1980 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter in 2007. He was recruited by the Fatah al-Islam Organization, arriving through Lebanon. In Damascus, he was aided by Abu-‘Umar and Abu-Muhammad. He had experience in urban warfare. His phone numbers were 09809563, 98698868, and 0096327240307.

Haji Bismullah: age 28, an Afghan held at Guantánamo Bay as of February 2008. He was accused of fighting with the Taliban against the U.S. and Afghan governments.

Caroline Esber al-Bitar: on September 19, 1986, French police stations were given wanted bulletins for the ‘Abdallah brothers and other members of the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction, including al-Bitar, following the drive-by bombing on September 17, 1986, of the Tati clothing stores on the Rue de Rennes in the Montparnasse section of Paris that killed 7 and injured 61, including 15 foreigners.

Ilyas Bitar: a Lebanese named by Cypriot authorities on August 6, 1986, as having been involved in the August 3, 1986, attack by rockets, machine guns, and mortars at the British air base at Akrotiri by the Unified Nasirite Organization. He

had rented a car in which spent shells were found. On August 9, *I Simerini* reported that he flew to Europe on August 4 and was thought to be in Yugoslavia or East Germany.

Mustafa Bitayti: born in Beirut in 1960, he was one of four Red Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution who took over the Egyptian embassy in Ankara on July 13, 1979. The four were indicted on July 28, 1979 (see “Husayn Sulayman Abdallah” entry).

Enrique Letona Biteri: an alleged member of the Basque group Euskadi Ta Askatasuna’s (known as ETA) Arra Legal Commando, which took part in several attacks from 1979 to 1982 in which three civil guardsmen, two police inspectors, one national police lieutenant, one national police sergeant and his wife, industrialist Luis Versategui, and José Artero died. He was arrested on October 3, 1987, in southwestern France and expelled.

Mustafa Mahmud Mustafa Sayyid Biyari: one of two Jordanians arrested for setting off two time bombs at popular cafés in Kuwait on July 11, 1985, that killed 10 and injured 87.

Riad Le Blond: alias of Abarrahmani Redouane.

‘Ali Muhammad Bnat: owner of a white BMW that was used in an attack against French ambassador Louis Delamare in Lebanon on September 4, 1981. Bnat was called in for questioning. Syria and Abu Nidal Organization were suspected, although the Lebanese Red Brigades claimed credit.

Wilfred Boese: alias Claudius Axel, believed to be the initial leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) hijackers of Air France flight 139, flying from Tel Aviv to Paris (see “Umar Abduh” entry). He was a 26-year-old associate of Carlos, the Venezuelan PFLP terrorist. He had founded the Frankfurt publishing house Roter Stern in the 1970s with Johannes Weinrich,

a West German Red Army Faction member. Boese went on to lead the international wing of the German Revolutionary Cells (RZ), which worked closely with the PFLP-Special Command, whose European chief was Carlos.

Gawad Khali Boghdadi: one of four members of Black September who assassinated Jordanian Prime Minister Wasfi Tell in Cairo’s Sheraton Hotel on November 28, 1971. Jordanian Foreign Minister Abdullah Sallah was slightly injured, and an Egyptian policeman was seriously wounded. The foursome was immediately captured. The group said it was avenging the killing of Palestinian guerrillas in the Jordanian civil war of September 1970, which Palestinians referred to as Black September. After great pressure by Arab nations, Egypt released them on bail of 1,000 Egyptian pounds (\$2,300) each. Their release was demanded by the hijackers of Lufthansa flight 649 on February 22, 1972. Some reports said that the Palestine Liberation Organization provided their bail on February 29, 1972. Other reports said that the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine claimed credit. They were never brought to trial. Some reports said they lived in Cairo for a year with Libyan financing. They were then told to leave Cairo and were given transit documents for Beirut. But the judiciary balked and prevented their travel.

Bassam Bokhowa: Ron Suskind, in *The One Percent Doctrine: Deep Inside America’s Pursuit of Its Enemies since 9/11*, noted a plan by al Qaeda in 2003 to release hydrogen cyanide gas in the New York City subway. The plan was discovered after the February 13, 2003, arrest in Bahrain of five men attempting to cross from Saudi Arabia across the King Fahd bridge. They included two gunrunners and three jihadis. Among them was Bassam Bokhowa, a fiftysomething professional, whose computer included plans for fabrication of a *mubtakkar*, a mixing and delivery system for hydrogen cyanide. A form of the gas was Zyklon B, which the Nazis had used in extermination camps.

Kerubino Kwanyin Bol: leader of a group of Sudanese rebels who on November 1, 1996, kidnapped a U.S. Red Cross worker from New Mexico, an Australian nurse, and a Kenyan Red Cross worker in southern Sudan.

Ayman Bondok: age 23, arrested with Kim St. Louis on March 10, 2000, in Montreal for possessing illegal explosives. He was charged with threatening Israel in an effort to win the release of Lebanese prisoners. Police believed the two were acting on their own rather than in concert with any terrorist groups. On March 30, Bondok was charged with extortion and possessing explosives. She was charged with the latter offense but was released on bail. Police believed Bondok had made a threatening call to the Israeli consulate. They also suggested that Bondok had provided the tip about the explosives in the apartment of Tarek Adealy Khafagy, who was arrested on March 4.

Hamadi bin Borawi: one of five members of the Islamic Tendency Movement arrested for the August 2, 1987, bombing of four tourist hotels in Sousse and Montastir, Tunisia, by the Habib al-Dawi Group of the Islamic Jihad Organization in Tunisia.

Jawad Mahmoud Botmeh: variant Botmeh, detained on January 17, 1995, in London under the Prevention of Terrorism Act on suspicion of the July 26, 1994, car bombing of the Israeli embassy in London that injured 14 people. The 27-year-old remained in custody as of March 22, 1995. On June 22, 1995, British antiterrorism police said that a group of wealthy, well-educated, leftist secular Palestinians led by Botmeh, a former student union vice president at Leicester University, were responsible for the attacks on the embassy and a northern London building that housed Jewish and Israeli charities. They all lived in an upscale London neighborhood near the Israeli embassy. All six arrested were Palestinians who had been UK residents for years. Botmeh was accused of conspiring to detonate bombs. The group might

have been members of a breakaway faction of the Syrian-supported Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. Botmeh had been an activist with the General Union of Palestinian Students.

Jaward Mahmoud Botmeh: variant of Jawad Mahmoud Botmeh.

Chenaiet Bouallam: alleged member of the Islamic Salvation Front arrested for involvement in the August 26, 1992, bombing of the Air France ticket counter at Houari Boumedienne Airport in Algeria that killed 12 people and wounded 128. Public sessions of his trial began on May 4, 1993. On May 26, 1993, a special Algiers judicial council sentenced him to 20 years.

Farid al-Boubaly: died in an unsuccessful Fatah attack on an Israeli patrol in 1975. Fatah's Martyr Farid al-Boubaly Brigade was named in his memory. The brigade set off a bomb in an old refrigerator in Zion Square in West Jerusalem, killing 15 people and injuring 75, including 2 Americans, on July 4, 1975.

Bouchakor: father-in-law of Attia, identified on January 6, 1994, by Algerian security officials as behind the Armed Islamic Group members who on December 14, 1993, slit the throats of a dozen Croats and Bosnians, all Christians, at Tamezguida, near Blida, south of Algiers. Police charged him with sheltering the armed gang, and recovered stolen goods.

Abdelmajid Bouchar: age 22, a Moroccan that Serbia extradited to Spain on September 25, 2005, in connection with the 2004 Madrid train bombings.

Sadok Hassan Bouchenak: a Tunisian born in 1965 who on September 19, 1991, hijacked Alitalia flight AZ 864, an MD Super 80 flying from Rome to Tunis. He wanted to go to Algiers, which denied landing permission. The hijacker was arrested when the plane landed in Tunis; he was jumped in the cockpit during negotiations.

He was apparently experiencing difficulties in Italy with his sojourn permit.

Thamer Bouchnak: a 22-year-old member of a group of 11 associates of French Muslims who died in Iraq while fighting for the insurgency. The group, who followed the Salafist interpretation of Islam, was arrested by French authorities in late January 2005. The prosecutor's office said he had plotted attacks against French or foreign interests in France.

Bourki Bouchta: a Moroccan-born imam who had taken radical positions and whom the Italian government expelled on September 6, 2005, for representing a danger to public security. He was picked up from Turin and put on a plane to Morocco at Milan's Malpensa Airport.

Boudegga: variant of Mehrez Bourigga.

Hadz Boudela: on January 18, 2002, U.S. troops brought him and five other terrorism suspects out of the country to Guantánamo after a local court ruled on January 17 that it had too little evidence to press charges. He was accused of plotting to blow up the U.S. embassy in Sarajevo and conduct other attacks on Americans in Bosnia (see "Bensayah Belkacem" entry).

Hedi Ben Youssef Boudhiba: one of eight suspected Islamic militants charged on January 17, 2005, by Spanish Investigating Judge Baltasar Garzón with providing logistical support to Ramzi Binalshibh, a suspected coordinator of the 9/11 attacks. They provided him with false identity papers and other documents. Six were to be held pending trial. Boudhiba traveled to Hamburg, Germany, on September 3, 2001, using a false name to meet Ahmed Taleb, a member of the Hamburg cell. The charge sheet said the group created "a network of forged documents to provide false identities or fake documents to other members of the network to help them move about, flee or hide" and to help "with their terrorist activities or links with organizations such as

Ansar al-Islam, under the orders of Abu Musab Zarqawi."

Mohammed Boudia: a Palestinian terrorist leader in Europe in the early 1970s. He worked at the Theatre de l'Ouest, workplace of Evelyne Barges, who was one of the Europeans who sabotaged the Gulf Oil refiner in Rotterdam at the behest of Rasd, the Fatah intelligence organization, on March 15, 1971. On August 5, 1972, he led a joint Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP)–Black September squad that set off four explosives at the transalpine oil terminal at Trieste, destroying six oil tanks and causing \$7 million in damage. A warrant was issued for his arrest, but he escaped to France. He was believed responsible for the murder of Baruch Cohen, alias Uri Molou and Moshe Hannan Yishai, a Mossad officer, on January 26, 1973, in Madrid. The Algerian terrorist was killed in Paris on June 28, 1973, when a bomb exploded in his Renault 16 on the Rue des Fossés-St.-Bernard. He was a member of a secret Marxist group opposed to Colonel Houari Boumedienne's regime.

The PFLP's Commando Boudia claimed credit for the August 3, 1974, bombings of two small cars and a minibus parked outside the offices of two anti-Arab newspapers, *L'Aurore* and *Minute*, and the United Jewish Social Fund, in Paris. Boudia also claimed credit for the August 25, 1974, bombing of a Mannheim crane construction factory in West Germany. The group next claimed credit for throwing a grenade into the Drugstore Saint-Germain, a popular Paris shopping complex, on September 15, 1974, killing 2 Frenchmen and wounding 34 others. The group claimed credit for the RPG-7 attack on an El Al flight 707 in Orly Airport on January 13, 1975, and the follow-up RPG-7 attack at Orly on January 19, 1975.

Bouezzah: a follower of Rachid Ghannouchi, who with Hasan al-Turabi had called for the assassination of Tunisian President Zine el Abidine Ben Ali. Cairo's *al-Waful* reported on December 4, 1991, that he had accepted two consignments of

weapons in the border town of Qafsah in Tunisia to be used by 16 Tunisian hitmen who had left Khartoum for Paris and Tunis.

Yamine Bouhrama: one of three Algerians arrested in Naples, Italy, on November 17, 2005, and suspected of being Islamist extremists with ties to international terrorists and who could become “potentially operative” and ready to carry out an attack.

Salim Boukari: age 30, one of five Algerian al Qaeda members whose trial began on April 16, 2002, in Frankfurt, Germany, on charges of plotting to bomb the Strasbourg marketplace on December 23, 2000 (see “Aeurobui Beandali” entry). Boukari had a UK police record and was carrying a stolen UK passport. On March 10, 2003, the Frankfurt court found him guilty of preparing a bomb in the attack on the Strasbourg Christmas market and with conspiracy to murder. He was sentenced to 10 to 12 years. He said that the prosecution failed to prove al Qaeda links.

Abel Fattah Boulikdane: age 27, one of five suicide bombers on May 16, 2003, who killed 45 people in Casablanca. He had lived in a two-room shack with his mother in the Carrières Thomas section on the outskirts of Casablanca. He wore an explosive belt that he set off at a Spanish cafe on the other side of town. His mother said he was not particularly religious and had given no warning of what was to come.

Khalid Bouloudo: a pastry chef born in Maaseik, Belgium, detained in January 2004 by police in the Netherlands for driving with a broken tail-light. A records check determined that he was wanted on a Moroccan terrorism warrant. He was part of the Maaseik cell of the Moroccan Islamic Combatant Group.

Rabah Boultif: one of three Algerian hijackers of an Air Algérie Convair 640 flying from Annaba to Algiers on August 31, 1970. The trio wanted to fly to Albania to obtain political asylum, but

the Albanian government refused to let the plane land. The group flew to Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia, where they surrendered to police.

Lembarack Boumaarafi: a counterintelligence sublieutenant on the Algerian president’s protective detail who was identified on July 1, 1992, as the assassin on June 29, 1992, of head of state Mohammed Boudiaf. He was from Meskiana in eastern Algeria, and was a pupil of Ali Djeddi, who taught in a school of the Algerian forces cadets before becoming an official in charge of the Islamic Salvation Front political commission. His trial began on April 25, 1995. On June 3, 1995, the Algiers criminal court found him guilty of murder and plotting to overthrow the government. He was given eight days to appeal the verdict and death sentence.

Abderrahmane Bounajdi: a Franco-Moroccan who escaped arrest by Fez police on August 26, 1994. He was believed responsible for the September 11, 1993, attack on a McDonald’s restaurant in Casablanca, Morocco, and other attacks in Morocco (see “Kamal Benakcha” entry). An arms cache was discovered at his parents’ house in Aknoul near Taza in northern Morocco.

Kamel Bourgass: age 31, an Algerian who on April 14, 2005, was convicted of conspiracy to poison. He was already in jail for murdering a British constable. He was sentenced to 17 years in prison for writing recipes for making ricin. The same day British authorities announced that there was no ricin in the London apartment of al Qaeda operatives who had been arrested in January 2003. Bourgass had lived in the apartment.

Mehrez Bourigga: variant Boudegga, a technician at the brickmaking plant in Jammal who was identified as the bomb maker responsible for the August 2, 1987, bombing of four tourist hotels in Sousse and Montastir, Tunisia, by the Habib al-Dawi Group of the Islamic Jihad Organization in Tunisia. A fifth bomb was found in his house. He gave four bombs to Fethi Maatoug on instructions

from Mohamed Abdellatif Chemli. On September 27, 1987, a Tunisian court sentenced him to death for fabricating the bombs. He was executed on October 8, 1987, at the Tunis prison where he had been held.

Safe Bourrada: age 35 as of 2005, he was convicted in 1998 of taking part in a series of bomb attacks in 1995, including one on a Paris subway that killed seven people. He was freed from prison in 2003 after serving half of his ten-year sentence. In September 2005, Algerian police arrested a senior member of the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat group, who told them that there was a cell in France that planned to attack the Paris subway, Orly Airport, and the headquarters of the French intelligence service. Paris police had arrested 16 people by mid-October, although 7 were released. The other nine were held on charges of associating with a terrorist organization and funding terrorism. The group apparently did not plan specific attacks but was ready to hit high-value targets of opportunity. Bourrada purportedly led the group.

Karim Bourti: one of five people whom French police arrested on November 26, 2002, in connection with Richard Reid's attempted shoe bombing of American Airlines flight 63 on December 22, 2001, out of Paris. In mid-January 2003, Bourti was charged with links to terrorist groups. The Islamic militant was interrogated in 2002 about his ties to Reid.

Mohammed Sidki Sayed Bous: a Libyan sentenced to 15 years for wounding two Lebanese at Rome's Fiumicino Airport in 1981, when the terrorists mistook the victims for opponents of Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi whom they had been ordered to kill. On October 6, 1986, the Italian government announced that for "humanitarian motives" it had freed three convicted Libyan gunmen, including Bous, in exchange for four Italians who had been held in Libya for the previous six years. A Red Cross plane for the Libyans flew to Tripoli and returned with the Italians.

Ammar Mansour Bouslim: alias of Ali Atwa.

Ahmed Boussan: an Arab carrying a Jordanian passport who was killed when a bomb exploded in his Athens hotel room on April 12, 1973. Initial investigations indicated that he had been carrying the bomb in his luggage. Other reports claimed that he was a Razd agent and died when the bomb was tossed into his room.

Boussora: alias of Faker Ben Abdelaziz Boussora.

Faker Ben Abdelaziz Boussora: variant Faker ben Abdelazziz Boussora, Fakr ibn 'Abd al-Aziz Busura, aliases Abu Yusif al-Tunisi, Abdulaziz, Fakeroun, Fakerrou, and Fakir. The U.S. Rewards for Justice program issued a reward of \$5 million for his arrest. He was born in Tunisia on March 22, 1964. He left Tunisia in 1988 to reside in France. He left France in 1991, immigrating to Montreal, Canada. He shuttled between Canada and Tunisia often during the 1990s. He obtained Canadian citizenship in 1999. He attended the el-Sunna Mosque in Montreal. He left Canada in 1999 and may have made more than one trip to Afghanistan during 1999 and 2000. He received training from al Qaeda while in Afghanistan and subsequently returned to Canada. He has declared that he wants to be a suicide martyr. He is an associate of Tunisian terror suspect Abderraouf Jdey, with whom he has traveled. He might have been in Turkey in early 2002 and might be traveling in the region. Authorities are concerned that he might attempt to return to Canada or the United States to plan or carry out a terrorist attack. As of early December 2007, he was still at large. He is believed to have a serious pituitary gland illness. He is five feet seven inches tall and weighs 165 pounds.

Boussoura: alias of Faker Ben Abdelaziz Boussora.

Abbas Boutrab: age 25, an Algerian who on November 3, 2003, was arrested at Maghaberry prison near Belfast, Northern Ireland, on suspicion of links with al Qaeda and with terrorist

offenses. He was scheduled for a court appearance on November 10. He had been held at the prison near Belfast for six months as a suspected illegal immigrant. He was charged with receiving instructions in the use of explosives, possession of items of use to terrorists, and possession of documents of use to terrorists. A police lawyer told the Belfast high court that a search of his home revealed computer disks containing “a terrorist training manual.”

Abdel Hakim Boutrif: an Algerian Islamic Salvation Front sympathizer named in France on August 12, 1994, as part of a financing and arms-trafficking network between Germany and France that had been broken up in May 1994.

Maher Bouyahia: on January 26, 2005, the Italian Justice Ministry sent inspectors to Milan after Judge Clementina Forleo dropped terrorism charges against three Tunisians and two Moroccans on January 24, saying they were “guerrillas” not “terrorists.” She said their actions in recruiting for and financing training camps in northern Iraq during the United States–led invasion did not “exceed the activity of a guerilla group.” She claimed the 1999 UN Global Convention on Terrorism said that paramilitary activities in war zones could not be prosecuted according to international law unless they were designed to create terror among civilians and broke international humanitarian laws. Prosecutors said they would appeal. Maher Bouyahia and Ali Ben Sassi Toumi (variant Touri) were nonetheless given a three-year sentence for dealing with false documents and assisting illegal immigration; they had seven months left to serve.

Mohammed Bouyeri: age 26, who carried dual Moroccan and Dutch citizenship. On November 2, 2004, he shot and stabbed to death Dutch filmmaker Theo van Gogh. The defendant was charged on November 5 with murder, membership in a group with “terrorist intentions,” attempting to kill a policeman and a bystander, and conspiracy to murder a politician. The defendant

was believed to be a friend of Samir Azzouz, age 18, a Muslim of Moroccan origin who was to be tried for planning a terrorist attack against a nuclear reactor and Amsterdam’s Schiphol Airport. On January 26, 2005, a pretrial hearing was held. Prosecutors said Bouyeri dreamed of putting into place in the Netherlands an Islamic theocracy; he was supported in this view by a network of Islamic fanatics. Bouyeri skipped the hearing. On April 19, 2005, Amsterdam authorities arrested a Chechen, identified as Marad J., age 22, in the case. He was believed tied to the Hofstad network of Islamic fundamentalists to which Bouyeri belonged. On May 3, 2005, prosecutors accused Bouyeri of leading a terrorist organization of the 12 men and hosting meetings in his home. The group aimed to destabilize society and establish an Islamic state through violence. On July 11, 2005, Bouyeri refused to answer questions about his motivation and said he did not plan to fight the charges. He quoted Arabic prayers and walked out of court holding a Koran above his head. The next day he said that he was driven by religious conviction: “If I were released and would have the chance to do it again . . . I would do exactly the same thing.” On July 26, 2005, Bouyeri was sentenced to life without possibility of parole.

On December 5, 2005, 14 men, including Bouyeri, were tried for plotting attacks and membership in a terrorist network. Most of the other defendants are descendants of Moroccan immigrants. On March 10, 2006, the court convicted nine of the men to membership in a terrorist group for inciting hatred against non-Muslims. The court ruled that Bouyeri could not be punished further.

Abdelmalek Bouzgarene: age 27, was believed to be a top planner of the five May 16, 2003, suicide bombings in Casablanca that killed 45 and wounded more than 100. On May 1, 2004, security forces arrested three men armed with sabers; the trio, including Bouzgarene, were injured during an overnight gun battle in Casablanca’s southern suburbs.

Ahmed Bouzid: a French citizen arrested on January 13, 1992, by police in Cotonou, Benin, in connection with the UTA flight 772 bombing of September 19, 1989, that killed 171 people. However, Paris police said his name did not appear in any dockets. On January 24, 1992, he was charged in Cotonou with “conspiracy with criminals, and murders.”

Hocine Bouzidi: variant of Hocine Buzidi.

Farydoun Boyerahmadi: believed to be involved with the group that on August 6, 1991, stabbed to death former Iranian premier Shapour Bakhtiar in his Paris home. As of August 21, 1991, he remained at large. He was with hitman Vakili at the time of the murder. Boyerahmadi was the victim’s gardener and was believed to have introduced the hitman to Bakhtiar.

Amir Mansour Bozorgian: variant Amir Mansur Bozorgyan, one of three Iranian government agents believed to have assassinated Abdolrahman Qassemelou, secretary general of the Kurdish Democratic Party, in Vienna on July 13, 1989. Austria issued an arrest warrant for him on charges of leaving injured persons whose lives were in danger. On November 28, 1989, Austria issued an arrest warrant for him on charges of murder.

Amir Mansur Bozorgyan: variant of Amir Mansour Bozorgian.

Ahmed Brahim: age 57, an Algerian arrested by Spanish police at his home in Sant Joan Despí, near Barcelona, on April 13, 2003, on suspicion of financing the al Qaeda bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania in August 1998. He had a close relationship with Mamdouh Mahmud Salim, one of al Qaeda’s founders, who was in a U.S. prison awaiting trial on conspiracy in the case. Police seized bank accounts, documents, and computer material. Police were also investigating his links to 9/11 hijacking leader Mohammed Atta. On April 3, 2006, the national

court sentenced him to ten years in prison for organizing a Web site to disseminate al Qaeda messages. The court heard that in May 1998, he met two al Qaeda members regarding a “project for disseminating fatwas” to “indoctrinate and win over people all around the world, especially Muslims, who might be willing to become martyrs.” The attorneys argued that “it is feasible that . . . they approved the fatwa that justified organizing the attack that two months later was carried out in Africa.” Brahim was represented by attorney Sebastia Salellas.

The Brain: alias of Khalid Sheikh Muhammad.

Nicola Brazzi: alias used by a Lebanese who took out a transit license plate of the kind issued to foreigners residing for a short while in Belgium. He was wanted in connection with the October 20, 1981, explosion of a bomb hidden in a parked van in front of the Antwerp Diamond Club across from a synagogue on Hovenierstraat in Belgium, killing 3 and injuring 100. The Direct Action, Section Belgium, claimed credit, although Black September was suspected.

Fatim Brinawi: his release from an Israeli jail was demanded on June 27, 1976, by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers of Air France flight 139 (see “Umar Abduh” entry).

Abou Elkassim Britel: an Italian citizen detained in Lahore, Pakistan, on March 10, 2002. He was taken to Morocco, where he was sentenced to nine years on terrorism charges.

Mr. Broiz: an Iranian designer who with Iranian police lieutenant Tufan and Broize’s wife and two sons hijacked an Iran Air B727 en route from Bandar ‘Abbas to Tehran on September 8, 1984, and diverted it to Iraq. The hijackers surrendered and requested political asylum, saying that they staged the hijacking to oppose Khomeini’s rule and that Broiz supported former premier Shapour Bakhtiar.

‘Atif Bsisu: variant ‘Atif Busaysu, alleged by a member of the Karl-Heinz Hoffmann Group on June 25, 1981, to be a leader of a terrorist-recruiting network headquartered in Damascus. He was shot to death on June 7, 1992, outside Le Méridien Montparnasse hotel in central Paris.

Mohammed Budeir: age 20, a U.S. citizen of Syrian descent arrested in August 2002 while taking photos of Willistown Township police cars in Paoli, Pennsylvania. The college student was charged with criminal trespassing and disorderly conduct. He said that the photos are a hobby.

Burger: alias of Sunny Ahmed Qazi.

Edith Burghalter: an elderly Frenchwoman who joined her husband, Pierre Burghalter, in posing as tourists to enter Israel on April 9, 1971, with explosives smuggled for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP). They were part of the Barges-Bardeli PFLP cell. She was imprisoned. Because of their ill health, Burghalter and one of the Bardeli sisters received amnesty in December 1974.

Pierre Burghalter: an elderly Frenchman who joined his wife in posing as tourists to enter Israel on April 9, 1971, with explosives smuggled for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (see “Edith Burghalter” entry). In March 1972, he received amnesty and was flown to France.

Muhlis Burghil: one of two Israeli Arabs from Lod who were members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and on May 8, 1988, were sentenced to life in prison for throwing a grenade at a bus at the Meteorological Junction in June 1987.

Sethi Burgiba: a Tunisian held by French authorities in connection with the September 1986 bombing campaign in Paris. As of May 5, 1988, he remained in prison.

Ahmad Najib Burji: Cypriot police asked for Interpol’s aid in finding Burji, who resided in Beirut and held a Lebanese passport, following the assassination of two Palestine Liberation Organization officials in Cyprus on December 15, 1979.

Mohammed Mahmoud Burro: arrested in southern Lebanon by Israeli army personnel on February 23, 1985. He said he had been recruited by Shi’ite Muslim Amal militia as a suicide car bomber. His car contained 396 kilograms of dynamite intended for an Israeli army convoy.

‘Atif Busaysu: variant of ‘Atif Bsisu.

Mohammad Bustami: a 19-year-old Palestinian from Nablus who on October 27, 2002, set off a suicide bomb at a gas station in Ariel, a Jewish settlement in the West Bank, killing 3 soldiers and himself and wounding 20. He was grabbed by two bystanders and shot in the head by Israeli soldiers, who were unable to stop him from setting off his explosive belt as he fell. The al-Aqsa Martyrs’ Brigades said he was to “avenge the killing of Palestinian civilians by Israeli troops.” Hamas separately claimed credit. Among the wounded was Eliezer Biton, a bus driver hit by shrapnel. The terrorist groups gave different names for the bomber, but Hamas identified him as Mohammad Bustami.

Fakr ibn ‘Abd al-Aziz Busura: variant of Faker Ben Abdelaziz Boussora.

Soliman Buthe: on February 17, 2005, a federal grand jury in Eugene, Oregon, indicted the Ashland, Oregon–based al Haramain Islamic Foundation and two officers (Soliman Buthe and Prouz Sedaghaty, also known as Pete Seda) for participating in a scheme to misstate the destination of \$150,000 from an Egyptian donor. The money was to go to Muslim fighters in Chechnya. The group’s IRS form said it went toward purchasing a building for a Springfield, Missouri, mosque. The Oregon branch and its larger organization, which Saudi Arabia had shut down, had been listed by

the United States as terrorist groups. Buthe was represented by attorney Tom Nelson. Some of the money laundering events occurred in 2000; there was a five-year statute of limitations on some of the offenses. In February 2004, the U.S. government ordered banks to freeze the organization's accounts.

Horace Butler: alias Ahmed Rauf.

'Ali al-Butmah: alias of Samir Darwiish, identified by Doha's *al-Sharq* on March 19, 1993, as a member of the Abu Nidal Organization's Central Committee.

'Abdallah Ibrahim 'Abdallah al-Buwardi: alias Abu-Ibrahim, a Saudi from Qasim who was born in 1969 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on July 20, 2007, bringing a cell phone and passport. His

recruitment coordinator was Abu-Ibrahim. His brothers' phone numbers were 0550015554 and 0504952554.

Jamal M. Buzayan: a Davis, California, resident and one of a dozen masked, club-wielding Libyan students who took over the Libyan student aid office in McLean, Virginia, and took hostages for a few minutes on December 22, 1982 (see "Shaib M. Mahmod-Agily" entry).

Hocine Buzidi: variant Hocine Bouzidi, aliases Samir, and 'Ali Muhammad 'Ali 'Isa al-Batmi, an Algerian among three Abu Nidal Organization members arrested by Peruvian police on July 16, 1988, for the EgyptAir hijacking of November 24, 1986, as well as the December 1986 Rome and Vienna airport attacks (see "Muhammad 'Abd al-Rahman 'Abid" entry).

C

Gaffer al-Marduk Cached: arrested in Syria at Saudi officials' request in connection with the June 25, 1996, truck bombing of the U.S. military compound at Khobar Towers near Dhahran, which killed 19 U.S. airmen and wounded 547 others. He committed suicide on September 17, 1996, shortly after being arrested by the Syrian Mukhabarat security service in the Yarmouk Palestinian refugee camp in Damascus.

Hilarion Capucci: a Syria-born Greek Catholic Orthodox Archbishop and Melchite patriarchal vicar of Jerusalem, who was sentenced to 12 years in 1974 for smuggling guns and explosives from Lebanon to Israel in his official car. At least one Israeli was thought to have died from the Palestine Liberation Organization's use of the arms. Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PDFLP) terrorists attempting to enter Fasuta, Israel, on September 4, 1974, had intended to take hostages and demand his release. On November 19, 1974, three PDFLP members attacked an apartment house in Beit Shean, Israel, and killed four civilians before they were killed. The group carried communiqués in which they demanded Capucci's release. His release was also demanded on March 5, 1975, when eight Fatah members attacked the Hotel Savoy in Tel Aviv and took ten hostages. The Arab Liberation Front demanded his release on June 15, 1975, during its attack on a cooperative farm in the village of Kfar Yuval, Israel. His release was demanded on June 27, 1976, by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers of Air France flight 139, from Tel Aviv to Paris; during the September 4, 1976, hijacking of a KLM DC-9 flying

from Malaga, Spain, to Amsterdam; and by six Fatah dissidents who claimed to be members of the Friends of Arabs, who hijacked a B707 leased to Kuwait Airways by British Midland Airway as it was flying out of Beirut on July 8, 1977. Capucci was released from Ramleh Prison and flown to Rome on board an Alitalia plane on November 6, 1977, after the Pope requested his release. The understanding reached between Israel and the Vatican specified that Capucci not be allowed to make anti-Israeli propaganda, that he be posted far from the Middle East, and that the pope's letter not deny his guilt.

On February 9, 1980, he went to Tehran to visit the U.S. embassy hostages, who had been held since November 4, 1979.

Carlos: most popular alias of Ilich Ramírez Sánchez, the Venezuela-born Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine terrorist.

Carlos the Iranian: alias of Emar Muhammad.

Rene Caudan: a French mechanic who was arrested on April 18, 1971, as a member of the Easter Commando of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP). He was accused of furnishing detonators to the group, which had arrived in Israeli intending to bomb Israel buildings for the PFLP. He was sentenced to prison.

Azzedine Cefouane: arrested on August 11, 1994, by French police for "activities in connection with a movement which advocates and practices violence and terrorism."

Víctor Cerro: a Spaniard and one of two men arrested on May 2, 1986, by Spanish police for carrying a four-kilogram bomb in the vicinity of the Bank of America building in Madrid. The duo claimed membership in the Call of Jesus Christ, a Middle Eastern anti-Zionist terrorist group formed in 1978. Evidence pointed to Libyan funding.

Enrique Cerda: a tile shop owner in Valencia, Spain, who on January 13, 2004, was charged by a Spanish judge with financing the al Qaeda truck bombing on April 11, 2002, that killed 19 people in a synagogue in Djerba, Tunisia. He was arrested in March 2003 and held on \$127,000 bond on suspicion of helping to finance the bombing by sending money to al Qaeda contacts.

Kamal Hadid Chaar: a Syria-born Spanish citizen and al Qaeda suspect who was arrested on July 17, 2002, at his Madrid home. Police confiscated numerous documents and said he belonged to the al Qaeda cell led by Imad Eddin Bakarar Yarkas, who had been arrested in November on charges of recruiting and fund-raising for the group. Police believed that the group played a key role in the preparation of the 9/11 attacks.

Ali Chafic: name of an alleged member of a Libya-sponsored Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hit team targeting President Ronald Reagan and other senior U.S. government officials in November 1981. Some reports had the assassins in Mexico or Canada.

Maryam Chahhouzi: 1 of 15 Iranian dissidents from Sydney who attacked the Iranian embassy in Australia on April 6, 1992, beating diplomatic staff and injuring three, damaging cars, ransacking files, and setting fires. He was remanded until June 1. Prosecutors opposed bail. A large number of Iranian passports and \$65,000 cash were stolen. The defendants each faced up to ten charges related to attacks on embassy officials and property damage.

Romeo Nicholas Chakamperi: a Maltese citizen and one of four would-be assassins of Abdul Hamid Bakouh, the former prime minister of Libya and head of the Organization for the Liberation of Libya, arrested on November 12, 1984, at Bakouh's residence in Egypt. Egypt said that Libya had financed the foiled plot.

Saadovn Chaker: reputed Iraqi intelligence chief detained in London on July 26, 1978, and charged with instigating the murder on July 9, 1978, of former Iraqi prime minister Abdul Razzak al-Naif, who was gunned down as he walked from London's InterContinental Hotel in the Mayfair District near Hyde Park.

Mohammad Ahmad Chalabi: alias Abu Sayaff, a fundamentalist leader wounded in the gun battle in Maan on October 29, 2002, when Jordanian authorities attempted to detain him for questioning in the October 28, 2002, assassination of U.S. Agency for International Development employee Laurence Foley in Amman. On June 5, 2005, his trial began, along with that of 13 men who had admitted plotting terrorist attacks and starting riots that killed 6 people. They claimed in military court that their confessions came under torture and pleaded not guilty. Chalabi was accused of leading a cell that plotted attacks in Amman.

Bouabide Chamchi: a 20-year-old Algerian with a fake French passport for Boudjemaa Ben Ali, he was arrested on December 19, 1999, by Vermont police after dogs found traces of possible explosives in his car. He was accompanied by Lucia Garofalo. The duo was attempting to cross illegally from Canada into Beecher Falls, Vermont, during the night. Canadian criminal records indicated that there was an outstanding warrant for him for an assault charge on August 18, 1999, in Quebec. The duo faced sentences of five years. They were charged in U.S. district court in Burlington, Vermont, on December 21, 1999, with conspiring to misuse a false French passport and various immigration offenses. On January 6, 2000, they were indicted by a federal grand jury in

Burlington on charges of alien smuggling and misuse of a passport, but not with terrorism-related crimes.

Chamchi entered Canada as a stowaway on a ship in 1997. He claimed to be employed full-time but could not remember the name of his employer.

Ali Chanaa: age 37, a Palestinian arrested with his German ex-wife, Verena Chanaa, age 37, by Berlin police on October 10, 1986, in connection with the April 5, 1986, bombing of La Belle discotheque, which killed 4 and injured 229 people. Police believed Verena had planted the bomb at the request of Ali Chanaa and Yasser Mohammed Chreidi.

On November 18, 1997, the trial began of Abulghasem Eter, Chreidi, Ali and Verena Chanaa, and her sister, Andrea Hausler, for the bombing on charges of murder, attempted murder, and being an accessory to a crime. Chreidi and the Chanaas were charged with three counts of murder, nine counts of attempted murder, and causing a fatal blast. All faced life sentences. He had received 9,000 deutsche marks for the bombing. On November 13, 2001, he was convicted of attempted murder and sentenced to 12 years.

Verena Chanaa: age 37, a German woman arrested with her Palestinian ex-husband, Ali Chanaa, age 37, by Berlin police on October 10, 1986, in connection with the April 5, 1986, bombing of La Belle discotheque, which killed 4 and injured 229 people. Police believed she had planted the bomb at the request of her husband and Yasser Mohammed Chreidi (see “Ali Chanaa” entry).

Prosecutors said Verena, accompanied by her sometime-prostitute sister, carried the bomb in her purse and planted it at the edge of the dance floor. They left five minutes before the explosion.

The Chanaas were apparently Stasi informants. Verena had been convicted of spying by a Berlin court in 1993. She had earned \$8,150 between 1981 and 1988, but the court gave her a suspended sentence. She had met Ali in East Berlin in 1978 and was pregnant by him in 1981. The

Stasi refused to let the stateless Palestinian settle in East Germany, but permitted her, in return for working for the Stasi, to settle with him in West Berlin. She had worked as a prostitute, and he had worked at a Berlin pizzeria. She had received 6,000 deutsche marks for carrying the bomb.

On November 13, 2001, Verena was found guilty of murder and sentenced to 14 years for picking the target and planting the 4.4-kilogram bomb.

Ali Asad Chandia: one of the Virginia “jihad network” of 11 individuals who aimed to aid terrorists against the Indian government and conduct attacks against U.S. troops (see “Mohammed Aatique” entry).

On May 22, 2006, the last man in the group began trial. Prosecutors charged Chandia, age 29, with training at a terrorist camp in late 2001 or early 2002, and helping Lashkar-i-Taiba by acquiring an electronic autopilot system and video equipment for use on model airplanes. Police found in his College Park, Maryland, home materials praising the 9/11 attacks. Chandia was represented by attorney Marvin Miller, who said his client teaches third grade at Dar al-Huda, a Muslim school in College Park. He faced four counts of providing or conspiring to provide material support to Lashkar-i-Taiba, and 60 years in prison. On June 6, 2006, a federal jury convicted Chandia on three counts of providing material support to Lashkar-i-Taiba or conspiring to do so. He was acquitted of a fourth count of supporting terrorism. He faced 45 years in prison. The U.S. district judge Claude M. Hilton sentenced Chandia to 15 years on August 25, 2006. On January 23, 2008, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit upheld the conviction but sent the case back to the lower court for resentencing because the earlier judge “failed to make the factual findings” needed for a “terrorism enhancement” of a sentence. On April 25, 2008, Hinton resentenced him to 15 years in prison.

Mohamed Chaoui: age 34, one of three Moroccans arrested on March 13, 2004, in Spain

and held for questioning in the March 11, 2004, bombings of trains in Madrid that killed 200 and wounded 2,000. He had a criminal record in Spain. He is the half brother of Jamal Zougam, with whom on March 19, 2004, he was charged with belonging to a terrorist organization, 4 counts of terrorism, 190 counts of murder, 1,400 counts of attempted murder, and auto theft.

Seifullah Chapman: 1 of 11 members of a Virginia “jihad network” named in a 42-count federal indictment on June 25, 2003, and unsealed on June 27, 2003, with training to work with Muslim terrorists overseas (see “Mohammed Aatique” entry). Chapman was accused of instructing the others in combat tactics based on his U.S. military experience. Authorities found pistols and rifles in the homes of some defendants.

On January 27, 2004, four defendants waived their right to a jury trial, claiming that a Northern Virginia jury could not be impartial in considering terrorism charges against Muslim men. Seifullah Chapman (represented by John K. Zwerling), Hammad Abdur-Raheem (represented by William B. Cummings), Caliph Basha Ibn Abdur-Raheem (no relation, represented by Christopher Amolsch), and Masoud Ahmad Khan (represented by Bernard Grimm and Jonathan Shapiro, who had also defended now-convicted Washington, DC-area sniper John Allen Muhammad) were scheduled for a February 9 bench trial in front of Judge Leonie Brinkema.

On March 4, 2004, Brinkema found the three guilty of conspiring to aid Lashkar and on weapons charges. Defense attorneys were considering an appeal. Sentencing was scheduled for June. On June 15, 2004, Brinkema imposed an 85-year sentence on Chapman. On July 29, 2005, she reduced the sentence to 65 years.

Russell Chappelle: alias of Rasul Ali Shakar.

Ben Amed Chaqual: one of three Black June terrorists who fired machine guns and threw grenades at Vienna’s Schwechat International Airport on December 27, 1985. After a car chase and gun battle with police, he was severely injured. At least

16 people were killed and 73 injured. He carried a fake Tunisian passport, having come to Vienna from Beirut. The terrorists had intended to take hostages to obtain an El Al plane, which they would crash into Tel Aviv. He was charged with murder and attempted murder. The Vienna public prosecutor indicted him on March 13, 1987. On May 21, 1987, he was found guilty of two counts of murder and sentenced to life in prison.

Adil Charkaoui: a Moroccan arrested by Montreal police on May 21, 2003, after being deemed a threat to national security. He had lived in the country since 1995 and reportedly had ties to Ahmed Ressay, an Algerian who lived in Montreal in the 1990s and was convicted in the United States in April 2001 of plotting to bomb Los Angeles International Airport during millennium celebrations. Canadian authorities sought federal court approval to deport him. He was held at least through December 2004 for training at an al Qaeda camp in Afghanistan. He was held without formal charge on a security certificate, a procedure that an Ottawa federal appeals court deemed constitutional on December 10, 2004. On February 23, 2007, Canada’s Supreme Court unanimously struck down the use of secret testimony to imprison and deport foreigners as possible terrorist suspects, saying it violated the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. The court suspended the ruling for a year, leaving six detainees—five Arabs and one Sri Lankan—in limbo. Two were in a special prison, three were free on bond, and the last was ordered released on bond. Charkaoui, who was held for 21 months on charges that he trained in an al-Qaeda camp in Afghanistan, was free on bond.

Kerim Chatty: age 29, a Tunisia-born Swedish man arrested by Swedish police on August 29, 2002, for planning to hijack a plane after an X-ray detected a handgun in a toiletries bag in his carry-on luggage as he prepared to board a plane bound for London’s Stansted Airport with 185 passengers. He was in a group of 20 people going to an Islamic conference in Birmingham, according to police in Vaesteraas, 60 miles northwest of

Stockholm. The suspect had prior convictions for theft and assault, including a 1999 (or 1997, according to other sources) attack on a U.S. embassy marine guard in a gym. The other members of the group included 17 adults and 2 children. Several passengers were evacuated from the Ryanair plane.

Chatty initially told police that the gun had been planted but later said he was carrying it because he feared for his safety in the United Kingdom. His father said his son might have forgotten that the gun was in the bag.

Reuters reported that Chatty had planned to crash the plane into a U.S. embassy in Europe. Four accomplices, including an explosives expert, remained at large and were deemed “wannabes,” not al Qaeda members. Police initially denied the story. Others said it might have been a dry run for a terrorist attack. Nils Uggle, Chatty’s attorney, said that this was not terrorism or religiously inspired, but that he was not at liberty to discuss why his client was carrying the weapon. Chatty had studied at the North American Institute of Aviation in Conway, South Carolina, from September 1996 to April 1997, but he had been “terminated” for substandard performance and lack of progress in the course. Friends said that he had studied Islam and visited Saudi Arabia in September 2001 and February 2002. He had been questioned by local police shortly after the 9/11 attacks. One newspaper said he had been a regional Swedish gold medalist in Thai boxing. Others said he was a bodybuilder, martial arts fan, and a bodyguard and enforcer for Yugoslav gangsters. He was convicted in 1993 for possession of an unregistered shotgun. He was later arrested with a Glock machine pistol. His father is Tunisian; his mother, Swedish. She claimed her son became interested in Islam during his flight-school training.

Prosecutors were given a deadline of September 2 to persuade a court to remand him to custody for two more weeks. Police said he would probably be charged with planning a hijacking or illegal possession of firearms. He could face life in prison. Police raided his apartment in a town between Stockholm and Vaesteraas and carted away documents.

On September 2, Chatty was charged with attempted hijacking; the judge agreed to the two-week extension of his detention. Chatty pleaded guilty to illegal possession of a firearm and not guilty to attempted hijacking. His attorney said he would appeal the detention decision.

Chatty had befriended Oussama Kassir, a Lebanese Palestinian and Stockholm resident who allegedly participated in a plot to create a terrorist training camp in Oregon and had made threats against police. Kassir said the two met in Sweden’s Österåker Prison in 1998, where Kassir taught him Islamic lessons and prayers. He said Chatty followed the ultraorthodox Salafist fundamentalist ideology, which does not advocate violence.

Chatty was freed on September 30, 2002, when prosecutors said that they did not have evidence that he intended a hijacking. The prosecutor imposed a travel ban on him and ordered him to report to police daily for the month of October.

Driss Chebli: a Moroccan who on September 26, 2005, received a six-year sentence from a Spanish court for collaborating with a terrorist organization by coordinating a key meeting in Tarragona, Spain, with 9/11 hijacking leader Mohammed Atta in July 2005.

Abdelkader Chebouti: alleged member of the Islamic Salvation Front who was arrested for involvement in the August 26, 1992, bombing of the Air France ticket counter at Houari Boumedienne Airport in Algeria, which killed 12 people and wounded 128. Public sessions of his trial began on May 4, 1993. On May 26, 1993, a special Algiers judicial council passed death sentences on 38 defendants, including him. The council found him guilty of inciting citizens to carry arms against state security, belonging to an armed group, spreading killing and destruction, hiding criminals, possession of forbidden weapons, and heading armed gangs. He remains at large.

Said Chedadi: one of nine members of the Mujahedeen Movement, which has ties to al Qaeda, arrested on November 13, 2001, by Madrid and Granada police on charges of recruiting members

to carry out terrorist attacks (see “Mohamed Needl Acaid” entry).

Hassan El Cheguer: age 31, one of two French citizens sentenced on June 16, 2005, by presiding judge Jacqueline Rebeyrotte to four years in prison, with one year suspended, for conspiracy to assist Richard Reid in attempting to shoe bomb an American airliner over the Atlantic on December 22, 2001.

Ali Ben Zidane Chehedi: age 34, arrested on November 6, 2007, by British authorities in the London suburb of Croydon. He was 1 of 17 Algerians and Tunisians arrested throughout Western Europe suspected of terrorist ties in Salafist jihad militant cells that were recruiting would-be suicide bombers for Iraq and Afghanistan. Police found poisons, remote detonators, and manuals. Police said the investigation began in 2003. The detainees were charged with illegal immigration, falsifying ID documents, and helping to hide people sought for terrorist activity.

Fadi Karim Abdul Chekair: one of six Lebanese suspected of involvement in the March 17, 1992, car bombing at the Israeli embassy in Buenos Aires that killed 29 and injured 252 and the July 18, 1994, bombing of the Argentine-Israeli Mutual Aid Association in Buenos Aires (see “Mohammed Hassan Alayan” entry).

Yassine Chekhouri: on November 28, 2001, Milan’s antiterrorism police arrested Chekkouri and Tunisian Nabil Benatti, who were suspected of recruiting for al Qaeda and sending recruits to Afghanistan (see “Nabil Benatti” entry).

The Chemist: alias of Saad al-Houssaini.

Mohamed Abdellatif Chemli: one of five members of the Islamic Tendency Movement arrested for the August 2, 1987, bombing of four tourist hotels in Sousse and Montastir by the Habib al-Dawi Group of the Islamic Jihad Organization in Tunisia. He reportedly was the mastermind of the attacks.

Mohammed Chentouf: sentenced to four years on December 1, 2006, when a court in Amsterdam convicted four Dutch Muslims, including Chentouf, of plotting terrorist attacks against political leaders and government buildings, including the headquarters of the Dutch intelligence service. Prosecutors said the targets may have included Prime Minister Jan Peter Balkenende and former parliamentarian Ayaan Hirsi Ali, the creative partner of slain filmmaker Theo van Gogh.

Yasser Cheraidi: variant of Yusir Chraydi.

Mohamed Ali Cherda: implicated in the August 2, 1987, bombing of four tourist hotels in Sousse and Montastir by the Habib al-Dawi Group of the Islamic Jihad Organization in Tunisia.

Ferthi Cherif: an Algerian expelled by France on April 5, 1986, for “participating in a network of logistical support” for alleged attacks against U.S. targets in Europe.

Klaid Cherkaoui: 1 of 57 people of Middle Eastern and North African origin arrested by French police on June 3, 1987, in connection with the discovery of an arms, explosives, and drugs cache in Fontainebleau forest, south of Paris, the previous week (see “Baquer Alizadeh” entry). On June 11, 1987, Orléans police gave the Moroccan eight days to leave the country.

Boualem Chibani: arrested on August 11, 1994, by French police for “activities in connection with a movement which advocates and practices violence and terrorism.”

Chief: alias of Ibrahim Athar.

Hussein Abad al-Chir: (see “Hussein Bashir” entry).

Ali Chohra: an Algerian who hijacked an Air France B737 flying from Frankfurt to Paris on March 7, 1984, and diverted to Geneva. He demanded to go to Libya but, after five hours, was

overpowered by police officers. He was an engineering student at Darmstadt, West Germany.

Yasser Chraidi: variant Yusir Chraydi, Chreidi, Cheraidi, Yasir Shuraydah, Yusuf al-Sharidi, a Libyan who was believed to have orchestrated the bombing of La Belle discotheque on April 5, 1986, in West Berlin. He was arrested in 1991 in connection with a string of murders, attempted murder, and burglaries. Germany demanded his extradition from Lebanon. On June 21, 1994, the Lebanese criminal court pronounced him not guilty in the 1984 murder of Mustafa al-Ashiq, a Libyan dissident, in Germany. He came from the 'Ayn al-Hulwah Palestinian refugee camp on the eastern outskirts of the port city of Sidon. He had worked as a driver at the Libyan embassy in East Berlin. He was charged as the planner of the bombing. He was a suspected member of the Abu Nidal Organization and of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command. On November 15, 1994, the criminal court sentenced him to 18 months for forging his passport. On May 23, 1996, Lebanon extradited him to Germany after Bonn agreed not to send him for trial to the United States or Turkey, where he faced the death penalty. On June 17, 1996, East German Stasi Lieutenant Colonel Rainer Wiegand, the star witness against him, died in a collision with a truck in Portugal; police suspected foul play.

On November 18, 1997, the trial began of the La Belle suspects (see "Ali Chanaa" entry). Chraidi and the Chanaas were charged with three counts of murder, nine counts of attempted murder, and causing a fatal blast. All faced life sentences. On November 13, 2001, he was convicted of multiple counts of attempted murder and sentenced to 14 years.

Yusir Chraydi: variant of Yasser Chraidi.

Yasser Chreidi: variant of Yasser Chraidi.

Hagop Chulfayan: variant Hagop Djulfayan, a Lebanese member of the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia and one of four

terrorists who attacked the Turkish consulate in Paris on September 24, 1981 (see "Aram Basmadjian" entry). On July 26, 1986, Chulfayan was jailed for ten days for refusing an expulsion order to Beirut, saying that his safety was not guaranteed.

Muhammad Chuol: assistant secretary general of the Anya Nya II group of Sudan, which on February 24, 1989, threatened to attack Red Cross aircraft.

Canon Marie Clark: alias of Ilich Ramírez Sánchez.

Edgardo E. Colón: alias of Youssef Hmimssa.

Commando: alias of Ghulam Rasool Sheikh.

Commando: alias of Nadeem Riaz.

María José Cortés de la Casa: an officer of the Spanish National Police Corps who was romantically involved with one of eight Hizballah terrorists arrested on November 24, 1989, when police discovered that the terrorists had cached several kilograms of Exogen C-4 explosives in jam jars in the port of Valencia and Madrid. The telephone used by the terrorists for the Alissar Import-Export Company, a front for the terrorist cell, was registered in her name. She was ordered to report to the court in Valencia on the first and fifteenth of every month. The police directorate general opened an investigation on her and temporarily suspended her.

Antonio Cubillo: leader of the Canaries Autonomy Movement. He was arrested after he returned on August 18, 1985, following a 22-year exile. He was freed on bail the next day.

Henri Curiel: leader of the Curiel Apparat, a Paris-based leftist group that aided scores of revolutionary organizations in the 1970s. He co-founded Egypt's Communist Party. He was shot to death on May 4, 1978, by two youths at his Latin Quarter home. The rightist Organization Delta claimed credit.

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Abd al Rahman Ghazi al Da'ajani: variant of 'Abd-al-Rahman Ghazi al-Da'jani.

Ziad Daas: age 27, a regional commander for the Al-Aqsa Martyrs' Brigades who was shot by a sniper while on the roof of his house on August 7, 2002, in Tulkarm, West Bank. Daas was wanted for planning the killing of two Israelis in a Tulkarm restaurant in January 2001 and for involvement in a January 2002 killing of six Israelis in Hadera.

Al-Mutakkil Ala-Allah Mahdi al-Dabarah: alias Abu-al-Fida' al-Yamani, a Yemeni who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007 to become a suicide bomber, contributing \$240 and his passport. His recruitment coordinators were Al-Haram al-Jarbai and Salim al-Dulaymi. His phone number was 009671544144.

Ahmad Husayn Dabash: named on February 14, 2005, as one of Iraq's 29 most-wanted insurgents. A bounty of between \$50,000 and \$200,000 was offered.

Amina Dabbour: a 21-year-old Palestinian schoolteacher living in Lebanon, who joined three other Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine terrorists who drove in a car and fired 200 bullets from their machine guns and threw three incendiary grenades at El Al 432, a B720B scheduled to fly from Zurich to Tel Aviv, as it was taxiing down the runway on February 18, 1969. The pilot was killed. They were sentenced to 12 years hard labor for murder by a Winterthur court on December 22, 1969 but released after Popular Front for the

Liberation of Palestine hijacked a Swissair plane on September 6, 1970. The group said they were "trained in Jordan and some of them left Syria to carry out their attack in Zurich."

Muhammad Dad: spokesman in Beirut for the Eritrean Liberation Forces–Revolutionary Council during its September 13, 1975, kidnapping of two Americans and six Ethiopians from the Kagnev communications facility near Asmara, in what was part of Ethiopia.

Dadullah: a former Taliban commander who ordered the March 26, 2003, gunning down of Salvadoran citizen Ricardo Munguia, age 39, a water engineer working for the International Committee of the Red Cross, on a road in southern Helmand Province. The gunman stopped a three-vehicle convoy in the Shah Wali Kot district of Qandahar, then phoned Dadullah, a former Taliban commander.

Mansour Dadullah: leader of Taliban fighters in southern Afghanistan who claimed ties with Osama bin Laden and was captured on February 11, 2008, following a firefight in Baluchistan in southwestern Pakistan. He may be the same individual as Dadullah (see preceding entry). He succeeded his brother, Mullah Dadullah, who was killed in a gunfight with U.S. and Afghan troops in 2007. Mansour and four other Taliban prisoners were freed in 2007 in exchange for Italian journalist Daniele Mastrogiacomo, her Afghan driver, and an Afghan journalist, all of whom had been kidnapped in March 2007.

Abd Al Rahman Khalef Nayef Al Daghaash: alias Abu Al Khattab, a Saudi student from Al Jawef who was born in 1406 Hijra and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr in 2007, bringing his passport and 4,000 riyals. He had experience with weapons. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Abd Allah. He arrived from Jordan in Syria, where he met Abu Othman. His father's phone number was 00966508760215; his brother's was 00966551896521; a cousin's was 00966506987372.

Abu Daghana: alias of Ragi Yunes.

Rageb Hammouda Daghdugh: a Libyan arrested in Rome on February 5, 1985, carrying a Walther P-38 pistol and \$25,000 in checks issued by the Libyan People's Bureau. He said that the checks and gun had been given to him by two Libyan diplomats to assassinate U.S. ambassador Maxwell Rabb and envoys from Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

Nabil Dagher: a Lebanese arrested in April 1986 in Paris on suspicion of aiding a terrorist group but released for insufficient evidence. He died on March 20, 1986, when a bomb exploded in the crowded Point-Show shopping mall just off the Champs-Élysées in Paris. The bomb killed 2 Lebanese and wounded 30. Police suspected he had planted the bomb for the Committee of Solidarity with Arab and Middle East Political Prisoners.

Sergeant Ibrahim Daghbir: a Lebanese arrested on July 20, 1987, by Lebanese security officials in connection with the June 1, 1987, assassination of Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami when a bomb exploded on his helicopter.

Nasser Matar Dahash: variant of Nasir Matar Dahsh.

Seleiman Musa Dahayneh: one of two terrorists who set off a car bomb in Jerusalem's Mahane Yehuda central street market, killing themselves and wounding 21 Israelis. The bomb apparently

went off prematurely. Islamic Jihad took credit and threatened more attacks to derail the Wye accords. At least six activists were detained. Palestinian Authority officials said that the terrorists came from Anata and Silat Harithiya. The duo met in an Israeli jail and were identified as Yusef Ali Mohammed Zughayar, age 22, and Seleiman Musa Dahayneh, age 24, who had been married for three months to Zughayar's sister Basma.

Ahmad Dahbur: one of 12 Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine members arrested by Jordanian security forces on October 4, 1989, for questioning about the smuggling of explosives and personnel into Jordan to fire rockets across the cease-fire line.

Abu Dahdah: alias of Imad Eddin Barakat Yarkas.

Karim Dahdouh: a cell leader of an Islamic Jihad rocket squad who was killed on December 17, 2007, in an Israeli air strike in Gaza.

Ghassan Dahduli: on September 22, 2001, the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) arrested the Palestine-born Jordanian citizen, age 41, a computer technician and father of five in Richardson, a Dallas suburb. He was deported to Jordan on November 27. He said he was friends in the 1980s with Wadih Hage, a bin Laden associate sentenced to life in prison in November 2001 for his role in the 1998 bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania. Hage's address book included Dahduli's name. His lawyer feared he would be tortured in Jordan. He had been in the United States for 23 years and worked for the mortgage firm Freddie Mac. The INS had accused him of visa fraud. Terrorism researcher Steven Emerson said that Dahduli and Hage were close friends and members of a Tucson Islamic center that raised funds for a bin Laden group. One of the center's members was Wa'el Hamza Jalaidan, logistics chief and one of three founders of al Qaeda. Dahduli was also a leader of the Illinois-based Islamic Association for Palestine, which many believed was a Hamas front.

Kassem Daher: a Lebanese Canadian citizen believed to be overseas when he was indicted on November 22, 2005, in a criminal court in Miami in the José Padilla case. He had been under U.S. surveillance since at least 1995.

Faysal Dahi: variant Fisel Dahi, Saudi Arabia-based recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2006.

Fisel Dahi: variant of Faysal Dahi.

Fa'ud Dahir: a Palestinian who lived in West Berlin and was believed to be involved in the April 5, 1986, bombing of La Belle discotheque.

Fayiz Firyal Dahir: member of the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction (LARF) charged in absentia on May 8, 1985, by an Italian judge with the February 15, 1984, assassination in Rome of Leamon R. Hunt, the American director general of the multinational force in Egypt's Sinai Peninsula. On June 18, 1985, a Trieste court found him guilty and sentenced him to 15 years and a \$510 fine. He was believed to be in Lebanon. On September 19, 1986, French police stations were given wanted bulletins for the 'Abdallah brothers and other LARF members, including the Dahirs, following the drive-by bombing on September 17, 1986, of the Tati clothing store on the Rue de Rennes in the Montparnasse section of Paris that killed 7 and injured 61, including 15 foreigners.

Fayruz Fayey Dahir: on September 19, 1986, French police stations were given wanted bulletins for the 'Abdallah brothers and other Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction members, including the Dahirs, following the drive-by bombing on September 17, 1986, of the Tati clothing store in Paris (see "Fayiz Firyal Dahir" entry).

Hisham 'Abd-al-Dahir: arrested by Egyptian police in connection with the February 26, 1993, bombing of the Wadi el-Nil coffee shop in Tahrir Square in Cairo in which 4 people were killed and 16 wounded. He was tried with 48 other suspects

on March 9, 1993 (see "Hamadah Isma'il Badawi" entry). On March 20, 1993, a videotaped confession showed him claiming that the Islamic Group had killed Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in 1981, Parliament Speaker Rifaat Mahgoub in 1990, and antifundamentalist writer Farag Foda in 1992, and had attempted to kill the former interior minister Zaki Badr.

Redouane Dahmani: an Algerian charged on November 27, 2001, by a federal grand jury in Phoenix with conspiring with his roommate, Lotfi Raissi, to falsify an asylum claim that would permit Dahmani to stay in the United States. Dahmani was in custody in Phoenix on charges of forgery and perjury, held in lieu of a \$1 million bond, and was suspected of having contacts with a senior Algerian terrorist in London. He had listed his address as a Phoenix apartment on north Twentieth Avenue, the address Raissi gave in June when he was stopped for speeding in Yarnell, Arizona. Dahmani's phone number was found on a paper in the London home of Abu Doha, age 36 (aliases the Doctor and Amar Makhulif), believed to be a senior Algerian terrorist in London with links to European al Qaeda terrorist cells. He was arrested at Heathrow Airport on charges of orchestrating a foiled plot to bomb Los Angeles International Airport on December 31, 1999.

Abdelmajid Dahoumane: age 32 as of December 17, 1999. He was an associate of Ahmed Ressam, who had been arrested on the United States-Canada border on December 15, 1999, while transporting explosives. On December 25, 1999, the FBI interviewed Horizon Air ticket agents; one of them had sold a ticket to a man meeting his description. He had a French passport and paid in Canadian currency for a ticket from Bellingham to Seattle, with a connecting flight to Las Vegas. Canadian police had issued an arrest warrant accusing him of illegally possessing explosives with the intent to cause damage or injury. He had stayed with Ressam in the Vancouver hotel room, which reeked of a rotten-egg smell, consistent with the theory that they had been making

nitroglycerin. He was indicted in January 2000 on charges of conspiracy to bring explosives into the United States. He apparently accompanied Ressam on the ferry to the United States but eluded capture. He was arrested in Algeria on December 7, 2000, and detained for a few months for questioning about his role in massacres carried out by the Algerian Armed Islamic Group. The United States had offered a \$5 million reward for information leading to his arrest. He faced 25 years in prison if convicted of conspiracy “to destroy or damage structures” and of the one count of reckless disregard for the safety of human life in placing explosives aboard the Port Angeles ferry. He was believed to have lived in Montreal for two years. Police raided his apartment but found no explosives. On March 27, 2001, he was rearrested in Algeria in connection with the New Year’s bomb plot; he was returning from an al Qaeda camp in Afghanistan, where he had trained in the use of weapons and explosives. In the early 1990s, he managed the office of the Islamic nongovernmental organization al-Kifah in Zagreb, Croatia.

Ali Nizar Dahroug: suspected Sunni extremist and nephew of former triborder shopkeeper and suspected al Qaeda associate Muhammad Dahroug Dahroug. Paraguayan police arrested Ali on June 27, 2002 and seized counterfeit goods and wire transfers of large sums of money to people in the United States and the Middle East, some payable to Muhammad Dahroug Dahroug in Lebanon. In August 2003, a Paraguayan court sentenced the prominent Hizballah fund-raiser to a long prison term.

Muhammad Dahroug Dahroug: a former triborder shopkeeper and suspected al Qaeda associate in Lebanon. His nephew, Ali Nizar Dahroug, was arrested in Paraguay on June 27, 2002.

Nasir Matar Dahsh: variant Nasser Matar Dahash, a Kuwaiti sentenced to five years in prison by the Kuwaiti State Security Court in 1984 in connection with the December 12, 1983, truck bombing of the administrative building of the

U.S. embassy in Kuwait (see “‘Abdil Husayn ‘Aziz ‘Abbas” entry). Dahsh was freed by Kuwait on February 11, 1989, after he had served out his term.

Mohammed Abu Daiah: one of four gunmen who on March 6, 2004, disguised jeeps to look like Israeli army vehicles and tried to attack an Israeli military checkpoint at the Erez border crossing in the Gaza Strip. Palestinian Authority guards stopped them and shot to death at least four Palestinians before a large explosion took place, killing 2 Palestinian officers and wounding another 15 people. A car bomb had exploded nearby, apparently a diversion. Islamic Jihad, Hamas, and the al-Aqsa Martyrs’ Brigades jointly claimed credit and said the dead were Omar Abu Said and Hatim Tafish of al-Aqsa, Mikdad Mbaied of Islamic Jihad, and Mohammed Abu Daiah of Hamas.

‘Ammar Yusuf ‘Abd-al-Da’im: alias Abu-al-‘Ayna’, an al Qaeda in Iraq foreign fighter who signed up in Iraq on June 22, 2007. He was born in 1980 and lived in Riyadh. His brother’s office phone number was 014630550; his father’s number was 0557079219. He contributed 500 riyals and brought his passport and driver’s license. His coordinator was Walid.

Mahmoud Moussa Dairaki: on July 25, 1985, a Lebanese military prosecutor called for the death penalty for the Lebanese citizen’s involvement in suicide bomb attacks against the U.S. embassy in Beirut on April 18, 1983, in which an Islamic Jihad truck bomb killed 64 people and injured 123.

Abu Dajanah: alias of Abd al Basset Ali Hammed.

Abu Dajanah: alias of Ahamed Muhammad Hussein al Jerdesee.

Abu-Dajanah: alias of Mazin Yahya Muhammad, variant Mazen Yahya Muhammad.

Abu-Dajanah: alias of Marwan Hazzam Raqih.

'Abd-al-Rahman Ghazi al-Da'jani: variant Abd al Rahman Ghazi al Da'ajani, alias Abu-Ghazi, a Saudi from Mecca who was born on October 4, 1983, and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on October 14, 2006, contributing 1,000 riyals. His home phone number was 5235824; his brother's was 0551577196. His recruitment coordinator was Faysal Dahi.

Marwan Dajani: an Al Fatah leader in Lebanon in the early 1970s. He was sent a letter bomb in July 1972, but it was detected before it could explode.

Faisal Dakheel: deputy to al Qaeda in Saudi Arabia leader Abdulaziz Muqrin. They and two other terrorists died on June 18, 2004, in a two-hour shootout at a roadblock in Riyadh; 12 others were detained. Police said the cell was involved in the November 9, 2003, bombing of a foreigners' residential compound in Riyadh and the May 2004 Khobar bombing that killed 22. Police found a car used by a gunman who shot to death a BBC cameraman and wounded a BBC reporter in Riyadh on June 6. They also detained a planner of the October 2000 USS *Cole* bombing.

Ali Ben Bezhin Dakhli: wanted by Austrian authorities for masterminding the Black June machine-gun and grenade attack at Vienna's Schwechat International Airport on December 27, 1985, that killed 2 and injured 37. The terrorists had intended to take hostages to obtain an El Al plane to crash into Tel Aviv.

Chihab Dakhli: a Tunisian printer and one of three hijackers of an Air Tunisia B727 from Tunis to Djerba on January 12, 1979, that was diverted to Tripoli, Libya. They demanded the release of two prisoners in Tunisia. Tunisia requested extradition.

Mohammed Daki: age 38, he was linked to the Hamburg cell that plotted the 9/11 attacks, having shared a mailing address with Ramzi Binalshibh. He was also convicted of providing false

documents to migrants, but because he had already served 22 months following his 2003 arrest, he was immediately released. He was represented by attorney Vainer Burani. Investigators said that German police had questioned Daki three weeks after 9/11 but had released him. In early 2003, he received a phone call in Reggio Emilia, Italy, from Abderrazak Mahdjoub, an Algerian and suspected al Qaeda organizer in Germany, who asked him to find shelter for arriving immigrants. One of them was Ciise Maxamad Cabbdullah, alias the Somali, who Italian investigators said worked for Abu Musab al-Zarqawi and Ansar al-Islam. Daki put him up in a house he had with four other immigrants. Ten days before they arrested Daki, police picked up Cabbdullah and two associates.

Italy's Justice Ministry sent inspectors to Milan on January 26, 2005, after Judge Clementina Forleo dropped terrorism charges against three Tunisians and two Moroccans on January 24 (see "Maher Bouyahia" entry). On November 28, 2005, an appeals court in Milan threw out the terrorism charges.

Hafiz Qasim Husayn Dalkamuni: variant of Hajj Hafiz Qasim al-Dalqamuni.

Hajj Hafiz Qasim al-Dalqamuni: variant Hafiz Qasim Husayn Dalkamuni, variant Haj Hafiz Kassem Kalkamoni, alias Hafez Mohamad Hussein, believed to be the leader of a Palestinian terrorist group active in Europe in the 1980s. Sources differ as to whether he was born in Jordan or Nazareth. He was 1 of 13 people suspected of membership in the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, General Command (PFLP-GC), arrested on October 27, 1988, in Neuss, West Germany. On November 23, 1988, the Karlsruhe federal prosecutor's office said there was no evidence that he was a security chief of the PFLP-GC. Frankfurt police had found several automatic pistols, numerous hand grenades, and explosives in his apartment. Police also seized a radio filled with explosives in a car used by Dalqamuni and left in Neuss. He received a life sentence in Israel in the late 1960s. He allegedly had been sent to

Israel in 1968 on a terrorist mission. But following the premature detonation of an explosive in his possession, he was arrested. However, he was released by Israel in 1979 in a prisoner exchange. *Die Welt* reported on January 7, 1989, that he had entered the Federal Republic of Germany with a false passport under the alias Hafez Mohamad Hussein. A portable radio in his car contained plastic explosives and a barometric ignition. The bombs were similar to those used in the December 21, 1988, Pan Am flight 103 bombing that killed 270. On November 9, 1989, the chief federal prosecutor Kurt Rebmann preferred charges of joint double murder and other crimes against him in the Frankfurt court of appeal.

His trial opened on October 4, 1990, in the Frankfurt High Land Court state security senate. He was accused of arranging attacks on U.S. military trains in August 1987 and April 26, 1988. The Federal State Prosecutor's Office said he had set up a weapons and explosives depot in Frankfurt and had organized the two attacks between Kassel and Göttingen. The August 1987 attack with 150 aboard led to no casualties because the train was delayed and the bomb exploded too early. However, it hurt a woman driving by the scene. On June 3, 1991, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC) terrorist was sentenced to 15 years after being found guilty to attempted murder and violations of the war arms control law and the explosives law. He had been staying in Germany since 1987, having been instructed to set up a branch organization of the PFLP-GC on German soil.

Some believed that he was involved in the December 21, 1988, bombing of Pan Am flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, which killed 270. He was linked to Abu Talib, who also was a suspect. On October 19, 1988, he phoned a suspected conspirator in Cyprus whom Talib might have contact. One U.S. press report said Abu Talib met him in Malta in October 1988, but other reports said he was under surveillance in West Germany during that period.

Imam Fawaz Damra: age 41, leader of Ohio's largest mosque, on January 13, 2004, he was

arrested in Cleveland and charged with lying about his ties to "terrorist organizations that advocated the persecution of Jews and others by means of violent terrorist attacks" when he applied for U.S. citizenship in the early 1990s. He was accused of not telling the Immigration and Naturalization Service of his links to the Alkifah Refugee Center, the Palestinian Islamic Jihad, and its Islamic Committee for Palestine. He was secretly indicted in December 2003; charges were unsealed on January 13, when he pleaded not guilty and was released on \$160,000 bail. He faced five years in jail, loss of citizenship, and deportation. Trial was set for February. He was represented by attorney Joseph McGinness.

Damra was born in the occupied Palestinian territories and had cofounded the Alkifah Refugee Center in Brooklyn, which recruited for the Afghan struggle against Soviet occupation. The facility later was tied to Osama bin Laden when it was taken over by Sheikh Omar Abdul Rahman.

Damra was also linked to Sami Amin al-Arian, the former computer sciences professor in Florida who was indicted in February 2003 for conspiracy to commit murder through Islamic Jihad suicide attacks in Israel and the Palestinian territories. Damra was identified as "unindicted co-conspirator one" in al-Arian's indictment.

After 9/11, a television station ran a ten-year-old video of him in which he called for "directing all rifles at the first and last enemy of the Islamic nation and this is the sons of monkeys and pigs, the Jews."

On June 17, 2004, he was convicted in an Akron courtroom of lying about his connections to terrorist organizations when he applied for U.S. citizenship in 1994.

On September 20, 2004, he was sentenced to two months in federal prison and four months of house arrest. The U.S. district judge James S. Gwin turned down the prosecution request for the maximum five-year sentence, saying that the application offense was not a terrorism issue. He was convicted of hiding his ties. On September 24, Gwin revoked his U.S. citizenship. However, he could not be deported until a federal court had heard his appeal, which could take 18 months.

The conviction was upheld in March 2005. On November 25, 2005, federal authorities in Cleveland arrested him as they began his deportation process. On January 5, 2006, he agreed to leave the United States. He could resettle in the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Sudan, Egypt, or the Palestinian territories.

Turki Mishal Dandani: a Saudi veteran of the Afghan war wanted after orchestrating the May 12, 2003, triple truck bombing of a residential complex in Riyadh that killed 34 and injured 190. On July 3, following a five-hour standoff, Saudi police killed Dandani and three associates when they ran out of ammunition in a shootout in a house in Suweir.

Muhammad al-Danini: one of eight Hizbullah terrorists arrested in Spain on November 24, 1989, when police discovered that they had cached several kilograms of Exogen C-4 explosives in jam jars in the port of Valencia and Madrid.

Abu Daoud: alias of Uchmed Daoud Mechamed Auda, who traveled on an Iraqi passport under the name Youssef Raji Hanna. He is the Black September leader credited with planning the September 1972 Munich Olympics massacre. He was arrested in February 1973 in Amman. He would figure prominently in a 1977 extradition squabble among Israel, West Germany, and France. In 1972, he traveled to Sofia to buy arms for Fatah, carrying a forged Iraqi passport for Saad ad-Din Wali. He was arrested on February 15, 1973, with 16 other terrorists who were planning to assassinate King Hussein in Amman and overthrow his government. He had been a member of the Fatah Revolutionary Council since 1970. His release was demanded by five Palestinians who seized the Saudi Arabian embassy in Paris on September 5, 1973. French Direction de la Surveillance du Territoire officials arrested him at a Paris hotel on January 7, 1977. He was staying with the Palestinian delegation attending the funeral of Mahmoud Saleh, who had been assassinated earlier in the month. Daoud claimed that he had met with a French official before the arrest and had been

promised immunity while in Beirut before traveling to Europe. He was arrested on an international warrant issued shortly after the Olympics. Israel asked the French to hold him for 60 days under provisional arrest and the West Germans requested extradition. France released him on legal technicalities on January 11, 1977, and gave him a first-class seat on an Air Algeria flight to Algiers. On August 1, 1981, he was hit by five bullets fired in the evening in the Opera coffeehouse of Warsaw's Victoria International Hotel. He had arrived in Poland on an Iraqi passport for Madhi Tarik.

On May 3, 1999, he was turned away at Paris's Orly Airport when he tried to enter France to promote his new autobiography. The Interior Ministry had issued a decree in 1977 banning him from the country. He was now a member of the Palestine National Council and a Ramallah attorney. He acknowledged in the book his role in the Munich attack.

On June 13, 1999, Israel banned him from entering the West Bank. The German government had issued a warrant for his arrest the previous week. He said he would contest in Israeli courts the decision to prevent him from returning to Ramallah.

Ouhmane Daoud: an Algerian whose fingerprints were found on a bag found containing bomb material connected to the March 11, 2004, al Qaeda bombings in Madrid of commuter trains that killed 200 and wounded 2,000. The bag was found in a van in Alcalá de Henares in which cell phone detonators were found. The van was parked near the house in which the bombs were assembled.

Kamel Daoudi: age 27, fled Paris after the September 21, 2001, arrests of seven suspected terrorist colleagues plotting to attack U.S. interests in France, including the U.S. embassy, in March 2002. He was arrested in the United Kingdom on September 25. He was returned to Paris and held at French secret service headquarters. On January 3, 2005, the trial began of six men, including Daoudi, suspected of plotting to bomb the U.S. embassy in Paris in 2001. They were charged with

“associating with criminals connected with a terrorist enterprise.” Prosecutors said he trained at a terrorist camp in Afghanistan in 2000 and 2001. On March 15, 2005, the French court convicted the six of plotting the suicide bombing against the U.S. embassy in Paris. Daoudi, an engineering and computer specialist who was the communications operative, received nine years.

Mohammad al-Daoug: name on a forged Lebanese passport used by the four hijackers of a Kuwaiti A310 en route from Kuwait to Bangkok with intermediate stops in Dubai and Karachi on December 4, 1984.

Vincent Daoume: 1 of the 30 Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front separatists who on April 22, 1988, conducted a gun and machete attack on French paramilitary gendarme police station on Ouvea island in New Caledonia, killing 3 and injuring 5 gendarmes before taking 15 policemen hostage. He was killed in a French rescue operation on May 7, 1988.

Tariq al-Daour: age 19, arrested in the United Kingdom on October 21, 2005, may have been plotting to bomb the U.S. Capitol and White House. He was charged with Younis Tsouli with conspiracy to commit credit card fraud and with involvement in financial activity “for the purposes of terrorism.” In January, he had been accused of attacking a 24-year-old Jewish man outside a northern London parochial school in late 2004; the case was dismissed for lack of evidence.

Prosecutors said they ran Web sites that linked terrorists in Denmark, Bosnia, Iraq, the United States, and the United Kingdom. The sites included beheading videos. One of their laptops included a PowerPoint presentation titled “The Illustrated Booby Trapping Course,” which included how to create a suicide vest loaded with ball bearings. Tsouli had been asked by al Qaeda to translate into English its electronic book, *The Tip of the Camel’s Hump*. They also stole data for hundreds of credit cards, which they used to purchase supplies for operatives, and laundered

money through 350 transactions at 43 Internet gambling sites, including Absolutepoker.com, Betfair.com, Betonbet.com, Canbet.com, Eurobet.com, Noblepoker.com, and Paradisepoker.com, using 130 credit card accounts. They had made more than \$3.5 million in fraudulent charges for Global Positioning System devices, night-vision goggles, sleeping bags, telephones, survival knives, hundreds of prepaid cell phones, tents, and more than 250 airline tickets using 110 different credit cards at 46 airline and travel agencies. They used 72 credit card accounts to register more than 180 domains at 95 Web-hosting firms in the United States and Europe. On July 5, 2007, the law student was sentenced to six and a half years after pleading guilty.

Ahmad Daqamseh: a Jordanian soldier sentenced to life for killing six Israeli schoolgirls in 1997. On August 7, 2001, the Nobles of Jordan and the Holy Warriors for Ahmad Daqamseh claimed credit for shooting to death an Israeli businessman outside his Amman apartment.

Abdul Majid Dar: age 47, former chief commander of Hizb ul-Mujaheddin, the largest guerrilla group in Kashmir, who had favored dialogue on the region. He was killed on March 23, 2003, when gunmen fired on his car near his brother’s home in Sopore, 30 miles south of Srinagar. His sister and mother were injured. Two separatist groups claimed credit.

Kazem Darabi: an Iranian intelligence officer who was alleged by Munich’s *Focus* to have provided money, a car, arms, and Berlin apartments to a Lebanese asylum seeker in Germany and Hizballah member who on September 17, 1992, shot to death four Democratic Party of Kurdistan politicians in Berlin’s Mykonos restaurant at the behest of Iranians. On June 14, 1993, *Der Spiegel* reported that the First Criminal Division of the Berlin Regional Court had indicted the former engineering student who lived in Berlin, worked as a greengrocer, an exporter and importer at Ayad, and a Kreuzberg mosque operator. His

trial dragged on for four years. On April 10, 1997, a German tribunal sentenced the former Revolutionary Guard to life in prison.

He was believed to be a leader and financier of the German branch of Hizballah. In 1982, he was sentenced to probationary custody for a breach of the public peace in Mainz, when he took part in an attack on students opposed to Tehran.

Hiba Azem Daraghmeih: age 19, a Palestinian freshman at an Al-Quds Open University campus in Jenin in the West Bank, ten miles south of Afula, on May 19, 2003, bomber set off explosives at the entrance of a shopping mall in Afula, killing himself and three other people. Guards prevented him from entering after a metal-detecting wand beeped whenever it was near the man. At least 52 people were injured and 13 seriously. Among those injured was Private Maor Suissa, age 19, whose face was burned and who had metal fragments throughout his body. The bodies of a man and a woman were so ripped apart by the bomb that police had difficulty identifying them and determining who carried the bomb. Islamic Jihad and the al-Aqsa Martyrs' Brigades claimed credit.

Moussa Daraghmeih: a Palestinian killed on May 22, 2002, by Israeli soldiers as he made "suspicious movements" near a checkpoint on the road between Bethlehem and Jerusalem. He was with a group of 20 people who were trying to get around the checkpoint on their way to work.

Mahmud Musa al-Daraki: on July 25, 1985, a Lebanese military prosecutor called for the death penalty for the Lebanese citizen's involvement in suicide bomb attacks against the U.S. embassy in Beirut on April 18, 1983, in which an Islamic Jihad truck bomb killed 64 people and injured 123.

Mohamed Ahmed Darameh: variant of Mohamed Ahmed Durarme.

Hayri Darban: a Kurdish Workers Party (PKK) militant whom the Swedish police announced on

September 2, 1987, as wanted for questioning in the February 28, 1986 assassination of Swedish Prime Minister Olaf Palme in Stockholm.

'Abd-al-Rahman 'Abd-al-'Aziz Darbi: alias Al-Khitab al-Libi, a Libyan student from Darnah who was born in 1989 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr on June 7, 2007. His home phone number was 624763.

Ahmed Muhammed Ahmed Haza al Darbi: age 32, a Saudi charged on December 20, 2007, by Guantánamo war crimes tribunal prosecutors with conspiracy and providing material support for terrorism in plotting with al Qaeda. He was captured at an airport in Azerbaijan and turned over to U.S. forces, who initially held him in Bagram. He was accused of training in and later teaching weapons at an al Qaeda camp in Afghanistan in the late 1990s. He met bin Laden in Jalalabad, Afghanistan. The charge sheet said that in 2001 and 2002, he had traveled around the Middle East looking for boats, Global Positioning System devices, and crew for a plot to use explosives-laden vessels to blow up a ship off the Yemeni coast or in the Strait of Hormuz. He had been held as an enemy combatant at Guantánamo since March 2003. He is the brother-in-law by marriage of 9/11 American Airlines flight 77 hijacker Khalid al-Mihdhar. Darbi was represented by civilian attorney Wells Dixon of the Center for Constitutional Rights and court-appointed attorney Army Lieutenant Colonel Bryan Broyles. He received a hearing at the war crimes court on April 9, 2008, where he essentially fired Broyles. He faced life in prison if convicted. His next hearing was scheduled for May 21, 2008.

Abu-al-Darda': alias of Ahmad Bin-Muhammad Muhammad al-Jahni.

Abu-al-Darda': alias of Islam, an al Qaeda in Iraq suicide bomber in 2007.

Yusif al-Dardiri: alias of Abu Ayyub al-Masri.

Yussef Dardiri: an Egyptian Islamic Jihad operational planner who arrived in Iraq in mid-May 2002. Possibly the same individual as Yusif al-Dardiri.

‘Abdallah Muhammad ‘Ali ad-Darduk: a Nablus native who was believed to have set off an explosive charge inside the Cinderella grocery in Jabal Amman on January 11, 1982, wounding five people. He was a carpenter in Ar-Rusayfah, Jordan.

Hijazi Munib Hasan ad-Darduk: uncle of ‘Abdallah ad-Darduk. He drove his nephew to the bombing site on January 11, 1982. He lived in Amman and worked as a driver on the Amman–Damascus–Beirut route.

Ahmed Salim Al Muhammad Al Darfeel: alias Abu Abd Al Rahman Al Deyre, a Syrian from Dye Al Zur-Al Midan who was born in 1989 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007. His phone numbers were 05170981 and 051714803.

Mamoun Darkazanli: a bin Laden agent whose U.S. assets were ordered frozen on October 12, 2001. On October 15, 2004, Hamburg authorities arrested the 46-year-old Syrian German businessman wanted in Spain on charges of funding al Qaeda for years. He appeared in a wedding video at a mosque with several of the 9/11 hijackers. He was held for possible extradition. He had been questioned in Germany shortly after 9/11 but was freed for lack of evidence. He was accused of giving logistical and financial support to al Qaeda in Spain, Germany, and the United Kingdom since 1997. He faced 12 years in prison in Spain if convicted of membership in a terrorist organization. Germany agreed to extradition on October 17, 2004. He was included in the 35 people charged with membership in al Qaeda by Spanish Judge Baltasar Garzón in September 2003. He was also charged with purchasing a cargo vessel for bin Laden in December 1993. On July 18, 2005, the German Federal Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe ordered Darkazanli’s release because the European Union–wide arrest warrant did not comply with German law, which prohibits

extradition of Germans against their will. Spain had requested his extradition in connection with the 2004 Madrid train bombings. On July 14, 2006, German prosecutors closed their investigation of Darkazanli, saying that they were unable to confirm suspicions that he “founded, along with other people, an organization in Germany with the aim of giving logistical and financial support to the terrorist aims of the international network of violent Islamists.”

Iwan Darmawan: chief Jemaah Islamiyah bombing planner who was arrested on November 22, 2004. He and four other terrorists were wearing explosives strapped to their waists but did not have time to detonate them before they were arrested. He was wanted in connection with the September 9, 2004, suicide bombing of the Australian embassy in Jakarta in which 9 died and 161 were wounded. On August 11, 2005, Indonesian prosecutors demanded the death sentence for Darmawan, who was accused of buying the van and materials for explosives and hiding key suspects.

Abu-Sa’id al-Darnawi: alias of Sa’id Faraj Hamad al-Fakhiri.

Jabbar Darnish: an Iraqi and one of four Black June terrorists who took over the Semiramis Hotel in Damascus on September 26, 1976, taking 90 hostages (see “Mohammed Barqani” entry).

Osama Darra: one of nine members of the Mujahedeen Movement, which has ties to al Qaeda, arrested on November 13, 2001, by Madrid and Granada police on charges of recruiting members to carry out terrorist attacks (see “Mohamed Needl Acaid” entry).

Darrar: alias of Muhriz.

Bashar Al Darsi: Libya-based recruitment coordinator for al Qaeda in Iraq foreign fighters in 2007.

Yusuf ‘Ali Darwaish: alias Ahman Hassan, an advanced cadre geophysical engineer member of

the Fatah Revolutionary Council (FRC) who was killed on July 19, 1978, in an attack on the FRC offices in Tripoli, Libya, by five members of Fatah.

Ali Hussein Darwiche: 1 of 18 people charged on July 21, 2000, in an FBI affidavit with smuggling cigarettes out of North Carolina to raise money for Hizballah in Lebanon. FBI agents arrested most of the suspects in raids of houses and businesses in the Charlotte area. The FBI did not disclose how much money was raised. The 18 suspects were indicted on federal charges including immigration violations, weapons offenses, money laundering, and cigarette trafficking. Three suspects were believed to have provided Hizballah with material support or resources, such as night-vision devices, Global Positioning Systems, digital photo equipment, and computers. None were accused of participation in terrorist attacks. The group bought cigarettes in North Carolina, which charges \$0.05 per pack in taxes, and sold them in Michigan, which charges \$0.75 per pack in taxes. The profits had been smuggled to Hizballah since 1996. Darwiche had transported more than \$1 million to Lebanon, according to an FBI informant. On August 11, 2000, 17 of the 18 defendants, including him, pleaded not guilty to charges of conspiracy to launder money, conspiracy to traffic in contraband cigarettes, and breaking federal immigration and naturalization laws. On February 27, 2003, the Darwiche cousins were sentenced to more than three years in prison.

Mohammed Atef Darwiche: on March 11, 2002, he pleaded guilty to racketeering conspiracy in a Charlotte court. He faced 20 years in prison for funneling profits from cigarette smuggling to Hizballah (see “Ali Hussein Darwiche” entry). On February 27, 2003, the Darwiche cousins were sentenced to more than three years in prison.

Fawzi Darwish: one of three Arab Nationalist Youth for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers of a KLM B747 flying from Beirut to New Delhi and Tokyo on November 25, 1973. The hijackers forced the pilot to fly to Damascus, where

it was denied refueling privileges. It flew on to Nicosia, where the group demanded the release of seven of their colleagues who were jailed in April 1973 for attacks in Cyprus against Israeli interests. The demands were rejected, but the seven quietly received amnesty from President Makarios and flown to Cairo on December 6. The plane next flew to Tripoli, Libya, where they were rebuffed, and then landed at Valletta, Malta, where the gunmen freed all 247 passengers and 8 flight attendants. They flew on to Dubai on November 28. KLM agreed to halt transporting arms to Israel. The Dutch government pledged on November 25 not to “allow the opening of offices or camps for Soviet Jews going to Israel” and banning “transportation of weapons or volunteers for Israel.” The hijackers went on to Aden, South Yemen, but were denied landing permission. They returned to Dubai, where they surrendered after promises of safe passage to an undisclosed country. On December 8, 1973, the hijackers were taken to Abu Dhabi, where they presumably were turned over to the Palestine Liberation Organization.

He next showed up in Lebanon on March 15, 1974, when security police arrested six Arabs after they attempted to smuggle arms and explosives in food containers and luggage aboard a KLM B747 en route from Amsterdam to Tokyo via Beirut. Reports claimed that they were from the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the Arab National Youth Organization for the Liberation of Palestine.

Samir Darwish: his release from an Israeli jail was demanded on June 27, 1976, by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers of Air France flight 139 (see “Umar Abduh” entry).

Shaykh Darwish: a Sudanese al-Turani front member who was alleged on July 7, 1995, by al-Watan al-Arabi as having provided nine terrorists in Addis Ababa with two suitcases of ammunition, explosives, and rocket-propelled grenades used in a failed assassination attempt in Addis Ababa against Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak on June 26, 1995.

Sulayman Khalid Darwish: a Syrian accused of financing Iraqi insurgents by aiding al-Zarqawi. On January 25, 2005, the U.S. Treasury Department froze his U.S.-sited assets and the United States asked UN members to freeze his assets elsewhere. A Treasury spokesman said, "Darwish sent donations of \$10,000 to \$12,000 to al-Zarqawi in Iraq every 20 [to] 25 days. Darwish sent the money into Iraq through suicide attack volunteers who were entering the country." He was an expert in document forgery and had trained in weapons and explosives.

Samir Darwiish: alias of 'Ali al-Butmah.

Naser Daryaei: an Iranian for whom an international arrest warrant was issued on December 17, 1986, on suspicion of purchasing the blue BMW sedan that exploded on November 24, 1985, behind a U.S. post exchange in Frankfurt, Germany, injuring 35 people. The car had been purchased at the same dealership that had sold the car used in an August 8, 1985, bombing at the U.S. Rhein-Main Air Base.

Das: alias of Murugan.

Hossein Dasgiri: alias Hossein Shahriarifar, one of three Iranians arrested on June 3, 1994, by police in Hat Yai, Thailand, in connection with the discovery on March 5, 1994, of a truck loaded with a ton of explosives in Thailand. Police believed that they planned assassination attempts against senior members of the U.S., Israeli, Pakistani, and other embassies, and that the truck bomb was to be used against the Israeli embassy. He was picked up at the Inthra Hotel in the Hat Yai district. He implicated two other Iranians arrested with him as taking part in falsifying passports. He was sought under arrest warrants on charges of conspiring to commit premeditated murder, robbery resulting in the death of others, and making and possessing explosives. He held a valid passport issued by Iran under the name Pajiri Mahmed, which he used to reenter Thailand. He entered and left Thailand through immigration

checkpoints in the Sadao and Su-ngai Kolok districts more than ten times under different names. On August 5, 1994, the criminal court ordered his detention for the sixth time. He was charged with murder and illegal possession of explosives. On August 18 he pleaded not guilty in a Bangkok court to charges of murder, robbery, illegal assembly, bringing illegal arms into the country, and illegal possession of explosives and firearms between August 20, 1993, and March 11, 1994. Thai police believed he was a Muslim fundamentalist involved in other terrorist acts in other countries during the previous two years. Witnesses said that they had seen him purchase the water tank that held the bomb in the truck, and six witnesses picked him out of a lineup. The court set September 23, 1994, for the next hearing of the case. On July 17, 1996, a Thai court convicted him of premeditated murder and sentenced him to death. He was also found guilty of armed robbery, illegal possession of firearms and explosives, being a mobster, and hiding a corpse. He was ordered to pay 5,500 baht to the owner of the rented truck that was to be used as the bomb. His attorney planned to appeal.

Basil Hussayn al-Dashti: a Kuwaiti school librarian and 1 of 16 people accused on March 9, 1987, of a bombing in 1987 in a parking lot near Salehiyeh complex in downtown Kuwait, bomb explosions in two oil wells and an artificial island in Al-Ahmadi, setting fire to Mina 'Abdallah refinery in June 1986, and a mob riot before Bayan police station in 1987. He was acquitted on June 6, 1987. He remained at large.

Samir al-Dasqui: alias Muhammad al-'Ali, a Lebanese on who November 20, 1986, was identified by Berlin police as the driver of a car whose Soviet-made grenades and mortar bombs blew up outside the U.S. Tempelhof Air Force Base on October 30, 1986. In 1981, his 1980 application for asylum in Berlin was rejected following a drug offense.

Daud: alias of Zulkarnaen.

‘Abdallah al-Dawsari: one of two Arabs who were arrested at Rome Airport in possession of three kilograms of explosives in May 1984. The Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction on December 24, 1986 threatened the Roman government if they were mistreated, a threat echoed on January 5, 1987 by Allah’s Faithful.

Muhammad Munir ‘Abdallah al-Dawsari: alias ‘Azzam, a Saudi from Riyadh who was born on June 27, 1976, and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on October 10, 2006, contributing \$100 and a watch. His recruitment coordinator was Thamir. His brother’s phone number was 0096504145101; that of another brother was 00966551954629.

Muhammad Dawud: alias Yunis ‘Umran, identified by Doha’s *al-Sharq* on March 19, 1993, as a former member of the Abu Nidal Organization. He joined the Emergency Command, an Abu Nidal splinter.

Muhammad Rida Dawud: alias Abu-Salman, a Moroccan born in 1984 who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007, bringing 50 euros. He was assigned to al Anbar. His phone number was 0666899607; his brother’s was 00212067139233.

Abu Shaybah al-Dawudi: an explosives expert in al Qaeda in Iraq who, in 2007, specialized in making explosives vests, suicide vehicles, and remote-control devices.

Ibrahim ad-Dayah: variant Ibrahim Dayi, alias of Akram az-Zughbi, a Syrian who was arrested on March 16, 1979, at Cairo’s airport for being a member of Saiqa sent by Syrian intelligence to blow up the Foreign Ministry building opposite the Arab League building and to conduct two other operations of his choosing. His release was demanded by the four Palestinian members of the Red Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution who took over the Egyptian embassy in Ankara on July 13, 1979. Egypt announced that he had been sentenced to life in prison at hard labor and refused to release him. He was from the Hawran district

of Syria. He was recruited by Wadi Ali Hawriyah, alias Abu Ahmad, of Saiqa; Bilal Hasan, alias Abu Mazin, commander of Saiqa’s militia; and Abu Ali, commander of the Saiqa security forces and his deputy Abu Salim. Ad-Dayah was trained at Ad-Damur camp in Beirut.

‘Isam ‘Awad al-Dayah: one of a group of Jordanian Afghans tried on December 21, 1994, by the Jordanian State Security Court for belonging to an illegal society, participating in a conspiracy to carry out terrorist acts, and possessing explosives for illegal purposes (see “Muhammad ‘Ali ‘Isa Abu-‘Abbad” entry). He was acquitted.

Hamza al Dayan: a leader of al Qaeda in Yemen who on March 18, 2008, fired three mortar rounds that hit a girls’ high school near the U.S. embassy, killing a security guard and injuring 13 schoolgirls. He fled the scene with three accomplices.

Mohammed Dayf: variant of Mohammed Deif.

Ibrahim Dayi: variant of Ibrahim ad-Dayah.

Muhammad Abu-Dayid: alias Abu-Khalid, commander of the Hamas terrorists who on October 9, 1994, kidnapped Israeli Corporal Nachshon Mordekhay Wachsman from Jerusalem’s ‘Atarot junction. He was also responsible for attacks on Israeli soldiers and civilians in Judea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip.

Samir Ahmad Muhammad Daylakh: one of a group of Jordanian Afghans sentenced to death on December 21, 1994, by the Jordanian State Security Court for belonging to an illegal society, participating in a conspiracy to carry out terrorist acts, and possessing explosives for illegal purposes (see “Muhammad ‘Ali ‘Isa Abu-‘Abbad” entry).

Hassan Abdasllam Dayou: a Lebanese arrested on September 10, 1994, by Argentine police in the Puerto Iguazú area in connection with the July 18, 1994, bombing of the Argentine-Israeli

Mutual Aid Association in Buenos Aires that killed 96 and wounded 231. On September 14, 1994, he was sent to Argentine Judge Galeano, who released him on September 19.

Ahmed Bin Na'ael Dayraghtesh: variant of Ahmad Bin-Na'il Diraghtish.

'Abd-al-Majid 'Abd-al-Ilah Abu Dayyah: one of a group of Jordanian Afghans tried on December 21, 1994, by the Jordanian State Security Court for belonging to an illegal society, participating in a conspiracy to carry out terrorist acts, and possessing explosives for illegal purposes (see "Muhammad 'Ali 'Isa Abu-'Abbad" entry).

Khalid 'Ali Abu-Dayyah: one of a group of Jordanian Afghans sentenced on December 21, 1994, by the Jordanian State Security Court for belonging to an illegal society, participating in a conspiracy to carry out terrorist acts, and possessing explosives for illegal purposes (see "Muhammad 'Ali 'Isa Abu-'Abbad" entry). He was sentenced to seven and a half years.

Mohammad Hassan Dbouk: alleged in an FBI affidavit to have received in Seattle in 1994 a series of forged checks from M. Harb, a Hizballah financier, then to have used the money to buy night-vision goggles and other items for Hizballah. The FBI wrapped up the operation, which involved smuggling cigarettes out of North Carolina, on July 21, 2000.

Nihad Declas: a Tunisian student arrested in July 1980 and on August 1, 1980, remanded into custody by a court in Antwerp, Belgium. He said he was to throw a grenade at passengers arriving at Brussels's Zaventem Airport on El Al.

Khalil Deek: a Jordanian Palestinian with U.S. citizenship who was extradited to Amman from Pakistan on December 16, 1999, two days after his arrest at his home in Peshawar. He was incarcerated in Kafkafa Security Prison in Jordan's northern hills. He was 1 of 28 suspected terrorists

linked to Osama bin Laden indicted on February 16, 2000. The FBI said a CD-ROM seized from his home contained bomb-making instructions. Deek told *Newsweek* that he had a joint bank account with Abu Zubaydah, bin Laden's chief executive officer.

Abu Mohammed Nur al-Deen: alias of Ayman al-Zawahiri.

Abu Nasser Al Deen: alias of Abd Allah Adel Abd Allah Al Hawaric.

Khalil al-Deeq: a dual U.S.-Jordanian citizen arrested on December 18, 1999, in Pakistan and sent to Jordan. He was believed to have controlled a group that was planning to conduct millennium attacks in Jordan. He had been a U.S. serviceman. He was convicted and jailed in the 1993 bombings in Jordan that were financed by Osama bin Laden and Mohammed Jamal Khalifah.

Omar Deghayes: age 37, a Libyan arrested at London's Luton Airport on December 19, 2007, one of two British residents who were among the three who had been released from Guantánamo's prison after four years in captivity. He was held on the Prevention of Terrorism Act on suspicion of the commission, preparation, or instigation of acts of terrorism. He was ordered released on bail.

Behzad Dehqani: one of four people arrested by London police on December 14, 1988, during a demonstration in front of the offices of Iran Air. They had attacked three computers of the firm and were to face charges of criminal damage and violent disorder on January 5, 1989.

Mohammed Ismael Deib: a Syrian and one of six Arabs arrested on April 1, 1995, by Philippine authorities in Caloocan for being members of the little-known Islamic Saturday Meeting. Documents taken from the six detainees indicated that they planned to attack U.S. and Saudi citizens in the Philippines (see "Hadi Yousef Alghoul" entry).

Mohammed Deif: variant Dayf, variant Dief, arrested on February 15, 1996, in the Gaza Strip by Palestinian Authority police. He was Israel's public enemy No. 1 and was believed to be responsible for a series of Hamas Izz-al-Din al-Qassam Brigades bombings in early 1996 that killed 47 and wounded 96, including an attack on February 25 that destroyed a Jerusalem bus and killed 23. The son of a blanket maker, he grew up in Gaza's Khan Younis refugee camp and took part in the intifada clashes in the 1980s. He was an aide of Yehiya Ayyash, alias the Engineer, Hamas's chief bomb maker who was killed in 1995 by a Shin Bet booby-trapped cell phone. Palestinian security forces arrested him in May 2000, when he was 35 years old. Israel requested extradition, which was refused. On December 1, 2000, he escaped from a Palestinian jail in the Gaza Strip with the assistance of some of his guards. A Hamas Web site said the guards had been arrested.

Boulbaba Dekhil: on September 27, 1987, a Tunisian court sentenced him to death for throwing acid in the face of a member of the governing Socialist Destourian Party. He was executed on October 8, 1987, at the Tunis prison where he had been held.

Wesam al-Delaema: in May 2005, Dutch police arrested the 32-year-old Iraqi-born Dutch citizen in a raid on his Amersfoort home. He was wanted by the United States on charges of conspiring to kill Americans overseas by helping plan attacks in Fallujah, Iraq, in October 2003. Dutch prosecutors found a video showing him and other masked men describing how they mined a road where a U.S. military convoy was heading. The United States charged him in a Washington district court on July 27 and requested extradition. He was represented by attorney Victor Koppe. On September 9, 2005, he was indicted by a federal grand jury in Washington for conspiring to kill American troops near Fallujah in October 2003. On December 19, 2006, a Dutch court rejected a final attempt to block his extradition to the United States, where he would become the first suspect

tried in a U.S. court for terrorism during the Iraqi insurgency. His trial began on January 29, 2007, when he pleaded not guilty to four counts of conspiracy and two other crimes for membership in the Mujaheddin from Fallujah, presided over by U.S. district judge Paul L. Friedman. Two charges carry a life sentence. He claimed he had been kidnapped and forced to participate in the video. He had been extradited to the United States the previous weekend. The extradition agreement would have him return to the Netherlands to serve any prison time. He would not be treated as an enemy combatant or tried by the U.S. military.

Demolition Man: alias of Dr. Azahari bin Husin.

Abdelkarim Deneche: an Algerian member of the Armed Islamic Group arrested on August 21, 1995, by Stockholm police in connection with the July 25, 1995, bombing of a subway car at the Saint-Michel station along the Seine River in the Latin Quarter of Paris that killed 7 and injured 86. He reportedly was cleared on suspicion of murder two days later but remained in custody. That day, Parisian judge Laurence Le Vert issued an international arrest warrant for him. Sweden refused extradition on October 26, 1995, saying that police had confirmed that he was in Sweden when the bomb went off. He had settled in Sweden several years earlier. He remained in custody on suspicion of trying to raise money for Algerian terrorists. On October 31, Sweden announced that he would be deported but not to Algeria.

Muhammad Adam Deng: one of ten suspected terrorist members of the Sudanese Socialist Popular Front, Revolutionary Committees Movement, arrested on July 28, 1984, in Sudan for plotting terrorist acts in Khartoum (see "Farahna Tih al-Basha" entry).

Mohammed Jamil Derbah: Lebanese leader of a Canary Islands fraud ring broken up by police on November 20, 2001, after a two-year investigation. The group had links to Hizballah and the

Shi'ite Amal movement. Police arrested 17 people, including Derbah, who had been involved in arms trafficking and financing the groups.

Mohammed Derbas: he posted bail of \$160,000 in cash in mid-June 1995 in connection with the July 26, 1994, car bombing of the Israeli embassy in London that injured 14 people. He and his wife, Reem Abdelhadi, were charged. They were freed on July 28, 1995, when a court found insufficient evidence to press charges of possessing explosives and weapons with intent to endanger life.

Amram Deri: one of four members of the Terror against Terror group arrested on April 9, 1984, by Israeli police for a series of hand grenade attacks at 14 Christian and Muslim holy places throughout Jerusalem in December 1983. On November 21, 1984, he was sentenced to six years for planting the bombs plus a three-year suspended sentence.

Avraham Deri: one of four members of the Terror against Terror group arrested on April 9, 1984, by Israeli police for a series of hand grenade attacks at 14 Christian and Muslim holy places throughout Jerusalem in December 1983.

David Deri: one of four members of the Terror against Terror group arrested on April 9, 1984, by Israeli police for a series of hand grenade attacks at 14 Christian and Muslim holy places throughout Jerusalem in December 1983. On November 21, 1984, he was sentenced to six years for planting the bombs plus a three-year suspended sentence.

Majid al-Deri: a Palestinian believed to have trained the terrorists involved in the triple bombing on April 24, 2006, of a seaside promenade at the resort of Dahab, Egypt, killing 18 civilians, including 6 foreigners (among them a 10-year-old German boy who died in a taxi on the way to a hospital, a Swiss, a Russian, and a Lebanese woman, and two unidentified foreign women), and injuring 85, including 3 Italians and 4 Americans.

Peritan Derseem: spokesman in May 2008 for PEJAK, the Iranian wing of the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK).

Dervish: alias of Musbah 'Abul Gasym.

Kamal Derwish: alias Ahmed Hijazi, age 29, a U.S. citizen who was believed to have recruited the would-be al Qaeda supporters known as the Lackawanna Six. He was killed in a U.S. Hellfire missile strike in Yemen on November 3, 2002, in car carrying a group of suspected al Qaeda terrorists, killing six of them. He was one of two unindicted coconspirators in the Lackawanna case. He was not born in the United States but had resided in the United States for an unknown period. He traveled often between the United States and Saudi Arabia. Documents, weapons, and satellite telephones were found in the burned-out car.

Abderraouf Dey: alias of Abderraouf Jdey.

Abu Abd Al Rahman Al Deyre: alias of Ahmed Salim Al Muhammad Al Darfeel.

Sohrab Dezfuli: one of four Iranian members of the Martyrs of the Iranian Revolution arrested on July 23, 1984, while carrying two antitank grenade launchers, six 40 mm grenade launchers, and two .45 caliber machine guns in Barcelona and Madrid. They were charged with plotting to hijack a Saudi airliner. Authorities believed their Barcelona safe house was used in the coordination and perpetration of terrorist acts in Spain and elsewhere in Europe, including attacks against a Saudi plane and the U.S. embassy in 1983. The terrorists planned to shoot down another Saudi plane and to assassinate Masud Rajavi, leader of the Mojahedine-e Khalq in Paris.

Rafil Dhafir: age 55, Iraq-born U.S. citizen and oncologist in Fayetteville, New York, who was one of five men connected to the Islamic Assembly of North America (IANA), a Saudi charity that operates out of Ann Arbor, Michigan, indicted by federal authorities on February 26, 2003, in

connection with two money-raising and distribution efforts. He was one of four Arab men living near Syracuse accused of conspiracy to evade U.S. sanctions against Iraq by raising \$2.7 million for individuals in Baghdad through the Help the Needy charity (an IANA affiliate). The funds were placed in New York banks, then laundered through an account at the Jordan Islamic Bank in Amman before they were distributed to people in Baghdad. The four were charged with conspiracy and violation of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, which makes it illegal to send money to Iraq. Two of the men could face 265 years in prison and fines of more than \$14 million. The other two faced five years in prison and a \$250,000 fine.

His trial began in mid-October 2004. More than 85 federal agents had been involved in his arrest and the search of his home. A federal prosecutor had suggested that an Arab engineer who was Dhafir's friend might be proficient at making dirty bombs. A federal magistrate denied bail to Dhafir, who sat in jail for 19 months. Dhafir had emigrated to the United States from Iraq 32 years earlier and obtained U.S. citizenship. He was charged with defrauding his charity, violating U.S. sanctions by sending millions of dollars to feed children and build mosques in Saddam Hussein's Iraq, Medicare fraud, and tax evasion. He faced at least ten years in prison and millions of dollars in fines. He was represented by attorney Deveraux L. Cannick. Dhafir was denied bond five times. He is a member of the Salafist sect of Islam.

Abu-Dhar: alias of an unnamed Libyan sent on a suicide mission by al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007. His phone number was 0021881622613.

Abu-Dhar: alias of an unnamed Saudi sent on a suicide mission by al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007. His phone number was 0337-0096672500001.

Abu-Dhar: alias of Ibrahim Ibn-Mas'ud Sa'd.

Abu-Dhar: alias of 'Umar.

Sa'ad Yasin 'Abdallah al-Dhayabi: a Kuwaiti sentenced to life in prison by the Kuwaiti State Security Court in 1984 in connection with the December 12, 1983, truck bombing of the administrative building of the U.S. embassy in Kuwait, killing 4 people and injuring 59 (see "Abdil Husayn 'Aziz 'Abbas").

Mohammed Abu Dhess: a Jordanian who was 1 of 11 Muslim radicals detained throughout Germany on April 23, 2002. They were members of the Palestinian group al-Tawhid planning attacks in Germany. The federal prosecutor's office said, "The cell in Germany was until now predominantly involved in falsifying passports and travel documents, collecting money, and smuggling 'fighters.'" Prosecutors said the defendants plotted to shoot people in a square in a German city and setting off a hand grenade near a Jewish or Israeli target in another city. Prosecutors said Abu Musab Zarqawi told Shadi Abdellah in May 2001 to go to Germany to help Mohammed Abu Dhess, who headed the cell. In September 2001 in Iran, Zarqawi told Abu Dhess to attack Jewish or Israeli targets in Germany.

Abderrahmane Dhina: a member of the council of the Algerian Islamic Salvation Front (FIS) executive body. He escaped a November 9, 1994, French police raid on an FIS safe house and took refuge in Switzerland, where he stayed with Said Lekhal, a member of the FIS committee of elected members.

Mourad Dhina: an alleged Algerian international arms dealer who founded and directed the Algerian Islamic League, which was believed to be connected to Lucia Garofalo, a Canadian woman arrested on December 19, 1999, in Vermont and charged with smuggling an alien into the United States. He lived in Switzerland and was connected to groups sponsoring terrorist acts in Europe and Algeria. He was a nuclear engineer who had trained at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Abu-Dhir: alias of Fahd.

'Ali Bin-Hasan Bin-'Ali al-Dhiyi: alias Abu-Faysal, a Saudi from Mecca who was born in 1982 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr on July 18, 2007. He brought no valuables. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-'Umar.

Mohammed Mehdi Diab: on April 27, 1989, the French investigating magistrate Gilles Boulouque issued a warrant for his arrest for conspiracy and illegal possession of explosives.

Ramzi Diab: alias of Salah Salmon Fiaz Kweiks, a Palestinian arrested in a Neuss, West Germany, apartment raided on October 26, 1988. The raid resulted in the arrests of 14 Arabs suspected of ties to the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, General Command.

Kamara Birahima Diadie: a Mauritanian ordered by Mohamed Achraf to acquire explosives from an arms trafficker in Almería and to contact a Palestinian who would prepare the detonator in a plan to bomb the national court building in Madrid in 2004.

Mohsen Dianatkah: 1 of the 25 members of the People's Majority, an anti-Khomeini group, who seized the Iranian Interests Section in Washington, DC, and held six Iranian employees hostage for an hour on August 7, 1981 (see "Abdoreza Afhami" entry). Dianatkah was charged with misdemeanor assault.

Andre Dib: on February 25, 1988, the Lebanese military investigating magistrate issued a detention warrant in absentia against the soldier in connection with a grenade the exploded at the residence of the Ivory Coast ambassador in north-eastern Beirut on February 9, 1988.

Mohammed Dief: variant of Mohammed Deif.

Abu-Difan: alias of Dirar.

Abu Dijana: a top propaganda agent for al Qaeda in Iraq, who had run the group's Web site that had included videos of suicide bombings,

he was arrested by authorities on October 16, 2005.

Mohammed Dilal: age 26, of Halifax, United Kingdom, who was arrested in mid-January 2007 on charges of possession of information of use to terrorists.

Adam Salah-al-Din: alias Abu 'Abd-al-Rahman, leader of the armed al-Dali' group and an Algerian extremist who was arrested on November 5, 1995, by Yemeni police. He entered Yemen two years earlier to teach, under contract to the Education Ministry. Four months before the al-Dali' incidents, he was fired. He claimed to be a Sufi.

Ali Izz al-Din: a Lebanese Shi'ite associate of the hijacker of Air Afrique RK-056 on July 24, 1987. He was arrested on August 24, 1987, by Central African Republic police in Bangui. He was believed to have been the closest companion of the hijacker, keeping the terrorist's luggage during the latter's three-week stay in the Central African Republic.

Hashim Badr-al-Din: on May 26, 1992, the Sudanese with a black-belt karate gave two karate chops to Dr. Hasan al-Turabi, secretary general of the Sudanese National Islamic Front, leaving him hospitalized in a coma in Ottawa. The attacker had lived in Canada as a political refugee for two years. The religious Sufi had won the 1983 karate world championship and was serving as a sports instructor at the Islamic faculty of Ottawa University.

Haydar Asad Jamal ad-Din: born in al-Ghubayrah in 1952. One of three Lebanese Shi'ite students who hijacked Alitalia flight 713, a DC-8 flying from Tehran to Rome with a refueling stop in Beirut on September 7, 1979. They wanted to refuel in Nice, but accepted Rome's Fiumicino Airport. The hijackers wanted to go to Cuba to address the summit meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement and to publicize the disappearance in Libya on August 31, 1979, of the Iran-born leader

of the Shi'ite sect Imam Musa Sadr. The plan flew to Tehran, where the hijackers surrendered to senior officials, who said they would be jailed pending consultation with Lebanese authorities. On September 11, 1979, Italian officials said they would request extradition.

Khudur Jafar Jamal ad-Din: born in al-Ghubayrah in 1956. One of three Lebanese Shi'ite students who hijacked Alitalia 713, a DC-8 flying from Tehran to Rome with a refueling stop in Beirut on September 7, 1979 (see "Haydar Asad Jamal ad-Din" entry).

Mahri Muhyi-al-Din: variant Mehri Medieddin, on February 27, 1992, the French judge Jean-Louis Bruguiere issued an international arrest warrant for him in connection with the July 11, 1988, Abu Nidal Organization's attack on the Greek ship *City of Poros* that killed 9 people and injured 80. The warrants charged the Lebanese with murder and attempted murder. Police in Dresden, Germany, arrested him on November 13, 1992. Greece said on November 19 it would request extradition; France planned a similar request. Dresden prosecution authorities said that he might have been staying in the capital of Saxony since the end of October 1988, when the area was still East Germany.

Mansur Seif Ed Din: one of six Palestine Popular Struggle Front (some reports say it was the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine) hijackers (of which she was one) of an Olympics Airways B727 flying from Beirut to Athens on July 22, 1970 (see "Khaled Abul Abd" entry).

Muhammad Hasan Khayr al-Din: a mujahideen opponent of the Iraqi regime expelled by France to Baghdad. He had been pardoned by Iraq on March 12, 1986, following French intervention. On August 27, 1986, the Al-Rafidayn Vanguard of the Hizbollah in Iraq kidnapped an Iraqi, Kamil Abd al-Husayn al-Zubaydi, in Cyprus and said they would exchange him in Beirut for a prisoner al-Rubay' and another mujahideen, Fawzi Hamza al-Rubay'.

Qasim Zayn al-Din: one of the April 5, 1988, hijackers of Kuwait Airlines flight 422, a B747 flying from Bangkok to Kuwait that was diverted to Mashhad, Iran. On May 21, 1988, the Kuwaiti paper *al-Qabas* said that he was killed during clashes between Hizballah and Amal in Burj al-Barajinah, Beirut, at the beginning of the week. However, on July 29, 1988, Cairo's MENA news service reported from Abu Dhabi that he had been handed over to Syria "as one of the eight persons handed over by Hizballah to the Syrian forces on charges of taking part in kidnapping operations in Beirut."

Diop: Alias used by one of two Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) hijackers of Pan Am flight 93, a B747 flying from Amsterdam and diverted to Beirut, where they picked up another PFLP member on September 6, 1970. They flew on to Cairo, where they destroyed the plane. The hijackers appeared to have been Palestinians whose forebears came from Chad.

Rashti Dipas: one of five New People's Army members arrested in connection with the explosion of three grenades during Easter Sunday Mass on April 19, 1981, at the San Pedro Cathedral in Davao City, Philippines, which killed 13 and wounded 177. On April 30, 1981, police said the grenades were supplied by the Moro National Liberation Front.

Ahmad Bin-Na'il Diraghtish: variant Ahmed Bin Na'ael Dayraghtesh, alias Abu-al-Hasan, variant Abu al Hasan, from Al-Busah, variant Al Bous-sah (possibly Bosnia), who was born on September 6, 1980, and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter on October 28, 2006, contributing 2,000 Syrian lira and 2,500 riyals. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-al-Basir. His phone number was 0038733672937.

Mahmud Musa al-Dirani: on April 30, 1993, a military court ruled that the suicide truck bombing of the U.S. embassy in Lebanon on April 18, 1983, that killed 64 and wounded 123 was a political crime and could not be punished, thereby

protecting al-Dirani. On May 12, 1993, a military appeals court overruled the lower court. The case was to be submitted to the Judiciary Council.

Shaykh Mustafa al-Dirani: a Shi'ite Muslim leader of the Iran-backed Believers Resistance Group. He was taken from his home in eastern Lebanon by a helicopter-borne Israeli commando unit in late May 1994. Israel wanted to question him on the fate of Israeli airman Ron Arad, missing since his plane was shot down during a bombing mission over Lebanon in 1986. On June 1, 1994, the United States expressed interest in questioning him regarding the kidnapping and murder of U.S. Marine Lieutenant Colonel William Richard Higgins on February 17, 1988. His release was demanded by the Hamas members who on October 9, 1994, kidnapped Israeli Corporal Nachshon Mordekhay Wachsmann from Jerusalem's 'Atarot junction; and by the Lebanese Freedom Fighters who on January 15, 1995, claimed to have kidnapped U.S. Air Force Lieutenant Colonel Mike Roland Couillard in Bolu Kartalkaya, Turkey.

Dirar: alias Abu-Difan, a Libyan member of al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007 who owned a wristwatch and said that his colleague Mustafa could be found at 00218925335313.

The Director: alias of Osama bin Laden.

Hamad 'Abdullah Ahmad Abbas Dishti: member of a cell in Kuwait that set two bombs that exploded on July 10, 1989, in two streets leading to the Great Mosque in Mecca, killing a Pakistani and injuring 16 of the 1.5 million pilgrims from 100 countries attending the hajj.

Jawlan Diya': initially wanted for questioning in the January 26, 1994, bombing of the Sayyidat al-Najat Church in Beirut, a judge later withdrew the arrest warrant.

'Abd-al-Hakim 'Abd-al-Sami' Diyab: a terrorist arrested on February 28, 1993, by police in

Zifta, Egypt, while he was on his way to sell 18 antiaircraft shells to extremists. He was an ex-employee of the Zifa Town Council.

Dr. Sa'id Diyab: one of 12 Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine members arrested by Jordanian security forces on October 4, 1989, for questioning about the smuggling of explosives and personnel into Jordan to fire rockets across the cease-fire line.

Rafat Abu Diyab: age 24, a bearded Islamic Jihad member from Jenin in the West Bank, on March 20, 2002, he paid his \$2.60 fare and then set off an explosive on the No. 823 commuter bus at 7 A.M. as it was going from Tel Aviv to Nazareth, killing himself and 7 others and wounding 27 people. He said he was going to Afula. The bomb went off near Umm el-Fahm, an Arab town in the Galilee region. Bus No. 823 had been hit by terrorists in November 2001 and earlier in March 2002.

Sitouni Djamel: one of six Islamic extremists who on March 28, 1994, assassinated Konstantin Kukushkin, a driver at the Russian embassy, and senior Algerian diplomat Belkacem Touati in front of his wife and children in Bordj el Kiffan.

Tchikou Djamel: variant Chikou Djemel, alleged member of the Islamic Salvation Front arrested for involvement in the August 26, 1992, bombing of the Air France ticket counter at Houari Boumedienne Airport in Algeria that killed 12 people and wounded 128. Public sessions of his trial began on May 4, 1993. On May 26, 1993, a special Algiers judicial council passed death sentences on 38 defendants, including him. The council found him guilty of actual direct participation in the crime as well as taking part in an aggression with the aim of inciting citizens to carry arms against state security, belonging to an armed group, spreading killing and destruction, hiding criminals, possessing forbidden weapons, and heading armed gangs. On August 31, 1993, after exhausting all constitutional and legal appeals, he was executed.

Tahri Djamaledine: alleged member of the Islamic Salvation Front who was arrested for involvement in the August 26, 1992, bombing of the Air France ticket counter at Houari Boumedienne Airport in Algeria that killed 12 people and wounded 128. Public sessions of his trial began on May 4, 1993. On May 26, 1993, a special Algiers judicial council sentenced him to five years.

Abdelahi Djaouat: a member of a Spanish al Qaeda cell broken up by arrests on May 14, 2004. The group, which reported to Abderazak Mahjdoub and Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, provided financing to the rest of the European network.

Chikou Djemel: variant of Tchikou Djamel.

Hagop Djulfayan: variant Chulfayana, a Lebanese member of the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia and one of four terrorists who attacked the Turkish consulate in Paris on September 24, 1981 (see “Aram Basmadjian” entry). On July 26, 1986, he was jailed for ten days for refusing an expulsion order to Beirut, saying that his safety was not guaranteed.

Abdel Kadir el Dnawy: alias Mahmud el Safadi, one of eight members of Black September who broke into the Israeli quarters of the Olympic Games in Munich on September 5, 1972 (see “Ibrahim Badran” entry).

Doctor: alias of Shahid Akhtar Sayed.

The Doctor: alias of Abu Doha.

The Doctor: alias of Ayman al-Zawahiri.

The Red Doctor: alias of Faruk Aydin.

Nadia Shehade Doebis: a Palestinian from Lebanon who had studied economics and who was believed to be a member of the Organization of Struggle against World Imperialism hijackers

of Lufthansa flight 181, a B737 scheduled to fly from the Spanish resort island of Majorca to Frankfurt on October 13, 1977 (see “Reza Abassy” entry).

Abu Doha: alias The Doctor, alias Amar Makhulif, a 37-year-old Algerian living in London who on July 15, 2001, was arrested and charged by the U.S. attorney’s office in New York with being the mastermind of the Los Angeles International Airport millennium bomb plot of 2000. He moved to London in 1999 after working as a senior official at an Afghan terrorist camp and was charged with organizing attacks on the United States. He was detained in the United Kingdom and had fought extradition to the United States. He faced life in prison. On August 28, 2001, a Manhattan federal grand jury indicted him on eight counts, including conspiracy to commit terrorist acts and to provide material support to terrorists, stemming from charges of serving as the link between Osama bin Laden and Ahmed Ressam, who had been arrested on December 15, 1999, while transporting explosives across the Canada–United States border. He was charged with helping trainees from one camp in their attempt to bomb “an airport or other large facility” in the United States. Doha spoke to Ressam at the Khalden terrorist training camp in Afghanistan about a bombing in the United States. He offered Ressam “money or means of travel to Algeria” after completion of such a bombing. The agreement was sealed in a November 8, 1999, phone conversation, according to the indictment. He also trained and supported young terrorists by raising money and running a camp in Afghanistan “dedicated exclusively to training Algerian nationals in jihad operations.” He was one of three Europe-based organizers for the Egyptian Anathema and Exile and the Algerian Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat. On February 4, 2002, he was implicated by Yacine Akhnouche in a plot to bomb the Strasbourg cathedral. On May 10, 2002, UK judge Timothy Workman ruled that he could be extradited to the United States, which had agreed not to seek the death penalty.

Shaled Dayekh Dokh: one of two Black March terrorists who on April 16, 1979, tried to take over El Al flight 334, a B707 flying from Tel Aviv from Vienna, at Zaventem Airport in Brussels. They conducted a gun battle with police in which a dozen people were injured, then shot seven more Belgians. El Al security officers and Belgian police shot one of the terrorists and arrested both. He August 16, 1979, the duo was sentenced to eight years for attempted murder and for carrying illegal weapons and false identity papers.

Dollo: his release from an Israeli jail was demanded on June 27, 1976, by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers of Air France flight 139, from Tel Aviv to Paris (see "Umar Abduh" entry).

Yahya Doloh: age 32, an Islamic militant who conducted several coordinated attacks against 11 police posts in 3 Thai provinces, leaving 112 people dead on April 28, 2004; 107 of the dead were militants. He was one of five attackers who died in their raid in Yupo.

Ali Donyadideh: a civil engineer who was 1 of 15 Iranian dissidents from Sydney who attacked the Iranian embassy in Australia on April 6, 1992 (see "Maryam Chahhouzi" entry). He was remanded until June 1. Prosecutors opposed bail.

Amir Al Dosari: age 32, a Saudi held by U.S. authorities as of November 2001 in connection with their 9/11 investigations.

Fayez Khashman Dosari: wanted on unspecified security charges, on July 23, 2004, surrendered to police in Taif, Saudi Arabia, becoming the sixth Islamic militant to take advantage of the amnesty.

Mohammed Stoki Dosh: variant of Mohammed Sidki Siad Dous.

Mohamed Doumi: arrested on August 11, 1994, by French police for "activities in connection with

a movement which advocates and practices violence and terrorism."

Issam Doumidi: an 18-year-old who joined two other members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine who attempted to hijack a TWA B707 in Athens on December 21, 1969 (see "Sami Aboud" entry). He made a full confession, saying that the trio planned to evacuate the passengers after landing in Tunis and then blow up the plane to "warn the Americans to stop providing air communications with Israel." He and the other two were released after the July 22, 1970, hijacking of an Olympic Airways jet to Cairo.

Gouled Hassan Dourad: alias of Guleed Hassan Ahmed.

Izzat Ibrahim Douri: a former vice president for Saddam Hussein who provided guidance, financial support, and coordination to the insurgency. A \$10 million bounty was offered when he was listed by the Iraqi government on February 14, 2005, as one of its 29 most wanted insurgents.

Mohammed Sidki Siad Dous: variant Mohammed Stoki Dosh, one of two Libyans who fired pistols and submachine guns at passengers in the international arrival area of Rome's Fiumicino Airport on February 24, 1981, wounding five passengers. Police returned fire, wounding one terrorist and capturing both. Dous was hiding in an airport restroom. On November 22, 1983, Italy's assizes court gave him a 15-year sentence. On October 7, 1986, Italy quietly freed the duo. A Red Cross plane flew the Libyans to Tripoli and returned with four Italians who had been held in Libya for the previous six years.

Muhammad Monier Abd Allah al Dowsrie: alias A'azzam, a Saudi from Riyadh who was born on 1/7/1396 Hijra and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on 18th Ramadan 1427 Hijra, bringing \$100 and a watch. His recruitment coordinator was Thamer. His brother's phone number was 00966504145101.

Khalid Al-Draibi: a Saudi arrested the evening of September 11, 2001, circa 15 miles from Dulles International Airport while carrying Arabic flight manuals and fake ID cards. He was charged with falsely claiming to be a U.S. citizen. He ultimately pleaded guilty to visa fraud in November. The assistant U.S. attorney John T. Morton told that judge that Al-Draibi was no longer suspected in the 9/11 attacks. On January 4, 2002, he was sentenced to four months for making false statements on his February 2001 tourist visa application. He was to be deported.

Sabri Dridi: variant of Dridi Sabri.

Abdul Dris: variant of Abdulmukim Idris.

Abdelmalek Droukdel: alias Abu Mussab Abdelwadoud, variant Abu Musab Abdel Wadoud, a bomb maker who became leader of the al Qaeda organization in the Islamic Maghreb from September 2004 to 2007. In 2006, he called for attacks in France.

Hedschab Dschaballah: an alias of The Professor.

‘Abd-al-Rahman Muhammad Ibrahim al-Dubaykhi: alias Abu-Mus’ab, a Saudi from Burraydah who was born on November 9, 1983, and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on September 23, 2006. He contributed two cell phones, \$760, 1,002 riyals, and 3,000 lira. His recruitment coordinator was ‘Abd-al-‘Aziz al-Jarbu’ Abu-‘Abdallah. His phone numbers were 0503974640, 3230789, and 0504287044.

Muhammad Bin-‘Abd-al-‘Aziz Bin-Sulayman al-Dubaykhi: alias Abu-Muhammad, a Saudi from Burraydah who was born in 1989 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr circa 2007, contributing \$100 and his passport. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-Kafa, whom he knew via Abu-Riyan. He arrived in Syria via Dubai. While in Syria, he met Abu-al-‘Abbas, who took \$100 from him. He brought with him 5,000 riyals. His home

phone number was 009663691737; his brother’s was 00966505173981.

Abd Al Rahman Muhammad Ibrahim Al Dubikhi: alias Abu Mussab, a Saudi from Bariedah who was born on 4/2/1404 Hijra and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on 1st Ramadan 1427 Hijra, bringing \$760, 1,002 rials, and 3,000 lira. His recruitment coordinator was Abd Al Aziz Al Jarbouch Abu Abd Allah. His phone numbers were 3230789, 0503974640, and 0504287044.

Abu Dujana: military leader of Jemaah Islamiyah who was captured in Java by Indonesian authorities on June 9, 2007. The Arabic speaker was believed to be involved in the 2002 Bali nightclub bombings and other terrorist attacks, including those on the Australian embassy and J. W. Marriott Hotel. Dujana had trained in Afghanistan, where he met Osama bin Laden. On April 21, 2008, an Indonesian court sentenced him to 15 years in prison for illegally possessing firearms and explosives, and for harboring suspected terrorists.

Abu-Dujanah: alias of Ashraf Ahmad Abu-Bakr al-Hasari.

Abu-Dujanah: alias of Ahmad Muhammad Husayn al-Jariydsi.

Abu-Dujanah: alias of Salih.

Abu-Dujanah: Saudi Arabia-based recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007.

Abu Khalid al-Dulaimi: alias of Abdullah Hussein Lehebi.

‘Abd-al-Hadi Muhammad ‘Abdallah al-Dulaymi: alias Abu-Yahya, a Libyan from Sidi Yunis, Benghazi, who was born in 1969 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007. His home phone number was 00218913766585; his building’s was 00218925883678.

Hasam Hamad Abdullah Muhsin Dulaymi: alias Dr. Hassan, Abu Musab al-Zarqawi's propaganda chief for al Qaeda in Iraq. He was arrested on January 24, 2005, by Iraqi authorities. He had taken over from Hassan Ibrahim, who was killed in a Coalition raid in Baghdad on December 13, 2004.

Nuhad Naji Adhari Dulaymi: named on February 14, 2005, as one of Iraq's 29 most-wanted insurgents. A bounty of between \$50,000 and \$200,000 was offered.

Salim al-Dulaymi: al Qaeda in Iraq recruitment facilitator for foreign fighters from Yemen in 2007.

Hadi Dulqum: an al Qaeda associate arrested by Yemeni authorities in 2003.

'Uthman al-Dumur: a Jordanian schoolteacher arrested on October 11, 1995, after police used armored vehicles to storm his house in al-Ghuwayr in al-Karak at midnight. They found a revolver and empty cartridges. He and three others affiliated with the Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party were interrogated for slandering senior officials and threatening to kill Iraqi defector General Husayn Kamil. The State Security Court sentenced him to three months in prison. He was also suspended from working at Ministry of Education schools. He was freed on October 18 after paying a fine in lieu of serving time in prison.

Hector Lugo Dupont: alias of Ilich Ramírez Sánchez.

Abu Dura: alias of Ismail Hafez al-Lami.

Mohamed Ahmed Durarme: variant Darameh, age 18, a Palestinian resident of the Daheisha refugee camp near Bethlehem, who on March 2, 2002, became an al-Aqsa Martyrs' Brigades suicide bomber when he set off an explosive belt in Beit Israel, an ultra-Orthodox neighborhood of Jerusalem, as worshippers left synagogues at

the end of the Jewish Sabbath, killing 9 people, including 3 children; wounding 40 others, 5 of them seriously; and setting four cars on fire. The bomber was standing near a group of women waiting with baby carriages for their husbands to finish their prayers. Seven of the dead, including five children, were from the same family. They were attending the coming-of-age party for a cousin.

Amin Mohamed Durani: variant Durrani, age 19, 1 of 17 people arrested on June 2, 2006, in nighttime raids in the Toronto suburbs. The 17 had a huge cache of explosives, including three tons of ammonium nitrate and a detonator made from a cell phone (see "Shareef Abdelhaleen" entry).

Durani hung around Stephen Leacock Institute high school grounds to encourage Muslim students to attend mosques. He was charged with receiving terrorist training.

Mubarak al-Duri: Iraqi agronomist who attended the University of Arizona in the 1980s, befriended jihadists including Wadi al-Hage, and joined Osama bin Laden in Afghanistan in the early 1990s. He developed business connections to Sudanese entities with connections to weapons of mass destruction.

Samir Muhammad Durman: alias Abu-Hajar, variant Abu Hajjir, an Algerian student from Algiers who was born on January 9, 1981, and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter on November 18, 2006, contributing his passport, his watch, 2,000 lira, 20 euros, and 3,400 Algerian dinars. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-Jalal. His brother's phone number was 0021370961294; his friend's was 0021379335964.

Amin Mohamed Durrani: variant of Amin Mohamed Durani.

'Abdallah Bin-Salim Bin-Muhammad al-Dusari: alias Khattab, a Saudi from al-Sharqiyah, al-Ihsa', who was born in 1986 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr on July 20, 2007,

contributing 500 riyals. His recruitment coordinator was Majid. The phone numbers of his brothers were 0555921444 and 0540221788.

Abdullah Rashid ad-Dusari: one of two members of an Iranian fundamentalist group traveling under forged Syrian passports who were arrested at Rome's international airport on May 18, 1984, when a search uncovered two bags containing 2.8 kilograms of plastic explosives along with detonators, boosters charges, a compass, and an Iraqi passport. The duo had arrived on a Syrian Arab Airlines flight from Damascus and were awaiting an Iberian Airlines flight to Madrid. On June 4, 1984, the duo was sentenced to ten years for possession of explosives. They would be deported after serving their sentences.

Falah Bin Muhammad Bin Falah al-Dusari: alias in the passport carried by Muhammad 'Id Habib al-Dusari.

Muhammad 'Id Habib al-Dusari: alias Abu-al-Hasan. His passport said he was Falah Bin Muhammad Bin Falah al-Dusari. The unemployed Saudi from Riyadh was born in 1977 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on August 21, 2007, as a martyr. He had enrolled in four courses in military training and three in guerrilla fighting. He brought with him 10,000 riyals; 4,500 riyals were taken from him in Syria and he contributed 2,500 when he reached Iraq. He also brought his passport. His recruitment coordinator was Walid, whom he knew from his Riyadh neighborhood. He flew to Damascus, where he met Abu-'Umar and Abu Yasir. His phone numbers were 009662288661, 0500489055, and 0506451171.

Muhammad Nasir al-Dusari: alias Abu-al-Walid, a Saudi born in 1987 who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007. His phone number was 015485748.

Basil Husayn al-Dushti: one of five people for whom Kuwait's Interior Ministry, on February 3, 1987, issued arrest warrants on suspicion of involvement in recent bombings.

Rabbi Shmuel Dvir: one of two Israeli rabbis arrested by Israeli police on November 26, 1995, in connection with the November 4, 1995 assassination of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin. Police said they had given assassin Yigal Amir religious sanction to kill Rabin on grounds that he was a "persecutor" who posed a threat to the security of the Israeli people.

'Abdallah Dwman: member of the Yemeni al-Aslam tribe who on January 24, 1996, led a four-person hijacking of two tourist buses from a Yemeni travel agency returning to Sanaa after a trip to Marib's ruins. He demanded the release from prison of his brother, Zabnallah Dwman. He was killed on February 2 by security officers in the al-Ayn area of Shabwah Governorate.

Zabnallah Dwman: Yemeni member of the al-Aslam tribe whose release was demanded by his brother, 'Abdallah Dwman, who on January 24, 1996, led a four-person hijacking of two tourist buses from a Yemeni travel agency returning to Sanaa after a trip to Marib's ruins. Zabnallah had been jailed three months earlier by a Yemeni court for kidnapping U.S. oilman in September 1995 during a monetary dispute. He was suspected of smuggling guns, cars, and electronic goods from Saudi Arabia.

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Ziad Abu Eain: On October 13, 1981, the U.S. Supreme Court refused to review a U.S. Court of Appeals decision that permitted Eain's extradition to Israel for the May 1979 bombing that killed 2 young boys and injured 36 civilians in Tiberias. The United States extradited him to Israel on December 12, 1981. On June 17, 1982, an Israeli tribunal convicted him of murder and sabotage. He was sentenced to life and given 45 days to appeal. On May 20, 1985, he and 1,149 other prisoners were released by Israel for 3 Israeli soldiers held by Ahmad Jibril's organization. He was flown to Libya for asylum. On August 1, 1985, he was held without charges in administrative detention in Israel for violating the conditions of his release when he established contact with other freed prisoners.

Abu Ebbadah: Saudi Arabia-based recruitment coordinator for al Qaeda in Iraq foreign fighters in 2007.

Abu Ebbadah: alias of Salem Muhammad Salem al Assawi.

Mohamed Abid Abdel Eblid: a senior member of the Egyptian al-Gamaat al-Islamiya who was deported to Ecuador by Colombia on October 21, 1998, after entering Colombia illegally four days earlier. No extradition warrants had been filed against him.

Massoumeh Ebtekar: on February 4, 1998, the vice president and most senior woman in the Iranian government admitted that she was the vocal interpreter and spokeswoman for the group that

took the employees of the U.S. embassy in Iran hostage, on November 4, 1979, and held them for 444 days.

Mesut Edipsoy: an Iran-born Turkish citizen for whom French Judge Jean-Louis Bruguiere issued an international arrest warrant on September 8, 1992, for aiding and abetting murders and for association with an illegal paramilitary group in connection with the August 6, 1991, assassination of former Iranian premier Shapour Bakhtiar in his Paris home. He allegedly passed two forged Turkish passports to Ali Rad Vakili and Mohamad Azadi, the presumed killers.

Edjoc: alias of Edwin Jocson.

Ahmed Al Naji Edrees: alias Abu Islam, a Libyan student from Benghazi who was born in 1988 and had experience in industrialization. He joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr on 8th Jumada al-Awwal 1428 (2007). His recruitment coordinator was Ismail, whom he knew through a friend. He arrived via Egypt in Syria, where he met short, scrawny Abu Omar. He brought \$200 and 1,200 Libyan dinars. His phone number was 00218925118457; his brother's was 00218927977748.

Edriess: Morocco-based recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007.

Ediress Abu Baker Edriess: variant of Idris Abu-Bakr Idris.

Sa'ad Eeybough: alias Abu Rashied, a Moroccan in the furniture business in Casablanca who was

born in 1980 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr in 2007, contributing 1,550 and bringing his passport, ID, and license. He flew from Turkey to Syria, where he met Ghassan, a Moroccan, whom he gave 215 of his 220 euros; he was then given enough money for two days in Syria. He had experience as a tailor. His recruitment coordinator was Fouad, whom he knew through Abd Al Aziz. His phone number was 0021260534211.

Hossein Eftekhari: one of two People's Mujahedin-e Khalq hijackers of an Iranian Airbus en route from Tehran to Jeddah on August 7, 1984, that was diverted to Cairo and Rome, where they surrendered. On August 13, 1984, a Rome court sentenced him to seven and a half years in prison for air piracy. He had requested political asylum in Italy and planned to appeal his sentence. The Iranian government pressured him to return home to face trial and "a light sentence."

Amir Ehdaee: accused of making timing devices for bombs in his glass shop by Naser Rahimi Al-manaih, an Iranian sentenced to 50 years in prison on August 23, 1981, for setting off two Iranian Liberation Army bombs at a meeting of the pro-Khomeini Iranian Students Association at Berkeley High School in San Francisco on August 20, 1980. Ehdaee said he was being framed by Ehdaee, an ex-agent of Sazeman-e Ettela'at va Amniyat-e Keshvar, National Intelligence and Security Organization (SAVAK), the Shah's intelligence service.

Safwan Eid: a Lebanese refugee arrested on January 19, 1996, for setting a fire the previous day that destroyed a four-story refugee hostel in Luebeck, Germany, killing 10 people, including 4 children, and injuring 50 people, 20 of them seriously. The refugees were from Lebanon, Syria, Togo, and Zaire. A judge ordered him arrested on 10 counts of murder, 38 counts of attempted murder, and aggravated arson. His two brothers, arrested with him, were later released. Some residents said that he had helped people escape the fire. On June 30, 1997, Judge Rolf Wilcken dismissed all charges against him after prosecutors

acknowledged that they had no firm evidence that he had started the fire to end a quarrel with another resident of the building.

Ibrahim Husayn Eidarous: variant Ibrahim Hussein Abd-al-Hadi Eidarous, a senior Egyptian Islamic Jihad member, then 42 years old, who was arrested with Adel Meguid Abd-al-Bary, age 39, by London police on extradition warrants on July 11, 1999, on a request from the United States (see "Adel Meguid Abd-al-Bary" entry). Gareth Peirce served as Eidarous's attorney and claimed that Eidarous had been released on July 9 after being held by immigration authorities for ten months. On May 2, 2000, the Bow Street Magistrates' Court ordered his extradition to the United States, where federal prosecutors had indicted him in New York. The UK Law Lords approved extradition on December 17, 2001.

Ibrahim Hussein Abd-al-Hadi Eidarous: variant of Ibrahim Husayn Eidarous.

Nazar Al Eied: alias Abu Muhammad Al Hourani, a Syrian from Derah who was born on November 22, 1984, and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on 20th Shaban 1427 Hijra (circa 2007), bringing 3,740 lira. His recruitment coordinator was Abu al Beser. His phone number was 015882827.

Ramey al Eied: alias Abu Hamzza, a Syrian from Derah who was born on January 5, 1987 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on 20th Shaban 1427 Hijra (circa 2007), bringing 800 lira. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Al Beser. His phone number was 015881810.

Youssef Saleh Eiery: a Saudi who belonged to the 19-member gang wanted by the Saudis as of May 2003, who was killed on May 31, 2003, after a gun battle. He and a comrade, who was later arrested, threw hand grenades at a police patrol, killing two policemen.

Habib Ekwi: his release from an Israeli jail was demanded on June 27, 1976, by the Popular Front

for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers of Air France flight 139, from Tel Aviv to Paris (see “Umar Abduh” entry).

Mohammad R. Elaneizi: a Milwaukee resident and one of a dozen masked, club-wielding Libyan students who took over the Libyan student aid office in McLean, Virginia, and took hostages for a few minutes on December 22, 1982 (see “Shaib M. Mahmod-Agily” entry).

Basman Elashi: one of five executives of Infocom, a Richardson, Texas, computer firm, indicted by a federal grand jury on December 18, 2002, for conspiracy to conceal financial transactions with Mousa Abu Marzook, a leader of the Islamic Resistance Movement (Hamas), whom the U.S. government had designated a terrorist in 1995. He was also indicted by a Dallas federal grand jury. Infocom is tied to its next-door neighbor the Holy Land Foundation for Relief and Development, America’s largest Islamic charity, which is believed to be a Hamas financier. Infocom’s Vice President Ghassan Elashi chairs Holy Land, which the government shut down in December 2001. Infocom had provided Internet services to Holy Land for years. The indictment charged Marzook, his wife Nadia Elashi, and five of her male cousins (Ghassan, Bayan, Basman, Hazim, and Ihsan) who run Infocom, with diverting to a terrorist group Marzook’s investment of \$250,000 in the firm in 1992 and 1993. Agents found that he initially gave the firm \$150,000 in 1992; she made another \$100,000 investment in the firm. In 1993, the firm agreed to repay her the entire amount, which the government said was a sham—the money was going to Marzook, thereby making it an illegal transaction. He had been deported in 1997, living in Jordan and then Syria. He is the deputy chief of the Political Bureau of Hamas. The five brothers were also charged with selling computers and computer parts to Libya and Syria in the late 1990s with a Commerce Department export license. They tried to hide the exports by claiming that one export was going to Malta.

Bayan Elashi: one of five executives of Infocom, a Richardson, Texas, computer firm, indicted by a federal grand jury on December 18, 2002, for conspiracy to conceal financial transactions with Mousa Abu Marzook, a leader of the Islamic Resistance Movement (Hamas) whom the U.S. government had designated a terrorist in 1995 (see “Basman Elashi” entry).

Ghassan Elashi: one of five executives of Infocom, a Richardson, Texas, computer firm, indicted by a federal grand jury on December 18, 2002, for conspiracy to conceal financial transactions with Mousa Abu Marzook, a leader of the Islamic Resistance Movement (Hamas) whom the U.S. government had designated a terrorist in 1995 (see “Basman Elashi” entry). He was related to Marzook by marriage.

Elashi was among those indicted on July 27, 2004, when the Justice Department in Dallas unsealed a 42-count indictment against the Holy Land Foundation, charging it and seven senior officials of the nation’s largest Muslim charity with funneling \$12.4 million over six years to individuals and groups associated with Hamas. The charges included providing material support for terrorism, money laundering, and income tax offenses. On October 22, 2007, a Dallas jury split on charges against him, and the judge declared a mistrial.

Hazim Elashi: one of five executives of Infocom, a Richardson, Texas, computer firm, indicted by a federal grand jury on December 18, 2002, for conspiracy to conceal financial transactions with Mousa Abu Marzook, a leader of the Islamic Resistance Movement (Hamas) whom the U.S. government had designated a terrorist in 1995 (see “Basman Elashi” entry).

Ihsan Elashi: one of five executives of Infocom, a Richardson, Texas, computer firm, indicted by a federal grand jury on December 18, 2002, for conspiracy to conceal financial transactions with Mousa Abu Marzook, a leader of the Islamic Resistance Movement (Hamas) whom the U.S.

government had designated a terrorist in 1995 (see “Basman Elashi” entry).

Nadia Elashi: wife of Mousa Abu Marzook. She was indicted by a federal grand jury on December 18, 2002, for conspiracy to conceal financial transactions with her husband, a leader of the Islamic Resistance Movement (Hamas) whom the U.S. government had designated a terrorist in 1995.

Abdallah Elazragh: a Libyan diplomat believed to be linked to the September 19, 1989, bombing of the UTA DC-10 aircraft over Chad. Observers expected the French investigating judge Jean-Louis Bruguiere to issue an arrest warrant following his July 5–18, 1996, visit to Libya. On June 12, 1998, France announced that it would try him, along with five other Libyans, in absentia. On March 10, 1999, a French antiterrorism court imposed life in prison on the six in absentia (see “Musbah Arbas” entry).

Khalil Abu Elba: a 35-year-old Palestinian bus driver for Egged who on February 14, 2001, drove into a crowd of Israeli soldiers and civilians at a bus stop in Azur, near Tel Aviv, killing 8 and injuring 20. Israeli police gave chase. Fifteen miles down the road, he was shot, crashed into a truck, and was captured north of the Gaza Strip, his home area. His leg was amputated in surgery. Three Palestinian groups, including Hamas, claimed credit, saying it was to avenge the death of Masoud Ayyad, the Palestinian security official killed the previous day by Israeli Apache helicopters firing antitank missiles. Later that week, his family said that he had fought depression for years, he was seeing a psychiatrist, and it was all an accident, because it was raining.

Salah H. Elbakkoush: one of a dozen masked, club-wielding Libyan students who took over the Libyan student aid office in McLean, Virginia, and took hostages for a few minutes on December 22, 1982 (see “Shaib M. Mahmud-Agily” entry).

Jaber A. Elbaneh: alias Jaber A. Elbanelt, Jaben A. Elbanelt, Jabor Elbaneh, Abu Jubaer, Jubaer Elbaneh, Jubair, Jabir al-Banna, Jabr Ahmad Saleh al-Bannaa, born on September 9, 1966, in Yemen and wanted in connection with a federal criminal complaint unsealed on May 21, 2003, in Buffalo, Western District of New York. He is charged with providing material support to a terrorist organization and conspiring to provide material support, specifically to al Qaeda. He was involved in the Lackawanna Six case in which six Yemeni Americans were arrested on September 13–14, 2002. He was believed to have fled the United States. He worked as a salesman and as a taxi driver. The Rewards for Justice program offered \$5 million for his apprehension. He is five feet eight inches tall and weighs 200 pounds. His uncle is Mohammed Albanna, who was arrested on December 17, 2002, and charged with the unauthorized transfer of \$50 million to Yemen via *hawalas*.

Elbaneh surrendered to Yemeni authorities in December 2003. The United States did not receive a response from Yemen to its request for extradition. He was represented by local attorney Khaled al-Anesi.

At 4:30 A.M. on February 3, 2006, 23 convicted al Qaeda members, including Elbaneh, broke out of a Sanaa prison by crawling through a 140-yard-long tunnel they had dug in cooperation with outsiders (see “Muhammad Hamdi al-Ahdal” entry).

He was added to the FBI’s Most Wanted list on February 23, 2006. On May 22, 2007, the FBI announced that he had surrendered recently.

He was convicted in absentia by a Yemeni court in 2006 and sentenced to ten years for attacks on foreign oil workers. He was to be retried on those charges. He was one of three dozen Yemenis being tried for conspiring to blow up oil installations in 2006.

He was believed to have been released by the Yemeni government from prison in October 2007. He walked into a Sanaa courtroom with four bodyguards on February 23, 2008, and told the judge that he was living under the personal protection of Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh. A Yemeni judge ordered his detention on

May 18, 2008, a day after the *Washington Post* ran an article on 41-year-old Elbaneh.

Ismael Selim Elbarasse: age 57, of Annandale, Virginia, an accountant from Gaza who on August 20, 2004, was detained in connection with the indictment of Mousa Mohammed Abu Marzook and others in a Hamas money-laundering case. Police found a vacation video that showed details of the Chesapeake Bay Bridge, such as the cables and upper supports of the main span. He was held on a material witness warrant in connection with the Marzook case in Chicago. The Maryland Transportation Authority said that the family members gave different stories regarding which beach they were coming from when they were stopped near the bridge. His wife, Boushra, apparently tried to hide the camera as officers passed the SUV. A search of his home found bank records of Marzook, who maintained a joint account with Elbarasse. FBI officials said the family might have been scouting a potential terrorist target. In 1998, the naturalized U.S. citizen was jailed for eight months after refusing to testify before a New York federal grand jury in a terrorism case. The Chicago grand jury had named Elbarasse an unindicted coconspirator. He was represented by attorney Stanley Cohen. Elbarasse was freed on \$1 million bond on August 30 after he, one of his sons, and a northern Virginia surgeon and a schoolteacher posted their homes to make bail.

Moustafa Ali Elbishy: alias of Mustafa Mohamed Fadhil.

Saber Mohammed Farahat Abu Ele: variant Saber Abu Ulla, an escaped mental patient who led five Islamic gunmen shouting "God is great" who on September 18, 1997, opened fire and threw firebombs at a busload of tourists in front of the Egyptian Museum at Tahrir Square in Cairo, killing 10 people, including 6 Germans, and wounding 12 other people. Three attackers were arrested after a gunfight with authorities. He had been held in a psychiatric hospital since he

shot down three foreigners in a Cairo hotel's coffee shop in 1993. His brother was also arrested. A third gunman was in critical condition with a gunshot wound to the head. The government announced on October 13 that the duo accused of the attack would stand trial in a military court. On October 30, Ele and his brother were sentenced to death for killing nine German tourists and their Egyptian driver. The Egyptian judge called the attack the work of "Satan reincarnated." Ele yelled "Jews, Jews! The army of Muhammad is coming back!" He called the sentenced a day of feasts, as he believed that he would die as a martyr for Islam and go straight to heaven.

Osama Elfar: age 30, an Egyptian aviation mechanic in St. Louis held by U.S. authorities as of November 2001 in their 9/11 investigations.

Abad Elfgeeh: on May 11, 2004, Judge Charles Sifton in New York ruled that Elfgeeh did not understand the consequences of pleading guilty in October 2003 to charges of transferring tens of thousands of dollars to bank accounts in Yemen, Switzerland, Thailand, and China. Elfgeeh had acknowledged sending money to Sheikh Mohammed Ali Hassan al-Moayad, who had pleaded not guilty to funding terrorist groups. The Yemen-born owner of a Brooklyn ice cream store was convicted in 2005 of operating an unlicensed money-transmitting business that appears to have sent \$22 million to overseas bank accounts of al Qaeda and Hamas. On February 3, 2006, a federal judge in New York sentenced him to nearly 16 years in prison and fined him \$1.25 million. The judge also ordered the seizure of more than \$22 million in assets.

Ibrahim Elgabrowny: Egypt-born cousin of Sayyid A. Nosair (acquitted of the 1990 murder of Jewish Defense League founder Rabbi Meir Kahane). Police arrested him on March 4, 1993, in connection with the February 26, 1993, bombing of the World Trade Center in which 7 people were killed and more than 1,000 wounded. He was charged with possessing five fraudulent

passports and with obstruction of justice after hitting an FBI agent during the search. He put his hands into a urine-filled toilet to prevent any testing for explosives based on uric acid. He was ordered held without bail. Agents found a licensed handgun, 150 rounds of ammunition, two stun guns, and false Nicaraguan passports for Nosair and his wife and three children in Elgabrown's apartment. The Brooklyn contractor held an Iraqi passport. On December 30, 1993, a federal judge denied bail, saying that he had tried to free Nosair from prison. On July 14, 1993, he was indicted for conspiracy to blow up various targets, including the UN building.

His apartment was listed as the residence on the New York State driver's license of truck-bomb renter Mohammed A. Salameh.

He was president of the Abu Bakr mosque in Brooklyn.

His July 14, 1993, federal indictment linked the World Trade Center and bomb conspiracy cases.

On October 1, 1995, the jury found him guilty of seditious conspiracy, assault of an agent and special deputy U.S. marshal, resistance during execution of a search warrant, possession of false ID documents, and possession of false passports. He agreed to seek detonators and conspired to help Sayyid Nosair escape from prison. He was acquitted of any direct role in the plot to bomb the city landmarks. On January 17, 1996, U.S. district judge Michael B. Mukasey sentenced him to 57 years.

Tariq M. Elgassier: a Los Gatos, California, resident and one of a dozen masked, club-wielding Libyan students who took over the Libyan student aid office in McLean, Virginia, and took hostages for a few minutes on December 22, 1982 (see "Shaib M. Mahmud-Agily" entry).

Abdel-Ilah Elmardoudi: alias Abdella, age 36, of Minneapolis, arrested on November 5, 2002, by authorities at a bus stop in Greensboro, North Carolina, on suspicion of being the leader of a "sleeper operational combat cell" centered in

Detroit. He was believed to be from Morocco and had lived primarily in the Chicago area in recent years. He was transferred to Michigan to face federal terrorist charges on November 14. He was alleged to have provided direction for three others who sought to purchase weapons, obtain false ID documents, and identify security holes at Detroit Metropolitan Airport. A man with the same name—Abdel-Ilah Elmardoudi—was arrested more than a year earlier and charged with stealing telephone calling-card numbers by peering over people's shoulders at Minneapolis–St. Paul airport. The foursome were members of Salafiyya and al-Takfir Wal Hijira, with ties to al Qaeda. They were planning "violent attacks against persons and buildings within the territory of Jordan, Turkey, and the [United States]," according to an August indictment. Karim Koubriti and Ahmed Hannan had been in federal custody since an FBI raid on their Dearborn, Michigan, apartment in September 2001. Farouk Ali Haimoud was arrested with them and released, but he was rearrested in April. A trial for Koubriti, Hannan, and Ali Haimoud was scheduled for January 21, 2003.

On June 3, 2003, the jury convicted him of conspiring to provide material support or resources to Islamic terrorists and to fraudulently obtaining documents such as government visas. On September 1, 2004, the government asked the Detroit federal judge to dismiss the convictions, saying it had uncovered prosecutorial misconduct in not sharing exculpatory evidence with the defense. The U.S. district judge Gerald Rosen threw out the terrorism charges on September 2, 2004, but said he must stand trial again on charges of document fraud.

Mustafa Elnore: alias Mustafa Saif, age 39, arrested on July 7, 1999, by federal agents who announced that Mary Jo White, U.S. attorney for the Southern District in Manhattan, had filed a ten-count indictment against Elnore for committing perjury during a grand jury investigation into the 1993 World Trade Center bombing and other terrorist activity in the United States. The

New Jersey man faced up to five years in prison. He was tied to Sheikh Omar Abd-al-Rahman, El Sayyid Nosair, and Wadih el-Hage, held in the August 7, 1998, bombings of the U.S. embassies in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam. The indictment mentioned that a poster in a New York mosque advertising military training listed Elnore's name and phone number. The indictment said that Elnore, who worshipped at the Salaam Mosque on Kennedy Boulevard in New York City, lied about his role in recruiting and training Muslims to undergo weapons training in Connecticut, Long Island, and upstate New York. It did not charge him with involvement in a specific terrorist act.

Samuel T. Eloud: a gunman of Lebanese descent who lived in Henrico County, Virginia, who on September 14, 1988, took over a military recruiting office in the Tuckeruck Square Shopping Center on West Broad Street near Richmond, Virginia, taking 11 hostages. He demanded that his goal of promoting peace in Lebanon be broadcast on local radio stations. He also wanted to get his family to the United States from Lebanon. He surrendered to police after five hours. He was born in Texas but had lived in Beirut for his first 18 years. Virginia charged him with 11 counts of abduction and 11 counts of felonious use of a firearm. He was imprisoned in lieu of \$275,000 bond and faced up to 152 years in prison if convicted. The U.S. attorney's office was considering pressing federal charges as well. A preliminary hearing on the state charges was scheduled for October 26. He was scheduled to undergo a psychological evaluation at his lawyer's request. The FBI was investigating whether the incident was related to terrorism.

James Elshafay: arrested in New York on August 27, 2004, as a coconspirator with Shahawar Matin Siraj in a plot to blow up the New York subway, the Herald Square subway station (which runs underneath a Midtown shopping area a block from Madison Square Garden, scene of the Republican National Convention), three police stations

on State Island, a prison, the Verrazano-Narrows Bridge, and two other subway stops at Forty-Second Street and Lexington Avenue. They had no explosives and apparently were not affiliated with any terrorist group. However, they had expressed anti-United States sentiments; one had made anti-Semitic comments. They had been under surveillance for a year. They were arraigned in a federal court on August 28, 2004, and charged with plotting to destroy the Herald Square subway station with explosives.

Mohamad Kamal Elzahabi: a Lebanese identified by the FBI before the 9/11 attacks as part of an al Qaeda sleeper cell. He obtained a license to haul hazardous materials months after he was identified as a suspected terrorist. On June 25, 2004, the 41-year-old was arrested on charges of lying to the FBI when he denied shipping hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of field radios to Afghanistan in the mid-1990s and of lying about assistance to Raed Hijazi. Elzahabi was accused of permitting Hijazi to use his Everett, Massachusetts, address in 1997 and helping him obtain a driver's license. Elzahabi had told the government that he was in Afghanistan from 1988 to 1995, serving as a sniper in combat and an instructor at the Khalden training camp. While in Afghanistan, he was in contact with Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, and Abu Zubaydah. He traveled to Lebanon and provided small-arms training to an antigovernment group. He went to Chechnya to join Ibn Khattab's mujahideen. He faced deportation for obtaining a green card through a fraudulent marriage in 1988. He had been in the United States since 1984 and had lived in New York and Boston. He reentered the United States in August 2001 and went to Minneapolis.

Mohamed Emali: arrested by Congolese police on February 3, 1993, in a Brazzaville hotel in connection with the UTA flight 772 bombing of September 19, 1989, that killed 171 people. He had been managing director of the Congolese Arab Libyan Lumber Company since 1987. He

was released on February 11 after interrogation by French and Congolese police.

Emad Emawi: age 24, a Palestinian laborer who on April 9, 1995, set off a car bomb at an Israeli border patrol post outside a Jewish settlement, killing only himself but wounding nine Israeli soldiers. He had been in the Islamic Jihad and Hamas and had been arrested and wounded twice in 1988 and 1991 battles with Israeli soldiers.

Emil: alias of Veronico Bagamadbad.

The Emir: alias of Osama bin Laden.

The Engineer: alias of Yahya Ayyash, a Hamas bomb maker who was killed by a booby-trapped cell phone in the Gaza Strip on January 5, 1996.

The Engineer-4: alias of Muhanad Taher, a Hamas bomb maker killed on June 30, 2002.

Mussaedd Hawran Shbeib Enizi: age 28, one of three Kuwaiti Islamic radicals and supporters of bin Laden arrested by Kuwaiti authorities on February 24, 2003, for planning attacks against U.S. forces. Police seized arms and ammunition during the arrests of the individuals, who were planning to ambush a U.S. military convoy. The men had been under surveillance for some time.

Michael Epstein: a religious fundamentalist arrested in connection with the November 4, 1995, assassination of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin. He believed that the West Bank was biblically ordained as belonging to the Jews. He was believed to have known of the assassination plans.

Esa: name given to Mohammed Masalhah, the leader of the eight members of Black September who broke into the Israeli quarters of the Olympic Games in Munich on September 5, 1972 (see "Ibrahim Badran" entry).

Mohsen Sharif Esfahani: 1 of 13 Iranians believed involved in the murder in Geneva,

Switzerland, on April 24, 1990, of Kazem Rajavi, brother of Massud Rajavi, leader of the People's Mujahedin. Most entered Switzerland via Iran Air's Tehran-to-Geneva flights with diplomatic passports. Two of them, including Esfahani, entered France in 1992 under false identities. They were arrested in Paris in November 1992 at the request of the Swiss government. France informed Switzerland on November 18, 1992, that extradition had been approved and was imminent. Switzerland protested the December 29, 1993, expulsion by France of the duo despite the long-standing Swiss extradition request and a French court's approval of the Swiss request in February 1993.

Ibi Esho: a retired Benin lieutenant, former intelligence chief, and ambassador to Moscow who was arrested on November 24, 1995, for suspected involvement in a coup attempt after the November 14, 1995, firing of three RPG-7 rockets at the Cotonou conference center, which was to host the sixth Francophone summit of 47 heads of state on December 2–4.

Reza Eskfi: one of four people arrested by London police on December 14, 1988, during a demonstration in front of the offices of Iran Air. They had attacked three computers of the firm and were to face charges of criminal damage and violent disorder on January 5, 1989.

Anas Ahmed al-Essa: on February 23, 2005, Iraqiya state television ran a video of Syrian intelligence officer Lieutenant Anas Ahmed al-Essa, age 30, who claimed to have trained Iraqi insurgents in beheading, car bombing, and attacking American and Iraqi troops. Al-Essa said that his group—the previously unknown al-Fateh Army—was to "cause chaos in Iraq . . . to bar America from reaching Syria. We received all the instructions from Syrian intelligence." He and ten Iraqis said on camera that they were recruited by Syrian intelligence. Al-Essa said he was recruited for money by Syrian intelligence colonel Fady Abdullah. An Iraqi claimed that the insurgents practiced by

beheading animals. Shawan al-Sabaawi, a former lieutenant colonel in Saddam Hussein's army, said Syrian intelligence had trained him in beheading hostages.

Iraqiya later ran a video of Sudanese and Egyptians who trained in Syria to conduct insurgent attacks.

Habitah Essa: alias of Abu Al Barra'a.

Zakariya Essabar: alias Ammar Moula, age 24 as of September 2001, a Moroccan who also lived on Marien Street in Hamburg, Germany, and was an associate of the cell that assisted the 9/11 hijackers. He and several of the 9/11 hijackers attended fugitive Said Bahaji's 1999 wedding at the al-Quds mosque in Hamburg. On September 30, 2002, the U.S. and German governments blocked his financial assets.

Abu Essam: alias of Suallmah Muhammad Ameen.

Salim K. Essawai: born in 1945 in Baghdad, he is one of two hijackers of TWA flight 840, a B707 flying the run from Los Angeles, to Paris, to Rome, to Athens, to Tel Aviv on August 29, 1969. He called the plane *PFLP Free Palestine* and said that the Che Guevara Commando Unit of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) had hijacked the plane. His partner, Leila Ali Khaled, ordered the pilot to fly over Lod Airport. After the plane landed in Damascus and the passengers were permitted to exit, the duo set off hand grenades and an explosive canister device to destroy the cockpit, causing \$4 million in damage. Her orders had been to destroy the \$8 million plane. Several passengers were injured during the evacuation. Syria held the duo until October 13 inside the main Syrian Defense Ministry building in Damascus under heavy guard. The duo was released. PFLP leader George Habash had told Khaled that Yitzhak Rabin, then Israeli ambassador to the United States, was on the plane; however, he had returned to Tel Aviv on an earlier flight. The duo had come from Beirut to Rome

on August 28. A complaint was filed on January 16, 1970, in the District of Columbia.

Esteban Echevarría Larralde: a member of the Basque group Euskadi Ta Askatasuna (ETA); Beniform, Belgium, police were searching for him in July 1988.

Musbah Abdulghasem Eter: variant of Musbah Abulgasem Eter.

Musbah Abulgasem Eter: variant Abdulghasem, alleged bomb maker for the La Belle discotheque attack of April 5, 1986, in West Berlin. On October 10, 1997, the Libyan was extradited from Italy to Germany. He showed up at the German embassy in Malta in 1995, offering to blame everything on Libya. He claimed he had seen cables between the Libyan People's Bureau and Said Rashid, the head of Libyan intelligence, who had also been tied to the 1988 bombing of Pan Am flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland. Eter claimed that Rashid ordered the bombing and said Yasser Chraidi was the mastermind. Eter later flew to Libya, then on to Berlin to await trial but ran off. He was arrested in Rome at a hotel across from the Libyan embassy, where he was found with a suitcase full of cash.

On November 18, 1997, the trial began of Eter, Chreidi, Ali Chanaa, Verena Chanaa, and her sister for the bombing on charges of murder, attempted murder, and being an accessory to a crime. Eter and Hasuler were charged as accessories. All faced life sentences. Eter passed the Libyan embassy's money to Chreidi and Ali Chanaa.

On December 2, 1997, prosecution star witness Eter recanted his confession implicating Libya and the other defendants. He said Libya had not approved the bombing and blamed another group of two Italians and Mohamed Aschur, a Libyan opposition leader who was later murdered in East Berlin. On November 13, 2001, he was convicted of attempted murder and sentenced to 12 years.

Fahed Bin Manawer Bin Za'ar Al Etteri: alias Abu Qattada Al Murabett, a Saudi university student from Riyadh who was born in 1409 Hijra and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr on 8th Shaban 1428 Hijra, contributing 2,500 riyals and providing his passport, a book, and his wallet.

His recruitment coordinator was Walied. He flew to Syria, where he met Abu Haziefah, Abu Yasser, and Abu Umar. They took from him 3,000 of his 10,000 riyals and 10,000 Syrian lira. He noted that he knows the Koran. His brother Salman's phone number 0500707187.

F

Nourredine el F: a Moroccan arrested on June 22, 2005, by Dutch security services in connection with the November 2, 2004, murder of filmmaker Theo van Gogh. He was believed to be tied to the Hofstad network of Islamic fundamentalists to which assassin Mohammed Bouyeri belonged.

Isaac Faari: an Israeli citizen arrested at Athens's Ellinikon Airport on April 28, 1988, as he was trying to leave on an El Al flight. He was released by police after no incriminating evidence was found. The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) accused him of intending to murder the PLO's first secretary in Athens, 'Ismat Sabri. Faari said he had gone to Athens for two days to see an English friend and that he accidentally found himself with a young woman outside Sabri's house in Ayia Paraskevi.

Abu-al-Fada': alias of al-Mutawakkil 'Ala Allah Mahdi.

Lieutenant Colonel 'Abd al-'Aziz Faddah: Fatah leader whom *al-Shira'* claimed was behind the kidnapping of two United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) workers in Lebanon on February 5, 1988.

Mussab Muhammad Al Fadel: alias Abu Islam, a Syrian from Dye al Zur who was born in 1981 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007. His phone number was 0715497.

Shawar Midian Fadel: name on the passport of one of three Lebanese arrested on July 28, 1994,

by Costa Rican police in David when they tried to cross the Panamanian border with Costa Rica with false passports. They were suspected of involvement in the suicide bombing of ALAS flight HP-1202 (see "Lohamad Ahmad" entry).

Khalil 'Abd al-Fadhil: one of five Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine members arrested on April 6, 1981, in Egypt for conspiracy to bomb public places. He was the principal defendant. His wife confessed that she had hidden quantities of explosive powder.

Mustafa Mohamed Fadhil: variant Mustafa Muhammad Fadil, aliases Moustafa Ali Elbishy, Mustafa Mohammed, Mustafa Fazul, Hussein, Hassan Ali, Abd Al Wakil Al Masri, Abu Anis, Abu Yussrr, Nu Man, Khalid, Abu Jihad, and Abu Jihad al-Nubi, he was indicted in the Southern District of New York on December 16, 1998, for involvement in the August 7, 1998, bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania and for conspiring to kill U.S. nationals. The court listed 238 counts in the indictment against the Egyptian who was in his early twenties when he helped plan the bombings. He met with three other conspirators in a Dar es Salaam house in late July and the first week of August 1998 to plan the bombing. He rented the house where the Tanzania bomb was prepared. He transported the bomb to the embassy in a 1987 Nissan Atlas truck that he and his associated bought a month earlier. The Rewards for Justice program offers \$5 million for his apprehension. He holds Egyptian and Kenyan citizenship. He claims to have been born in Cairo

on June 23, 1976. He is about five feet four inches and weighs about 130 pounds.

Abdullah Mohammed Fadhul: alias of Haroun Fazil.

Abu Fadi: an airstrip leader at Zerka's Dawson's field near Amman during the multiple hijacking of September 6, 1970. He forced everyone back into the planes after noting a military building near the area following the hijacking to Dawson's field of a BOAC VC-10 on September 9, 1970.

Abu Al Fadiel: Saudi Arabia-based recruitment coordinator for al Qaeda in Iraq foreign fighters in 2007.

Fadil: a Syria-based Syrian citizen who worked as a travel facilitator for al Qaeda in Iraq foreign fighters in 2007. He wore glasses, was tanned, and was medium height.

Abdelghani Fadil: one of eight foreign Islamists arrested on June 24, 1993, by the FBI and charged with planning to bomb the UN headquarters building in Manhattan; 26 Federal Plaza, which includes the local FBI headquarters and other agencies; the Forty-Seventh Street diamond district, run principally by Orthodox Jews; and the Lincoln and Holland tunnels connecting Manhattan and New Jersey; as well as various assassinations (see "Amir Zaid Abdelghani" entry)

The Sudanese cab driver had lived in Brooklyn. He was a cousin of suspect Amir Abdelghani. He became a U.S. citizen in 1991 after marrying a U.S. citizen, from whom he was estranged. He had another wife who lived in Sudan. He was denied bail on June 28. He had traveled in recent years to Sudan, Egypt, South America, and the Netherlands.

Abu-al-Fadl: variant Abu al-Fadil, alias of Muhammad.

Abu-al-Fadl: alias of Ahmad 'Ali al-Muhammad.

Jamal Ahmad al-Fadl: testified in February 2001 in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York in the case of the bombings on August 7, 1998, of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania. He said that back in 1993, he had helped Osama bin Laden in his efforts to obtain uranium in Sudan. Bin Laden was willing to pay \$1.5 million. Al-Fadl was a Sudanese Muslim defector from the group. He had been a U.S. informant since 1996. He joined al Qaeda in 1989 in Afghanistan but defected when he was caught stealing money from bin Laden. He pleaded guilty to an unspecified charge and co-operated with the government under a plea agreement. He lived and studied in the United States in the mid-1980s and attended a Brooklyn mosque, where he was recruited to fight in Afghanistan against the Soviets. In 1991, he managed bin Laden's businesses, purchasing a farm north of Khartoum and a salt flat near Port Sudan for \$430,000.

Abu al-Fadil: variant of Abu-al-Fadl.

Khalid Fadlalla: a Sudanese employee of the Muslim World League, a Saudi Arabia-based charity suspected of terrorist financing. He was charged on July 25, 2005, after the group's Falls Church, Virginia offices were raided by FBI and Homeland Security agents, who confiscated computers, photographs, and immigration documents.

Shaykh Mohammed Hussein Fadlallah: spiritual leader of Hizballah in 1985.

Hasab Allah Fadul: one of ten suspected terrorist members of the Sudanese Socialist Popular Front, Revolutionary Committees Movement, arrested on July 28, 1984, in Sudan for plotting terrorist acts in Khartoum (see "Farahna Tih al-Basha" entry).

Fahad: one of the four hijackers of the Libyan Revolutionary Cells and the Organization of the Soldiers of God, Martyr Zulfikar Ali Bhutto

Group, who took over Pan Am flight 73 at Karachi airport on September 5, 1986. The hijackers threw grenades and fired machine guns at the passengers, killing 22 and injuring 100 others. He was arrested at the scene. On September 8, he was charged with hijacking an aircraft, murder, attempted murder, and several other crimes. He carried a Bahraini passport. The United States filed a “protection” arrest warrant against the four so that it could request extradition if Pakistan decided not to prosecute. On January 5, 1988, during their trial in a courtroom at Adiyala prison, the five accused hijackers admitted taking over the plane with the intention of blowing it up over Israel after securing the release of 1,500 Palestinians from Israeli prisons.

Fahad: alias of Syed Hashmi.

Fahd: on July 6, 1988, the Pakistani district court judge Zafar Ahmed Babar ended an eight-month trial in a special court in Rawalpindi’s Adiyala maximum security prison and sentenced the Lebanese to death by hanging for the September 5, 1986, hijacking of a Pan Am 747 and killing 11 passengers at Karachi airport. There was insufficient evidence to convict 5 terrorists of the deaths of 11 other passengers. The hijacker mastermind, Sulayman al-Turki, said that the group would appeal the sentences and if freed: “We would hijack a U.S. airliner once again.” The court also passed a total jail sentence of 257 years on each of the accused on several other charges, including murder, conspiracy to hijack, possession of illegal arms, and confinement of passengers. The terrorists had 30 days to appeal against the verdict and sentence in Lahore’s high court. On July 28, 1988, the press reported that the terrorists reversed their decision not to appeal.

Fahd: alias Abu-Mus’ab, a Saudi who joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr in 2007, contributing his passport. His recruitment coordinator was al-‘Anud, variant al-‘Unud. His home phone number was 00966503613020.

Fahd: alias Abu-Dhir, a Saudi from Mecca who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007, bringing his passport. His phone contacts were 5469508 and 0501197797.

Abu Fahd: alias of Muhammad.

Abu-Fahd: Saudi Arabia-based recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2006.

Al-Fahd: alias of Fahd Halil Ballan Bin-al-‘Anzi.

Mohammed Fahd: a Saudi carrying a false Iraqi ID who was allegedly behind the November 12, 2003, truck bombing in Nasiriyah, Iraq, that killed 19 Italians and 12 Iraqis.

Syakh Nasir bin Hamid al-Fahd: captured by the Saudi authorities after the al Qaeda attacks in Riyadh in May 2003. He said that the group had been negotiating for the purchase of Russian weapons of mass destruction. Six months later, he appeared on Saudi television to rescind his May 2003 fatwa “A Treatise on the Legal Status of Using Weapons of Mass Destruction against Infidels.”

Khamis Farhan Khalaf Abdul Fahdawi: alias Abu Seba, a leader of al Qaeda in Iraq, who was detained by U.S. forces on July 9, 2005, in Ramadi, Iraq, in connection with the July 2, 2005, kidnapping and murder of kidnapped Ihab Sherif, who was slated to become Egypt’s ambassador to Iraq, and in the attacks on Bahraini and Pakistani diplomats on July 5, 2005.

Mohsen al-Fadhli: variant of Muhsin al-Fadhli.

Muhsin al-Fadhli: variant Mohsen al-Fadhli, age 21, arrested on November 4, 2002, by Kuwait as an alleged al Qaeda member suspected of plotting to car bomb a hotel housing 20 U.S. officials in Sanaa. He was being investigated for involvement in the October 6 attack on the French oil tanker and the October 12, 2000, attack on the USS *Cole*.

A similarly named man was a Kuwaiti believed to be an al-Qaeda leader financing Iraqi insurgents led by Abu Musab al-Zarqawi. In freezing his assets on February 15, 2005, the U.S. Department of the Treasury announced, "In an effort to solidify the support of key financial backers sponsoring attacks, al-Fadhli requested that tapes be made showing evidence of successful attacks in Iraq."

Tariq al-Fahdli: senior member of a southern Yemen tribe who led a failed al Qaeda attack on U.S. troops transiting Aden in 1992. He lives in Sanaa.

Hashem Fahes: aide of Sheikh Abdel Karim Obeid, both of whose release was demanded on July 30, 1989, by the Organization of the Oppressed on Earth, which threatened to hang U.S. Marine Lieutenant Colonel William Richard Higgins, whom the group had kidnapped on February 17, 1988.

Abu Fahid: Saudi Arabia-based recruitment coordinator for al Qaeda in Iraq foreign fighters in 2006.

Fahied: alias Abu Zir, a Saudi from Mecca who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007, bringing his passport. His phone numbers were 0501197797 and 5469505.

Mohammed Abdel Halim Mohammed Fahim: identified by the FBI in 1995 as one of seven men with ties to Hamas and the Islamic group that helped plan the February 26, 1993, World Trade Center bombing.

al-Amin Khalifah Fahimah: variant of Lamen Khalifa Fhimah.

Rafiq Fu'ad al-Fahl: a former member of the defunct Lebanese Forces arrested by Swedish officials on December 4, 1995, for the January 26, 1994, bombing of the Sayyidat al-Najat Church in Beirut. Lebanon requested extradition.

Tariq 'Abd-al-Nabi Hasan al-Fahl: wanted by Egyptian police in connection with the November 25, 1993, bombing of the convoy of Egyptian Prime Minister Dr. 'Atif Sidqi that killed a 15-year-old girl and wounded 21 other people, as well as the aborted attempt to assassinate UN Secretary General Dr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali (see "Adil 'Awad" entry). He was sentenced to death on March 17, 1994, by the Higher Military Court in Cairo. He was executed on May 3, 1994.

Majid Fahmi: an Egyptian Islamic Jihad member deported by Kuwait to Egypt in December 1998.

Neemtalla Mohammed Fahs: one of seven people arrested on November 27, 1984, by Italian police at an apartment in the seaside resort of Ladispoli (see "Mohammed Ramsi Arzouni" entry). On October 17, 1985, an Italian court acquitted five defendants, including Fahs, of charges that they were planning an attack on the U.S. embassy. However, he was convicted of forming an armed gang and sentenced to two years in prison. On October 1, 1986, an appeals court in Rome overturned the lower court decision and handed the case to the public ministry for further action. But only Fahs was still in custody.

Marwan al-Fahum: security chief for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. On November 2, 1990, the Swedish state prosecutor H. C. Abildtrup brought charges against him in absentia for planning the 1985 would-be kidnapping of Jorn Rausing, the son of Gad Rausing, a Swedish billionaire from Lund.

Faiez: Yemen-based recruitment coordinator for al Qaeda in Iraq foreign fighters in 2007.

Hadi al-Faifi: a Saudi arrested in Chicago and later released. He was initially held as a possible grand jury witness in the 9/11 case.

Abu Faisal: al Qaeda leader detained by the U.S. military in Afghanistan in December 2001.

Shaykh Abdullah Ibrahim el-Faisal: age 38, arrested on February 18, 2002, by Scotland Yard's antiterrorist branch during a dawn raid in East London for inciting racial hatred for remarks he made that called for the murder of nonbelievers, Jews, Americans, and Hindus. The Jamaican Muslim cleric was charged under the Public Order Act and the Offences against the Person Act. Members of Parliament demanded his arrest after videos with his message went on sale in London's Islamic bookstores. His audiocassettes instructed males to train for battle and called on boys to learn how to use Kalashnikovs. He was charged with incitement to murder two weeks after the *Times of London* had reported his statement. He was detained pending a hearing on February 21, 2002, at Bow Street Magistrates' Court. On March 7, 2003, Judge Peter Beaumont in London sentenced him to nine years in prison. The judge made the sentences consecutive to emphasize the United Kingdom's "abhorrence of the views you expressed." He will have to serve at least half his sentence before becoming eligible for parole. The judge also recommended possible extradition to Jamaica.

Fathi M. Faituri: a Florida resident and one of a dozen masked, club-wielding Libyan students who took over the Libyan student aid office in McLean, Virginia and took hostages for a few minutes on December 22, 1982 (see "Shaib M. Mahmud-Agily" entry).

Fakeroun: alias of Faker Ben Abdelaziz Boussora.

Fakerrou: alias of Faker Ben Abdelaziz Boussora.

Sarhane Ben Abdelmajid Fakhet: age 35, alias the Tunisian, leader and coordinator of the March 11, 2004, al Qaeda bombings of several commuter trains in Madrid that killed 200 and injured 2,000. An international arrest warrant, issued on March 31, 2004, said he had rented a house 25 miles southeast of Madrid, where the explosives had been prepared. He died on April 3 when Madrid police in the Leganés

suburb cornered him and six other terrorist suspects in their safe house (see "Jamal Ahmidan" entry).

By April 11, investigators believed that the cell leader, Fakhet, sought out al Qaeda for assistance, but that the group did not directly participate. He traveled to Turkey in late 2002 or early 2003 to meet with senior al Qaeda European operative Amer Azizi, to whom he outlined plans for the attack. He asked for manpower and other support to carry out the attack. Azizi had fought in Bosnia and Afghanistan. He said al Qaeda could not offer direct aid but supported the plan and said that Fakhet could use al Qaeda's name in claiming credit. Azizi also suggested contacting Jamal Zougam, a follower of Imad Eddin Barakat Yarkas, imprisoned since November 2001 on suspicion of being al Qaeda's Spanish cell leader.

Yusef Fakhi: one of six Palestine Popular Struggle Front (some reports say it was the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine) hijackers of an Olympics Airways B727 flying from Beirut to Athens on July 22, 1970 (see "Khaled Abul Abd" entry).

Sa'id Faraj Hamad al-Fakhiri: alias Abu-Sa'id al-Darnawi, a Libyan from Darnah who was born in 1987 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007, bringing his passport. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-Sa'd. He flew from Egypt to Syria, where he met Abu-Nasir. His phone numbers were 0927832651 and 0927276934.

Imand Fakia: alias of Ali Hussein Hamsa.

Mohammed Fakihi: a Saudi diplomat who served as director of Islamic Affairs at the Saudi embassy in Berlin and was implicated during the trial of Ihsan Garnaoui on June 1, 2004, as being a member of an al Qaeda cell. On March 22, 2003, Germany had ordered Fakihi to leave the country.

Fakir: alias of Faker Ben Abdelaziz Boussora.

Ali Falahiyan: on March 15, 1996, Germany issued an arrest warrant for Iran's intelligence minister on suspicion of involvement in the murder of four members of the Iranian Democratic Party of Kurdistan in Berlin's Mykonos restaurant on September 17, 1992. On June 8, 2001, he was one of ten candidates for Iranian president. He was known as Master Key, an individual who was behind the killings of numerous dissidents in Iran and overseas.

Abd Al Aziz Bin Muhammad Saleh Al Falaj: alias Haythem: from Jazzerat al Arab-Baridah, was born in 1405 Hijra. He joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007, bringing \$2,500. He was assigned as a fighter to Mosul. His phone numbers were 0504180160 and 0504284057.

Ali Fallahian: on March 8, 2003, the Argentine judge Juan José Galeano issued a 400-page indictment against four Iranian diplomats, including Fallahian, accusing them of the 1994 bombing of the Argentine-Israeli Mutual Aid Association community center, which killed 96 people. Fallahian was serving as the minister of security and intelligence when the attack occurred. At the time of the indictment, he was a member of Iran's Assembly of Experts, which chooses the country's leader. Germany wanted him for the 1992 murder of four Kurdish dissidents.

'Abd-al-'Aziz bin-Muhammad Salih al-Fallaj: alias Haytham, a Saudi from Buraydah born in 1985 who joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter in 2007, bringing \$2,500. He was deployed to Mosul. His phone numbers were 0504180160 and 0504284057.

Ahmad Allameh Falsafi: on August 9, 1994, Argentine Judge Galeano ordered the arrest of the third secretary of the Iranian embassy in connection with the July 18, 1994, bombing of the Argentine-Israeli Mutual Aid Association in Buenos Aires, which killed 96 and wounded 231. He had already left for Iran prior to the blast.

Daher Faour: on February 21, 1991, a Berlin court issued an arrest warrant for the Lebanese who was serving time in a Berlin prison on a sex offense. He allegedly had smuggled the bomb into the La Belle discotheque in West Berlin on April 5, 1986.

Saad Faqih: a prominent London-based Saudi dissident reportedly involved in a Libya-financed plot in 2003 to assassinate Saudi government leader Crown Prince Abdullah. On November 27, 2003, Egyptian authorities arrested Colonel Mohammed Ismail, a Libyan believed to have orchestrated the plot, hours after he left Saudi Arabia as the plan collapsed. Saudi officials said he worked with surgeon Faqih to recruit radicals. Faqih received \$1.3 million. British officials have not arrested him and permit him to remain in London. In December 2004, the United Nations added him to a list of financiers and supporters of terrorism, per a request by the United States, United Kingdom, and Saudi Arabia. The U.S. Treasury Department said he paid for a satellite phone that Osama bin Laden used in the U.S. embassy bombings in Tanzania and Kenya in 1998. On July 15, 2005, the Department of the Treasury added to its list of terror supporters the Movement for Islamic Reform in Arabia, a London-based group headed by Faqih.

Mohammed Ahmed Faqih: a terrorist suspect who surrendered to Saudi authorities on December 30, 2003. He was No. 14 on a list of 26 wanted terrorists.

Amer Far: age 16, a male Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine suicide bomber who on November 1, 2004, killed 3 and wounded 32, 4 seriously, in an attack outside the Zion cheese shop in the Carmel Market in Tel Aviv. He lived in the Askar refugee camp near Nablus. Reports differed as to whether he was 16 or 19 years old. The next day, Israeli bulldozers demolished the family homes of three people behind the attack, including Far's. His mother, Samira Abdullah, backed away from her earlier

criticism of the terrorists and instead praised her son.

'Ali al-Fara: alias Dr. Kamal, identified by Doha's *al-Sharq* on March 19, 1993, as a member of the Abu Nidal Organization's Central Committee and one of the group's most prominent assassins when he was chief of intelligence at the group's headquarters in Libya. There were rumors that he had been exiled and had since disappeared.

K. Faraf: a Jordanian would-be hijacker of an Egyptian Airlines IL-18 flying from Cairo to Amman on August 22, 1971. He wanted to go to Israel, but sky marshals overpowered him.

Abdel Salam Farag: a Cairo engineer and civilian leader of the El Jihad terrorist group who on November 12, 1981, was charged with "complicity and instigation" in the October 6, 1981, assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat for publishing the book *Absent Duty*, of which only 500 copies had been printed and that served as the assassins' ideological guide. He was sentenced to death on March 6, 1982. President Mubarak ignored all clemency appeals. Farag was hanged on April 15, 1982.

Abu-Farah: alias of 'Ayish Abu-Bakr.

Muhammad 'Ali Farah: alias 'Abdallah Bin-Rawwahah, variant Abd Allah Bin Rouha, a Libyan from the neighborhood of al-'Askari in Sart, he claimed to have been born on January 28, 1987, and to have entered Iraq on September 13, 2006, when he joined al Qaeda in Iraq. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-'Umar. His phone numbers were 0297047945, 0926797938, and 9013168088.

Ali Mohammed Farahat: one of four terrorists whom the Egyptian government hanged on October 22, 1997. The four were found guilty in January of killing policemen and attacking a tourist bus in 1993 and 1994. They were among 19 members of the outlawed Islamic Group who were tried

for several offenses, including the murder of a police colonel. The four were convicted of plotting to kill senior state officials and tourists.

Mohammed Farahat: age 17 (some reports say age 19), on March 13, 2002, he attacked a school for army-bound religious Israelis at the Gush Katif settlement, killing 7 (some reports say 5) young cadets and wounding 23 others. Farahat used an automatic rifle and grenades. He was a long-time follower of Imad Aql, a Hamas activist in the Gaza Strip who was killed by Israeli troops. Farahat was killed by Israeli soldiers who returned fire.

Farahat's mother, Mariam, age 52, told visitors "I don't want condolences. I want congratulations. I encouraged my son to sacrifice himself. It is a victory." She appeared on a videotape with him and took the name Um Nidal, or "mother of struggle." She said he joined the Izzedine al Qassam Brigades, the military branch of Hamas, as a teen. His father, Fathi, age 57, belonged to the political wing of Hamas. Two other sons belonged to the brigades; Wusam Farahat lost three fingers on his right hand when tossing a grenade at an Israeli army patrol. Mariam recalls, "[Mohammed] was filled with hate for the Jews. He told me he wanted to carry out an operation against the Israelis. I told him it was a good idea and wished him luck. I knew that almost no one comes back alive from such operations. But I kept those thoughts to myself." Fathi was later fired from the Palestinian police department.

Wusam Farahat: lost three fingers on his right hand when tossing a grenade at an Israeli army patrol. He was the brother of Mohammed Farahat (see "Mohammed Farahat" entry).

Faraj: Libya-based recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2006.

Faysal 'Abdallah Ahmad al-Faraj: alias Abu-Qudamah, a Saudi from Riyadh born in 1985 who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007 and was assigned to Anbar. His phone number was 0509955513.

Ihad al-Naji Faraj: alias Abu-Ja'far, a Libyan from Darnah who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2006 as a fighter, bringing 3,000 riyals and a passport. His recruitment coordinator was Bashar. He flew from Egypt to Damascus. His brother's phone number was 00218927824289.

Khalid Faraj: one of three individuals sentenced to ten years in prison on February 17, 1994, by a Cairo military court for plotting the assassination of President Hosni Mubarak by bombing Sidi Barrani Airport and the presidential guesthouse in Marsa Matruh.

Hassan Faraj: age 39, a Syria-born doctor arrested in June 2004. FBI Joint Terrorism Task Force members found shredded blueprints for the Capital Beltway overpass at Connecticut Avenue in Washington, DC, in his apartment. On November 5, prosecutors alleged that he also tried to help financially support a suspected al Qaeda associate, Amir Abdulrazzak, enter the United States. The federal magistrate judge Kiyo Matsumoto refused to revoke his \$100,000 bail on an immigration charge. Faraj remained under house arrest. He was represented by attorney Stanley Cohen, who said the blueprints belonged to Faraj's brother, a professor of civil engineering who had taught at a DC-area university.

Faraj had earlier been charged with falsely obtaining U.S. citizenship in 1993 after his arrival from Bosnia by lying to immigration authorities about his medical experience and refugee status. Faraj had worked in Croatia for an al Qaeda front charity. His duties included running foreign recruits to camps in Bosnia, according to prosecutors.

Muhammad Faraj: an Egyptian Islamic Jihad member deported by Kuwait to Egypt in December 1998.

About Fares: alias of Rachid Ramda.

Abuaisha Ali Fargani: a knife-wielding Libyan who hijacked an Iberian airliner landing at Rome's Fiumicino Airport on May 2, 1977. He demanded

to fly to Madrid to see his fiancée in Bilbao. On the ground, police diverted his attention and the pilot sprayed him with a fire extinguisher. Fargani was overpowered. He had been denied entry into Spain because he had no money.

Khalid Farhan: alias of Salim Nasir Sabih Rumi al-Shammari.

Ibrahim Farhanah: credited by Hamas with being one of the bombers who on February 24, 1996, set off a bomb on the No. 18 Egged bus in Jerusalem, which killed 23 people and injured 49, and another bomb at an Ashqelon soldiers' hitchhiking post that killed 2 and injured 31. He was reportedly a resident of the al-Fawwar refugee camp near Nablus.

Abdulrahman Farhane: age 51, a New York bookstore owner who on February 8, 2006, pleaded not guilty to providing support to al Qaeda. A judge denied him bail. He was charged with agreeing to help transfer funds for terrorists to buy weapons.

Ali Abdul-Karim Farhat: brother of Hassan Farhat. On January 20, 2004, they were arrested in Dearborn, Michigan, and charged in Detroit in connection with a drug ring suspected of financing Hizballah.

Farhat Mahmud Farhat: a Lebanese who was 1 of 13 members of the Iranian Lebanese Hizballah reported by Madrid *Diario 16* on October 20, 1987, to have entered Spain on October 13, 1987, to attack diplomats from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Iraq.

Hassan Farhat: brother of Ali Abdul-Karim Farhat. On January 20, 2004, they were arrested in Dearborn, Michigan and charged in Detroit in connection with a drug ring suspected of financing Hizballah.

Abdallah Muhammad Fari: one of two al Qaeda members who died when a wire-guided missile

blew up in Yemen. On August 9, 2002, authorities in Sanaa investigating the explosion found a 650-pound cache of Semtex plastic explosives and rocket-propelled grenades hidden in pomegranate crates in a warehouse. The Web site of Dubai newspaper *al-Bayan* said that the duo had a large cache of C-4 explosives and planned to attack U.S. naval interests.

Farid: alias Abu-Yasir, an Algerian fighter for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007 who owned a passport. His phone number was 0021354045525.

Farid: alias Ka'b al-Shaybani, a Saudi from al-Ta'if who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007, bringing his passport. He said Abu-Salman's phone number were 0559627735 and 0502045221; Abu-Hamzah's was 0506575491; and Nasir's was 009612068144.

Ed Kaur Faridah: one of two Iraqis, one of whom was alleged to be a member of the Iraqi intelligence service, whom Chilean radio reported on January 28, 1991, had entered Chile with the objective of attacking mining enterprises in which U.S. enterprises have invested. They were discovered by El Litio Mining Company in Calama.

Faried: alias Ka'aen al Shebani, a Saudi from Al-Ta'if who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007, bringing his passport. He said Abu Salman's phone numbers were 0502045521 and 0559627735; Abu Hamzza's was 0506575491; and Nasser's was 009612068144.

Faris: alias Abu-'Usamah al-Maki, a Saudi sent on a suicide mission by al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007. He owned a passport, \$200, and 1,000 lira. His phone number was 0096626289433.

Abu Faris: on May 22, 1985, the Jordanian state prosecutor's office issued a summons for him in connection with a foiled plot by the Libyans and the Abu Nidal Organization to set off a bomb at the U.S. embassy in Egypt.

Abu-al-Faris: alias of Ahmad.

Ayman Faris: variant of Iman Faris.

Hatim Naji Fariz: manager of an Illinois-based Muslim charity who on December 6, 2005, was acquitted of 25 counts of aiding the Palestinian Islamic Jihad in the Sami al-Arian case. The jury was deadlocked on eight other charges.

Abu Faraj Farj: alias Abu Faraj Libbi, alias Dr. Taufeeq. On August 20, 2004, the *Los Angeles Times* reported that Pakistani officials had offered \$350,000 for the arrest of the Libyan al Qaeda leader as the man who gave instructions for the two failed assassination attempts against the Pakistani president General Pervez Musharraf in December 2003. He was in contact with al Qaeda computer expert Mohammed Naeem Noor Khan, who was captured on July 13. Farj was based in the Bajaur tribal area. He was captured in 2005 in Pakistan and ultimately transferred to the Guantánamo Bay military prison.

Bassam al-Fark: variant of Bassam Ferkh.

Amjad Hussain Farooqi: a fugitive killed on September 25, 2004, following a two-hour gun battle in Nawabshah, a town in the southern province of Sindh, by Pakistani security forces. He was wanted for organizing the January 23, 2002, kidnapping and murder of Daniel Pearl and for carrying out two unsuccessful assassination attempts against Pakistan's President Pervez Musharraf in December 2003. Three other al Qaeda associates, including an Islamic cleric, were arrested in the raid. Pakistani authorities said Farooqi worked with Abu Faraj Libbi, a Libyan al Qaeda lieutenant closely linked to Ayman Zawahiri. Farooqi was one of the hijackers of an Indian Airlines plane in December 1999. On September 27, 2004, Pakistani police arrested four more suspected extremists. On October 5, 2004, DNA tests confirmed that the dead Pakistani was Farooqi.

Farouk: alias of Abderraouf Ben Habib Jdey.

Toufic Faroukh: variant of Tawfiq Faruq.

Omar al-Farouq: an al Qaeda operative in his thirties whose name was found in March 2002 in the computer of Agus Dwirkarna. Indonesian police tracked him down in June 2002 after his phone number was found in the computer files of another al Qaeda member, Agus Dwirkarna, and handed him over to U.S. authorities, who interrogated him in Afghanistan. Al-Farouq was believed to be a native of Kuwait or Iraq who had trained in al Qaeda camps in Afghanistan. Al Qaeda operations chief Abu Zubaydah had sent him to Indonesia four years ago to build contacts with local Muslim radicals. He was a recruiter and top financier for Indonesian extremists. He told investigators that the group wanted to conduct multiple attacks in South Asia around the first anniversary of 9/11. The al Qaeda lieutenant of Osama bin Laden escaped from an Afghan prison in the summer of 2005. On September 25, 2006, UK troops killed him when he shot at 200 British troops storming his Basra, Iraq, safe house at dawn.

‘Adnan al-Farsi: alias Sami Abu-al-Haytham, identified by Doha’s *al-Sharq* on March 19, 1993, as a member of the Abu Nidal Organization’s Central Committee.

Abu-‘Ubaydah al-Faruq: alias of Nadi Marzuq Khalaf.

Tawfiq Faruq: variant Toufic Faroukh, a Lebanese who remained at large during his July 21, 1994, trial in connection with the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine’s June 16, 1976, murder in Beirut of the U.S. ambassador Francis E. Meloy, Jr., the first secretary Robert Waring, and the Lebanese driver Muhammad Miqdad. On March 13, 1996, the Lebanese Court of Cassation said his life sentence, imposed by a lower court in May 1994, would stand until he was arrested.

Haider Ali Faruqi: alias of Mansur Hasnain.

Mohamed Farwati: a suspected Syrian sleeper member of the Abu Nidal Organization for 13 years who wanted to get out of the group but was stabbed to death on November 10, 1992, in his pizzeria in Vienna.

Abdul Fatah: an Indonesian radical who on September 8, 2005, was sentenced to seven years in prison for his role in the September 9, 2004, suicide car bombing of the Australian embassy in Jakarta in which ten Indonesians died.

‘Umar Sadat al-Salam ‘Abd al-Fatah: a Jordanian arrested on November 28, 1985, in Verona, Italy, on arms-smuggling charges. His apartment contained 20 kilograms of explosives, two Polish machine pistols, other arms, and a radio transmitter and receiver. He said that the weapons would have been used against Syrian targets in the Netherlands. The Palestine Liberation Organization denied that he was a member. Phone taps indicated that he had planned to free the four *Achille Lauro* hijackers held in Italy. On December 11, 1985, he was found guilty of arms smuggling and sentenced to 14 years in prison. As of 1988, he faced charges for conspiracy to carry out armed attacks. On March 7, 1996, Italian newspapers reported that the judiciary had released him the previous fall, four years early. He had been involved in several terrorist attacks in Italy.

‘Abd al-Latif Ibrahim Fatayer: one of the four Palestine Liberation Front hijackers on October 7, 1985, of the Italian cruise ship *Achille Lauro* (see “Mar’uf Ahmad al-As’adi” entry). His trial began on November 18, 1985, on charges of arms smuggling. He was found guilty and sentenced to four to five years. On June 18, 1986, his trial began for murder and kidnapping. On June 18, 1986, his Genoa trial began for murder and kidnapping. On July 10, 1986, he was sentenced to 24 years. On May 24, 1987, a Genoa appeals court upheld the conviction.

Kamal son of Abdul Fateh: one of five Libyans arrested on March 27, 1993, by police in

Peshawar, Pakistan, at a checkpoint near the Gulbahar crossing. Police found in their vehicle two .30 caliber pistols and 30 cartridges, fake passport stamps, U.S. dollars, and Pakistani currency.

Guernan Fateh: alleged member of the Islamic Salvation Front who was arrested for involvement in the August 26, 1992, bombing of the Air France ticket counter at Houari Boumedienne Airport in Algeria, which killed 12 people and wounded 128. Public sessions of his trial began on May 4, 1993. On May 26, 1993, a special Algiers judicial council acquitted him.

Hassan Fathallah: identified by the FBI in 1995 as one of seven men with ties to Hamas and the Islamic group who helped plan the February 26, 1993, World Trade Center bombing.

Fathi: alias of Husayn Ahmad Shahid Ali.

Fathi: alias of Tariq Anwar al-Sayyid Ahmad.

Tariq Anwar Fathy: senior Egyptian Islamic Jihad aide and al Qaeda leader that U.S. Central Command listed on January 8, 2002, as having died.

Amr al-Fatih: alias of Tariq Anwar al-Sayyid Ahmad.

Ebu Yahya Mohammed Fatih: leader in 2007 of the Islamic Jihad Union, an al Qaeda affiliate when began its operations in Uzbekistan. He announced in May 2007 that it was expanding attacks "without regard to nationalism or tribal heritage."

Mohamad el-Fatih: alias of Dr. Ramadan Abdullah Mohammad Shallah.

Fatima: alias of Christine Pinter.

Abu Fatima: alias of Ayman al-Zawahiri.

Abu Fatima: alias of Ahmad Muhammad Hamid Ali.

Abu-Fatimah: alias of 'Abd-al-Rahim Daqash 'Abd-al-Rahim Hatiyyah.

Sayyid Hasan Fatimi: alias of Hasan Sayyid Muhammad Sayyid 'Ali Akbar.

Nouredine al-Fatmi: who was already serving five years in a separate terrorism case, received another four years for preparing attacks when on December 1, 2006, a court in Amsterdam convicted four Dutch Muslims, including al-Fatmi, of plotting terrorist attacks against political leaders and government buildings, including the headquarters of the Dutch intelligence service. Prosecutors said the targets may have included Prime Minister Jan Peter Balkenende and former parliamentarian Ayaan Hirsi Ali, the creative partner of slain filmmaker Theo van Gogh. His wife, Soumaya Sahla, was sentenced to three years for helping the group.

Sayid Husn Fatmi: one of five people for whom the Kuwaiti Interior Ministry on February 3, 1987, issued arrest warrants on suspicion of involvement in recent bombings.

Jihad al-Fattah: wife of Sa'id Yusuf 'Abd al-Fattah. She was fined 300 Kuwaiti dinars for possessing 100 kilograms of smuggled Eastern Bloc-origin explosives without a license.

Sa'id Yusuf 'Abd al-Fattah: a Palestinian sentenced on July 4, 1982, by the Kuwait State Security Court to ten years for keeping 100 kilograms of smuggled explosives in his home. The court ignored the defendants' claim that the explosives were to be used only in Israel.

Hamdan Rashid al-Fawar: variant al-Fuan, one of the April 5, 1988, hijackers of Kuwait Airlines flight 422, a B747 flying from Bangkok to Kuwait that was diverted to Mashhad, Iran. He had arrived in Bangkok on March 27, 1988, via KLM

flight 887 from Amsterdam and Dubai with a forged Bahraini passport.

Fawaz: alias of Abu-'Usamah, a Saudi from al-Madinah al-Munawarah who was born in 1981 and was a fighter for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007. His brothers' phone numbers were 0555300499 and 050318501. His travel coordinator was Abu-Khalid.

Ahmad Adil Fawaz: alias of Ilich Ramírez Sánchez.

Khalid al-Fawaz: indicted in the United States on conspiracy to bomb the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania on August 7, 1998. The United States had requested extradition from the United Kingdom. On April 19, 2002, the United States froze his financial assets.

Yasser Fawaz: one of four terrorists who on October 22, 1997, were hanged by the Egyptian government. The four were found guilty in January of killing policemen and attacking a tourist bus in 1993 and 1994. Yasser Fawaz, Irfan Kholi, Yasser Suleiman, and Ali Mohammed Farahat were among 19 members of the outlawed Islamic Group who were tried for several offenses, including the murder of a police colonel. The four were convicted of plotting to kill senior state officials and tourists.

Ahmad 'Abd-al-Azim Ahmad 'Abd-al-Rahman Fawwaz: alias 'Umar, who was arrested on November 10, 1995, by the Egyptian State Intelligence Service who led the team guarding Sudanese hand grenades and explosives, which the authorities seized. The terrorists used Toyota trucks to smuggle the weapons with the help of Sudanese intelligence and some Sudanese border tribes. He had links with Mustafa Hamzah, who lived in Khartoum. Fawwaz was injured in a gun battle with police, who seized 64 Kalashnikov rifles, 100 Russian-made F-I hand grenades, 36 blocks of PI explosives, 30 rocket-propelled grenade (RPG) shells, 30 cartridges of RPG propellers, 5 RPG

launchers, 4 9 mm Spanish-made Star long pistols, a Belgian-made Browning pistol, five night-vision telescopes, 100 hand-grenade detonators, 2 kilograms of C-4 plastic explosives, 1,700 armor-piercing 7.62 mm bullets, and 540 other 9 mm bullets. Police also found survey maps showing such targets as police and economic establishments, public buildings, and organization charts of the group. He had connections with the Egyptian Islamic Group.

Khalid 'Abd-al-Rahman Hamad al-Fawwaz: the United Kingdom-based Saudi lieutenant of Osama bin Laden who was arrested by British authorities on September 23, 1998. The United States requested extradition of the civil engineer who had headed bin Laden's Advice and Reform Committee, which was founded in August 1994. He was bin Laden's Kenya representative and had issued orders to one of the cells involved in the August 7, 1998, bombing of the U.S. embassy.

On September 27, 1998, London police re-arrested Fawwaz, then 36 years old, and arrested six other fundamentalists in Operation Challenge. London police said that the U.S. request for his deportation to the United States was for "conspiring with bin Laden and others against U.S. citizens during January 1993 through September 27, 1998." Police found in his house copies of statements issued by the World Islamic Front for Fighting Jews and Crusaders, bin Laden and Zawahiri's group. Scotland Yard also found a forged passport in his home. He had been released on September 26; no charges had been made up to that point. He was released on bail after being charged with possessing firearms without a license, provided that he returns to appear before the Bow Street district court on October 12. On September 8, 1999, Fawwaz's lawyer, Edward Fitzgerald, claimed that his client was regularly in touch with MI5 before and after the attacks. The next day, a British magistrate ordered Fawwaz held for extradition to the United States on conspiracy charges. His lawyers said that they would appeal to London's high court. The final extradition decision rested with Home Secretary Jack Straw. By

May 2000, the United Kingdom had agreed to extradite him to the United States. In late 2001, he had lost an appeal and was awaiting transport to the United States.

Yasir Fathi Muhammad Ahmad Fawwaz: 1 of 25 terrorists arrested by the Egyptian State Security Investigative Service on March 8, 1994, in connection with a wave of bomb attacks on banks in Cairo and al-Jizah. He was wanted for several terrorist attacks, including one against a tourist bus in Asyut.

Muhammad Fawzi: one of the five Guards of Islam gunmen who failed in an assassination attempt against Shapour Bakhtiar, the shah's last prime minister, in Neuilly-sur-Seine, France, on July 17, 1980.

Hussein Fayad: one of the Operation Martyr Kamal Adwan Fatah terrorists who entered Israel on March 11, 1978, seizing a tour bus and leaving 46 dead and 85 wounded before being stopped. On October 23, 1979, an Israeli military court in Lod convicted him of murder during the raid. The prosecutor recommended consecutive life sentences for Fayad, who was a minor at the time of the attack. Fayad quoted from the Koran and said, "The victims died for the revolution. . . . I came here to show you who is a Palestinian and who speaks for the Palestinians." He was sentenced to life in prison on October 25, 1979.

Mohamed Abdul Hadi Fayad: alias of Rabei Osman el-Sayed Ahmed.

Saleh Mahmoud Fayad: arrested by Paraguayan police on October 3, 2001, on criminal association and tax evasion charges. He was linked to Hizballah.

Sobhi Mahmoud Fayad: arrested by Paraguayan police on November 8, 2001, on criminal association and related charges. The Hizballah fundraiser was arrested again in Paraguay in 2002 after

he violated the terms of his conditional release from detention while awaiting charges. He had been in prison for nearly ten months on charges of tax evasion and criminal association before being tried. He subsequently was convicted and sentenced in November 2002 to six and a half years in prison. He was an associate of Assad Ahmad Barakat.

Tarek Mohamed Fayad: an Egyptian arrested in Los Angeles and later released. He was initially held as a possible grand jury witness in the 9/11 case.

Ayman Atallah al-Fayed: a senior Islamic Jihad activist who was killed in an explosion in his home in the Bureij refugee camp in central Gaza on February 15, 2008.

Abdelhamid al-Fayek: age 56, a Yemeni exile living in Bern who was identified by Swiss authorities on August 21, 2004, as having handled human smuggling and document forgery in connection with the al Qaeda bombings in Riyadh in May 2003. Swiss authorities also said that Al-Fayek and Jabr Rajeh Hassan al-Said, alias Aboud Bakr, had "close contact with several members of the hard-core bin Laden movement." They had contacted Owaiss, alias al-Kini Abdallah, who had been arrested in Qatar and extradited to Yemen in May 2004.

Abu Fayez: alias of Abd Al Aziz Bin Fayez Saleh Al Sharie.

Imad Fayiz: variant Imad Fa'iz, alias of 'Imad Fayiz Mughniyah.

'Abd-al-'Aziz Muhammad 'Ali al-Fayli: variant Fiyli, alias Abu-'Abdallah, a Yemeni from al-Gharib who was born in 1982 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on September 23, 2006, contributing \$700, his cell phone, and his watch. His recruitment coordinator was Shadi. His father's phone number was 009677260433, and his brother 'Abd-al-Karim's was 009677260412.

Faysal: alias Abu Najr, a Saudi who joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter in 2007, donating \$20 and 1,000 lira. His recruitment coordinator was Majdi. He brought his passport. His home phone numbers were 009662700892 and 00966569121005.

Faysal: alias of Sawfat Hasan 'Abd-al-Qani Atiq.

Faysal: a Saudi Arabia-based recruitment coordinator for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2006.

Abu Faysal: alias of 'Ali Bin-Hasan Bin-'Ali al-Dhiyi.

Mohammad Faytz: an auto mechanic from Madaba, Jordan, who was arrested by police in Komotini, Greece, for smuggling 60 kilograms of explosives, timing devices, detonators, and fuses beneath a Mercedes with a Bari, Italy, license plate. He and Abd-al Usamah az-Zumar said the explosives were not intended for use in Greece. The duo had crossed the Greece-Turkey border posing as tourists. They were jailed pending trial for smuggling.

Zulfeqar Fayyaz: one of three initial suspects in the incident on July 11, 2006, in which terrorists set off eight bombs in first-class railcars at the Mahim rail station in Mumbai, killing at least 207 people and wounding more than 800.

Haroun Fazil: alias Abdallah Mohammed Fadhul. Wanted by the FBI in connection with the bombing of the U.S. embassy in Nairobi on August 7, 1998. The explosives expert was a citizen of the Comoros who had been living in Sudan. On September 2, the FBI and Comoros police raided homes belonging to his wife and parents in Moroni, Comoros, but he eluded capture. Comoros agreed to extradite him to Kenya if he were found. Investigators believed the explosives for the bombs came from the Middle East and were shipped to the Comoros. From there, they went via small boat to a landing north of Dar es Salaam and trucked to Nairobi and a truck-repair plant. Police

believed that he rented the villa outside Nairobi that was used to build the bomb, helped plan the assault, then drove a white pickup truck that led the truck bomb to the embassy. He was charged with 12 counts of murder, 1 count of conspiracy to commit murder, and 1 count of conspiracy to use weapons of mass destruction. He faced the death penalty if convicted in the United States. He was indicted on 238 counts on October 7, 1998, by a federal grand jury in New York.

Abdallah Mohammed Fazul: variant Abdallah Fazul, Abdalla Fazul, alias of Fazul Abdallah Mohammed.

Haroon Fazul: variant Harun Fazul, alias of Fazul Abdallah Mohammed.

Mustafa Fazul: alias of Mustafa Mohamed Fadhil.

Mouloud Feddag: age 18, one of six North African men arrested on January 5, 2003, by UK antiterrorism police after they discovered traces of ricin in a northern London apartment in the Wood Green district. The men were in their late teens, twenties, and thirties and were arrested in locations in northern and eastern London. A woman detained with them was later released. They were held without charge under the United Kingdom's antiterrorist laws. Police said they were following a tip from French intelligence. A seventh man was detained on January 7. Some press reports said they were Algerians.

On January 11, police charged Mouloud Feddag; Sidali Feddag, Samir Feddag, age 26; and Mustapha Taleb, age 33, with possession of articles of value to a terrorist and being concerned in the development or production of chemical weapons. Nasreddine Fekhadji was charged with forgery and counterfeiting. A sixth man was arrested for possession of drugs and immigration offenses. The six were to appear in court on January 13. A seventh man, age 33, was turned over to immigration officials. Four of the North African men appeared in court for the first time on January 13. They were identified as Mouloud and

Samir Feddag and Mustapha Taleb, along with a 17-year-old, whose name was withheld because of his age. They were charged with possession of articles for the “commission, preparation or instigation of an act of terrorism” and with “being concerned in the development or production of chemical weapons.”

Ricin traces were found in a house in Afghanistan in 2002 used by al Qaeda. Police believed the suspects would kill a small number of people with the ricin to cause widespread panic. Some observers suggested that the terrorists intended to spike food that was to be delivered to a British military base with ricin. One of the detainees worked for a firm that served food on the base. The FBI issued a warning to local police about ricin on January 10.

On February 26, British authorities charged three men with conspiring to make chemical weapons. By April 2004, nine individuals associated with the ricin threat were charged with conspiracy to murder and other related charges. Their trials were slated for May and September 2004.

Samir Feddag: one of six North African men arrested on January 5, 2003, by UK antiterrorist police after they discovered traces of ricin in a northern London apartment in the Wood Green district (see “Mouloud Feddag” entry).

Sidali Feddag: one of six North African men arrested on January 5, 2003, by UK antiterrorist police after they discovered traces of ricin in a northern London apartment in the Wood Green district (see “Mouloud Feddag” entry).

No’am Federman: identified on March 13, 1994, by Israeli authorities as a leader of the extremist group Kach, which the cabinet had unanimously banned for being a terrorist group.

Nasreddine Fekhadji: one of six North African men arrested on January 5, 2003, by UK antiterrorist police after they discovered traces of ricin in a northern London apartment in the Wood Green district (see “Mouloud Feddag” entry).

Feliciano: alias of Óscar Alberto Ramírez Durand.

Abdesselam Ferchichi: an employee of the Tunisian Ministry of Agriculture and one of three hijackers of an Air Tunisia B727 from Tunis to Djerba that was diverted to Tripoli, Libya, on January 12, 1979. They demanded the release of two prisoners in Tunisia. Tunisia requested extradition.

Ferechte: a female and one of two hijackers on August 28, 1984, of Iranian Air flight 4260 en route from Dubai to Tehran. The couple demanded to go to Kuwait, which refused to permit a landing, so the plane headed to the al-Baniyah military base near Shatrah, Iraq, where the hijackers surrendered and requested political asylum, which was granted. The couple said they were protesting the oppressive rule of Khomeini.

Bassam Ferkh: variant Bassam al-Fark, variant Basim Muhammad al-Firkh, a Lebanese who bragged to his friends that he had killed the U.S. ambassador Francis E. Meloy, Jr. on June 16, 1976, in Beirut. Canadian authorities deported him to Lebanon in June 1980. He appeared before a Lebanese military judge on June 27. On October 17, 1981, Beirut authorities released him for lack of evidence. He was imprisoned on drug charges in March 1993. On July 21, 1994, a Lebanese criminal court dropped charges against him in the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) murder of Meloy, the first secretary Robert Waring, and the Lebanese driver Muhammad Miqdad. On March 15, 1995, the Lebanese Supreme Court postponed the start of the trial until April 12 at the request of Ferkh’s defense lawyer, Naji Yaghi. On March 13, 1996, the Lebanese Court of Cassation acquitted him of the murder of Meloy, Waring, and the Lebanese driver Zuhayr al-Mughrabi. The court ruled that the act fell under the 1991 amnesty law and ordered the immediate release of the former PFLP members. He and his accomplice were not charged with the actual killing. He was charged with escorting the hostages to a Palestinian center. The court said

the two did not have sufficient prior knowledge that the hostages were to be murdered.

Daher Feriol: on October 11, 1985, a Rome appeals court threw out the explosives-smuggling charges against the at-large Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction member for insufficient evidence.

Nabil Ferlaghi: alias Nabil Alam, a Syrian Socialist Nationalist Party official believed by the Phalangist Party to have been the mastermind of the bombing on September 14, 1982, in East Beirut that killed president-elect Bashir Gemayel and 8 others, and wounded at least 50 people. He had escaped to Syria.

Junade Feroze: age 28, 1 of 13 people arrested on August 3, 2004, in the United Kingdom in connection with discovery of an al Qaeda cell. On August 18, 2004, he was one of eight British citizens charged with being al Qaeda operatives plotting against financial targets in New York, New Jersey, and Washington, DC (see “Dhiren Barot” entry). On April 25, 2007, he pleaded guilty. He was convicted on June 15, 2007, for plotting to bomb targets in the United States and United Kingdom, and he was sentenced to between 15 and 26 years.

Al Amin Khalifa Fhimah: variant of Lamen Khalifa Fhimah.

Lamen Khalifa Fhimah: variant Al Amin Khalifa Fhimah, variant al-Amin Khalifah Fuhaymah, alias Mr. Lamin, a Libyan intelligence officer charged on November 14, 1991, by a federal grand jury in Washington, DC with 193 felony counts in the bombing of Pan Am flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, on December 21, 1988, in which 270 people were killed. He was accused of planting and detonating the bomb and was believed to be in Libya. The U.S. indictment included 189 counts for killing 189 U.S. citizens, 1 count of conspiracy, 1 count of putting a destructive device on a U.S. civil aircraft resulting in death, 1 count of destroying a U.S. civil aircraft with an explosive

device, and 1 count of destroying a vehicle in foreign commerce. The last three charges carry the death penalty. The United Kingdom issued similar arrest warrants for al-Amin Khalifah Fhimah. On November 27, 1991, the United States and the United Kingdom demanded that Libya hand him over for trial. Mu’ammār al-Qadhafi refused on November 28, 1991. On December 4, 1991, Libya’s new intelligence chief, Colonel Yusuf al-Sabri, announced the detention of the indicted duo. The United States and United Kingdom again demanded extradition, which al-Qadhafi again declined. On December 8, 1991, Libya announced it would try the two men and deliver the death penalty if they were found guilty. But the Libyan foreign minister said the government did not think they were guilty.

Fhimah was born in 1956 in Suk Giuma, Libya. He was about five feet seven inches tall and weighed 190 pounds. He had black hair and was married. His cover for the Jamahiriya Security Organization was station manager for Libyan Arab Airlines at Malta’s Luqa Airport. He stored plastic explosive at his airport office and helped make the bomb. He and partner Abdel Bassat Ali al-Megrabi allegedly illegally obtained Air Malta luggage tags and used them to route the bomb-rigged suitcase as unaccompanied luggage on an Air Malta flight to Frankfurt. The suitcase was transferred to Pan Am flight 103A and on arrival in London, put on Pan Am flight 103, which blew up 38 minutes after departing for New York.

On April 5, 1999, Libya turned him over to trial to UN officials. He and fellow defendant Meghrihi appeared in court the next day, when the names of the 270 victims were read aloud. They were charged in English and Arabic with murder, conspiracy to commit murder, and violations of international aviation security laws. On May 3, 2000, the trial opened, and the defendants pleaded not guilty. On January 10, 2001, the prosecution closed its arguments and dropped the lesser charges of conspiracy and a violation of British aviation law, leaving only the murder counts. On January 31, 2001, the court found

Megrahi guilty of murder but acquitted Fhimah, who was flown to a hero's welcome in Libya.

Jacksey Fiaz: age 35, initially identified as one of the four bombers of London subway cars on July 7, 2005.

Abu-al-Fida': alias of al-Mutawakkil 'Ala-Allah Mahdi.

Muhammad 'Abd' Ali 'Abbas Fidalah: an Iranian intelligence agent who on May 6, 1983, told Baghdad television that he had bombed the Iraqi Airlines office in Iraq in March 1983 using a booby-trapped briefcase.

Abd Al Aziz Muhammad Ali Al Fielli: alias Abu Abd Allah, a Yemeni from Ghareb who was born in 1982 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on 1st Ramadan 1427 Hijra (2007), bringing \$700 and a watch. His recruitment coordinator was Shadi. His father's phone number was 009677260433; his brother Abd al Karim's was 009677260412.

Youssef Fikri: leader of the Assirat al-Moustaquim (the Righteous Path), a small, ultraconservative Islamic group in Morocco. In mid-April 2003 he sent a letter to a local paper saying his group was responsible for killing suspected atheists in the slums. He was arrested before the five suicide bombings on May 16, 2003, that killed 45 people in Casablanca. His group is an offshoot of the Salafia Jihdia, led by imam Abu Hafs, age 28, an al Qaeda admirer who was also in custody.

Abu Qatada al-Filistini: alias of Omar Mahmoud Uthman.

Hidir Filiz: a smuggler arrested in connection with the arrests of members of the Islamic Jihad Organization on April 10, 1987, who had planned to kidnap Americans and Israelis living in Turkey and to attack U.S. consulates. The group had smuggled 91 kilograms of explosives into the country, intending to obtain the release of 200 colleagues imprisoned in Israel.

Fir'awn: alias of Ma'mun Ahmad Fir'awn.

Ma'mun Ahmad Fir'awn: alias Fir'awn, a Syrian farmer from Idlib who was born in 1975 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a suicide bomber on July 9, 2007. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-Ishaq, whom he met on the Internet. His travel facilitator in Syria was Abu-'Umar. His home phone number was 035365.

Basim Muhammad al-Firikh: variant of Bassem Ferkh.

Dahir Firryal: a Lebanese sentenced in absentia to 15 years in prison in the mid-1980s in Europe in connection with attacks by the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction.

Arebi Mohammed Fituri: a former Libyan diplomat identified by Rageb Hammouda Daghdugh, a Libyan arrested in Rome on February 5, 1985, carrying a Walther P-38 pistol and \$25,000 in checks issued by the Libyan People's Bureau. He claimed Fituri and another Libyan had given him the money and gun to assassinate the U.S. ambassador Maxwell Rabb and the envoys from Egypt and Saudi Arabia. Fituri was protected by diplomatic immunity but was ordered to leave Italy. In April 1986, Fituri was arrested in Italy for smuggling in a gun. He had returned to Italy as an employee of the Libyan Arab Foreign Investment Company, a Libyan government investment-holding company. On August 11, 1986, he was expected to be released on bail while awaiting his trial for plotting to assassinate the envoys.

'Abd-al-Aziz Muhammad 'Ali al-Fiyli: variant of 'Abd-al-Aziz Muhammad 'Ali al-Fayli.

Mohamed Ahmed Saleh Flyfil: Suleiman Ahmed Saleh Flyfil's brother. Mohamed remained at large after the three suicide car bombings in Egypt's Taha resort area on October 7, 2004, and for the July 23, 2005, bombing in Sharm el-Sheikh that killed 88 and wounded 119. On August 1, 2005, police surrounded the 30-year-old

Bedouin in a quarry in Mount Ataqaa, 17 miles east of the Cairo–Suez highway. In a gun battle with police, Flayfil and his wife were killed and his four-year-old daughter was wounded.

Suleiman Ahmed Saleh Flayfil: an Egyptian terrorist who died in the suicide car bombing of Egypt's Taha Hilton on October 7, 2004, that killed 32 and injured more than 100. He was the brother of Mohamed Ahmed Saleh Flayfil, who remained at large.

Hossein Flicha: alias of Khalifi Athmane.

Petros Floros: name on a stolen Greek passport used by Abd al-Rahim Khalid, a senior aide to Palestine Liberation Front leader Abu Abbas, in casing the *Achille Lauro* for the October 7, 1985, hijacking. On March 5, 1991, Athens police arrested Khalid and three Greeks at the Athens home of Floros, who had been acquitted of giving Khalid the passport.

Samir Fodah: age 22, a resident of the Jabalya refugee camp who on October 24, 2003, snuck into a military compound inside the heavily guarded Netzarim Jewish settlement and fired on sleeping soldiers, killing Sergeants Sarit Sheneor and Adi Osman, both 19-year-old women, and Staff Sergeant Alon Avrahami, age 20. Soldiers returned fire, killing the terrorist. Hamas and Islamic Jihad said it was a joint operation.

Kolosh Foladi: a friend loaned him a Datsun that contained a bomb that exploded in London's Connaught Square on December 13, 1981, killing two of the Iranian terrorists and injuring a third.

Ibrahim Al-Forahy: age 32, a Saudi held by U.S. authorities as of November 2001 in connection with their 9/11 investigations.

Patrice Lumumba Ford: one of six people from Portland, Oregon, indicted on October 4, 2002, by federal authorities for conspiracy to join al Qaeda and the Taliban to wage war against the

United States in Afghanistan after the 9/11 attacks (see "Ahmad Ibrahim Bilal" entry).

Federal agents scooped up Ford in Portland. He was also indicted on charges of possessing and firing firearms in furtherance of a crime. On October 4, Ford pleaded not guilty to the charges.

Ford's father, Kent, had been a member of the Black Panthers, and named his son after the first Congolese president. Patrice Lumumba Ford spoke Mandarin Chinese; graduated from a local high school in 1989; and enrolled in Portland State University, where he studied international relations with a focus on East Asia. He had studied martial arts as a child. In the summer of 1998 and in September 1999, he was an international relations intern for Portland Mayor Vera Katz. He had also interned for the previous mayor, Bud Clark, in 1996. He had interned in the mayor's office of Kaohsiung, Portland's sister city in Taiwan. While there, he converted to Islam and met and married a Chinese woman. He taught physical education at the Islamic School of the Muslim Education Trust near Portland. In 2001, he sent threatening messages to members of the mayor's staff, who turned them over to police.

On November 4, a federal judge in Portland set an October 1, 2003, trial date for the five.

On October 16, 2003, in a plea bargain, Jeffrey Leon Battle and Patrice Lumumba Ford admitted in federal court in Portland to one count of conspiracy to levy war against the United States. The deal required each to serve 18 years in prison. The duo had faced life if convicted on 14 other counts.

Amaldo Forlani: alias of Ramzi Ahmed Yusuf.

Arbali Forlani: alias of Abdul Basit Mahmood.

Ahmed Foruzandeh: Iranian brigadier general who is the leader of the Quds Force operations in Iraq, had allegedly directed assassinations of Iraqis, and had ordered Iranian intelligence to provoke sectarian violence. Quds is the foreign operations branch of the Revolutionary Guard. He also financed operations by Shi'ite and Sunni

extremists against U.S. forces and drove explosives and other war materiel into Iraq for use in suicide bombings. The U.S. Department of the Treasury said he organized training courses for Iraqi militants in Iranian campus. His assets were subjected to financial sanctions by the U.S. Treasury on January 9, 2008, under Executive Order 13438.

Fouad: Morocco-based recruitment coordinator for al Qaeda in Iraq foreign fighters in 2007.

Abdelila Fouad: age 28, one of two Moroccans jailed on April 7, 2004, in connection with the March 11, 2004, al Qaeda bombings of trains in Madrid that killed 200 and wounded 2,000. Fouad, who has Spanish residency rights, was arrested on April 2 at the border in Ceuta, a Spanish enclave on Morocco's northern coast.

Mullah Fouad: alias of Mohammed Majid.

Naim Abu Foul: age 42, one of four Palestinians charged on February 7, 2004, by a Palestinian military tribunal at the Saraya prison and security compound in central Gaza City in connection with the October 15, 2003, van bomb in the Gaza Strip under a U.S. diplomatic convoy that killed three Americans and injured one. Charges included possessing explosives and weapons and planting mines in the area where the attack occurred. They were not directly charged with the murders. Chief Judge Khalid Hamad adjourned the trial until February 29 to permit the defendants to obtain counsel. Abu Foul was arrested on the day of the blast and was a member of the Popular Resistance Committees, a group of militants from other Palestinian groups, including the al-Aqsa Martyrs' Brigades. When the Gaza City military tribunal began in February, the group was charged with possessing explosives and weapons and of planting mines in the general vicinity of where the Americans died. The prosecutor said the group was planting mines to take out Israeli tanks. On March 14, 2004, a Palestinian court ruled that there was insufficient evidence against

the trio and ordered them released. Their release was delayed pending an official directive to do so by Yasir Arafat. Arafat's adviser Bassam Abu Sharif said the trio was "found innocent and because they arrested three other guys who are under investigation and interrogation."

The Fox: alias of 'Imad Fayiz Mughniyah.

Ibrahim Sabah Frayhaj: alias Ahmad, an Iraqi sentenced to 15 years in prison by the Kuwaiti State Security Court in 1984 in connection with the December 12, 1983, truck bombing of the administrative building of the U.S. embassy in Kuwait, killing 4 people and injuring 59 (see "Abdil Husayn 'Aziz 'Abbas" entry).

Yasser Freihat: a Jordanian who on March 11, 2006, was hanged before dawn for the 2002 murder in Jordan of U.S. Agency for International Development official Laurence Foley.

Noam Friedman: On January 1, 1997, the 22-year-old off-duty Israeli soldier fired ten rounds from his M-16 assault rifle into an Arab marketplace in Hebron, injuring seven Palestinians. The mentally unbalanced Orthodox Jew from the Maale Adumim settlement said he was attempting to kill "Israel-haters" and stop the peace process that would transfer Hebron to Palestinian self-rule. He failed on both counts. He sat on the ground and held the pistol grip with both hands. A poor shot, he injured only one victim directly; the other six were hit with shrapnel. Many commentators wondered how a former psychiatric patient was permitted to join the army and be given an automatic weapon. On August 12, Friedman was indicted by a military court on a charge of attempted murder. The court had decided that he was fit to stand trial after he had been confined to a psychiatric hospital for treatment of schizophrenia in February.

Hamdan Rashid al-Fuan: variant of Hamdan Rashid al-Fawar.

al-Amin Khalifah Fuhaymah: variant of Lamen Khalifa Fhimah.

Mohammed Abdul Karim Fuheid: A Palestinian Fatah lieutenant arrested by British police on December 24, 1972, while attempting to smuggle weapons through London airport for an attack on Israel's embassy in Stockholm. He was charged with illegal possession of a Browning automatic pistol and 51 rounds of ammunition. He was sentenced to 18 months in prison at the Old Bailey. Authorities later received threats of sabotage to airports and airliners unless the Black September courier was freed. He earned full remission of his sentence and was released after one year.

Tawfiq Fukra: age 23, an Israeli Arab who on November 17, 2002, was overpowered by Israeli security guards outside the cockpit of El Al flight 581, a B757 going from Tel Aviv to Istanbul, 15 minutes before it was scheduled to land. He hoped to take over the plane with a penknife hidden in his belt and crash it into a tall building in Tel Aviv. He was protesting Israeli actions against Palestinians in the Gaza Strip and West Bank. However, he lost his nerve. He pulled the knife on a flight attendant and demanded that the cockpit door be opened. She screamed, he tried to open the door himself, and two Israeli security agents and other passengers wrestled him to the floor. He told them, "Today is the day I die, and I do this because they killed my brothers." The plane landed safely in Istanbul, where he appeared in court. He had collected piloting tips from Internet

sites. He said he was a student with no affiliation to any organization. He is of Palestinian origin and holds an Israeli passport. He knew no one in Turkey but booked a round-trip flight because the tickets were cheap.

Kurosh Fuladi: an Iranian arrested in 1980 when a bomb exploded in London in his car, killing two people and injuring him. He had entered the United Kingdom in 1979 on a student permit. He was convicted in November 1982 and sentenced to ten years. On September 9, 1989, he was released and flew home to Iran. In turn, Iran released UK businessman Roger Cooper, who had been in a Tehran prison since 1986 on charges of spying.

'Imad Furaij: a Palestinian Islamic Jihad member whose trial for setting off a bomb that killed seven people in Patras, Greece, on April 19, 1991, began on May 8, 1992, in a courtroom within the Kordhallos prison in Piraeus. He was sentenced by an Athens appeals court on July 6, 1992, to four and a half years.

Subhi Mahmud Fyad: Hizballah chief arrested in Paraguay on October 27, 1998, as a suspect in the AIMA Jewish Center attack.

Fysal: alias Abu-Najr, a Saudi who joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter in 2007, donating \$20 and 1,000 lira. His recruitment coordinator was Majdi. His home phone numbers were 009662700892 and 00966569121005.

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Ali Ahmed al-Gahdban: the 25-year-old founder and leader of the Arab Communist Organization who was executed in Damascus on August 2, 1975, for attacks against Syrian and U.S. installations.

Faysal Galab: one of five U.S. citizens of Yemeni origin arrested on September 13–14, 2002, residing in Lackawanna, a suburb of Buffalo, New York, who were identified as an al Qaeda-trained terrorist cell on American soil. The five had attended an al Qaeda training camp in Afghanistan, learning how to use assault rifles, handguns, and other weapons, in June 2001, and they had left the camp before the 9/11 attacks (see “Sahim Alwan” entry).

On January 10, 2003, Faysal Galab pleaded guilty in the Western District of New York to a reduced charge of providing “funds and services” to bin Laden and al Qaeda by attending the al-Farooq terrorism training camp in spring 2001 in Afghanistan. The plea bargain included him agreeing to testify against the other defendants in exchange for a seven-year sentencing recommendation from prosecutors. The defendants faced 15-year sentences.

Yusuf Galan: a Spanish national charged in Madrid in November 2001 with involvement with al Qaeda.

Ali Ambdulrahman Gamdi: age 29, a key figure in the May 12, 2003, triple truck bombing of a residential complex in Riyadh that killed 34 and injured 190. He was arrested by Saudi authorities on May 27, 2003. The Saudi had attended

al Qaeda camps in Afghanistan. He was picked up with two other Saudis after they left an Internet café; authorities said the trio was planning an attack on a major hotel and commercial center in Riyadh. Authorities confiscated the computers they were using.

Mohammad Gandour: variant Mowefaq Said Gandour, claimed to have been born in Damascus on March 10, 1949, but also claimed to be Ibrahim Hussari, born in either Morocco or Jordan. Arrested in Rome in early September 1985 for possession of fake documents. He was an alleged courier and financier for the Palestine Liberation Front hijackers of the cruise ship *Achille Lauro* on October 7, 1985. On June 18, 1986, his Genoa trial began for being an accomplice to murder and kidnapping. On July 10, 1986, he was sentenced to eight months and freed because he had already served the time while awaiting trial. On May 24, 1987, a Genoa appeals court upheld the conviction. On July 25, 1987, he jumped to his death from his fifth-floor Rome apartment, trying to avoid arrest and extradition to Syria on fraud charges.

Mowefaq Said Gandour: variant of Mohammad Gandour.

Gandura: variant of Mohammad Gandour, a Palestine Liberation Organization colonel arrested on October 15, 1985, while carrying a false passport in Italy while traveling from Tunis to Beirut. He was released on July 10, 1986, after being acquitted of involvement in the October 7–9, 1985, shipjacking of the *Achille Lauro*. He had been

deprived of his passport and threatened with extradition. On April 20, 1987, a caller to a Western press agency in Nicosia said the Eagles for the Liberation of Palestine would attack Italian interests throughout the world if Gandura were expelled to a country not of his liking. The caller said that in September 1985 Gandura had helped free three Soviet diplomats kidnapped in Beirut.

Kaddour Gaonajm: Lebanese driver of a Mitsubishi Pajero car loaded with 300 pounds of dynamite that exploded on May 11, 1988, 200 yards from the Israeli embassy after police prevented him from parking there. He had come to Cyprus on March 26, 1988, left on April 13, and returned on April 23.

John Garang de Mabior: an Iowa State University Ph.D. in economics who heads the Sudanese People's Liberation Army. The group conducted several kidnappings of foreigners in 1984.

Ahmed Garbaya: alias of Hasan Izz-al-Din.

Varadjian Garbidjan: a Syrian arrested on July 18, 1983, by French police on suspicion of ties to Armenian militants. He was believed to head the military wing of the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia in France. He was deported to Turkey and held for trial on terrorist activities. Shortly after his arrest, he admitted to planting a bomb at Orly Airport's south terminal that killed 8 and wounded 53 on July 15, 1983. On July 29, 1983, he renounced his confession before a Paris judge, saying that his confession was motivated to protect those who were arrested. On March 3, 1985, a Paris court sentenced him to life for the bombing. On February 3, 1986, the Committee of Solidarity with Arab and Middle East Political Prisoners who bombed the Claridge shopping arcade off the Champs-Élysées in Paris demanded his release.

Joaquín García: one of three hijackers of a Colombian Avianca DC-3 flying from Barranquilla

to Maganque, Colombia, on September 9, 1967, diverting it to Cuba.

Jorge García Sertucha: a member of the Basque group Euskadi Ta Askatasuna (ETA) arrested on August 9, 1995, in an apartment where explosives, pistols, machine guns, and forged papers were seized, along with papers detailing movements of figures close to the royal household. He was believed to be planning the assassination of King Juan Carlos. A confiscated rifle with a telescopic sight could hit targets at 1,000 meters.

José Carlos García Ramírez: one of three Euskadi Ta Askatasuna (ETA) members extradited by France to Spain on September 23–26, 1984, to face murder charges. He was severely dehydrated after a 46-day hunger strike.

Hussein Garibi: a student who was one of four Iranians detained on December 15, 1989, in Manchester's Stretford police station under the Prevention of Terrorism Act on suspicion of planning to kill Salman Rushdie. He was freed on December 19, 1989.

Ihsan Garnaoui: age 33, a Tunisian arrested after he left the apartment of Abdel-Karim Jahha on May 4, 2004. He was charged in Berlin with planning to bomb Jewish and U.S. targets in Germany during the United States–led invasion of Iraq. The indictment said he entered Germany illegally in January 2003 to plan the attacks, for which he had trained at an al Qaeda camp in Afghanistan beginning in July 2001. "There the accused first learned battle training and how to produce and handle explosives and weapons. After that he was active as a trainer for al Qaeda. During this time he made the personal acquaintance of Osama bin Laden," according to the charge sheet. His indictment was based on statement from two confidential informants whom local officials would not permit to appear in court. He was represented by attorneys Michael Rosenthal and Margarete von Galen. Six other plotters were not charged. As of May 30, 2004, security officials had refused to permit two confidential informants to testify and

a key police report had gone missing. The prosecution had been unable to specify what attacks Garnaoui was planning. On April 6, 2005, he was acquitted of terrorism charges in Berlin but found guilty of tax evasion and illegal possession of weapons and sentenced to three years and nine months.

Moez Garsalloui: a Tunisian political refugee in Switzerland who married Malika El Aroud. Together they ran al Qaeda Web sites. They were arrested on April 2005 and charged with promoting violence and supporting a criminal organization. He was sentenced but released in late 2007 after 23 days. She claims he is “on a trip” out of the country.

Rizig Abu Gassan: deputy chief of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) office in Khartoum, he is believed to have led the March 1, 1973, Black September takeover of the Saudi embassy in Khartoum in which two U.S. diplomats and one Belgian diplomat were murdered. A Sudanese court indicted him on five counts, including murder. The six defendants were convicted of murder on June 24, 1974, and sentenced to life, but Sudanese President Gaafar el-Nimeiry immediately commuted each sentence to seven years. He announced that the group would be handed over to the PLO. They were flown to Cairo the next day. It appears that Egypt placed the group at the disposal of the PLO in November 1974.

Mouawad Gassn: a Lebanese arrested in November 1987 by the Italian Justice Department in connection with the discovery of 8 large-caliber pistols, 6 Uzi carbines, and 12,000 rounds of ammunition on the *Cedar Sea II* yacht, which had arrived in Genoa from Monte Carlo for maintenance. Gassn is chief administrator of the Switzerland-based company that owns the yacht.

Sultan Ibrahim el Gawli: U.S. customs agents in Jersey City, New Jersey, announced his arrest on December 18, 1985, as the Egyptian was trying to smuggle 67.5 kilograms of explosives to a Palestine Liberation Organization member in Israel.

Musbah ‘Abul Gasym: a Libyan citizen who on February 12, 1986, was given a visa by East Germany upon entry to the country. The Stasi regarded him as a person responsible for murders in Europe but gave him the cover name Dervish. He established contact with a Palestinian, Yusif Salam, aliases Nuri and Yusir Chraydi, who worked in the Libyan People’s Bureau and was also viewed by the Stasi as a killer.

Samir Geagea: variant Sami Ja’ja’, age 45, a former militia leader who on July 13, 1996, was acquitted of masterminding the January 26, 1994, Beirut, Lebanon church bombing that killed 11. He was serving a life sentence for the 1990 murders of Christian rivals.

Mahmoud Mohammed Gebara: one of seven people arrested on November 27, 1984, by Italian police at an apartment in the seaside resort of Ladispoli. Police found a map of the U.S. embassy in Rome that had strong and weak security points marked (see “Mohammed Ramsi Arzouni” entry). On October 17, 1985, an Italian court acquitted five defendants, including Gebara, of charges that they were planning an attack on the U.S. embassy. Gebara said his fiancée had been killed in Beirut by shells from the *New Jersey*. He admitted drawing the map but claimed that the plan was a fantasy.

Glenn Gebhard: alias of Ilich Ramírez Sánchez.

Abdul Rehman Geelani: alias of Sayed Abdul Geelani.

Sayed Abdul Geelani: alias Abdul Rehman Geelani, one of the defendants in the July 2002 trial of a trio from Kashmir accused of aiding the December 13, 2001, Lashkar-i-Taiba attack on the Indian parliament. They were charged under the Prevention of Terrorism Act with conspiracy to “threaten the unit, integrity, and sovereignty of India, to strike terror in the people.” He was convicted, on December 16, 2002, of waging war against India and sentenced to death the next day.

Abu-al-Ghabas: a Syria-based travel facilitator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007.

Iman Ghadi: variant of Ayman Kamel Radi.

Maulavi Abdul Ghaffar: after serving eight months in Guantánamo, he was released. He became the Taliban's regional commander in Uruzgan and Helmand provinces. He was killed in September 2004 by Afghan security forces.

Mohammed Amin al-Ghaffari: a Jordanian arrested in Zamboanga City (or Manila) for visa violations on October 7, 2002. Ghaffari ran the Islamic Worldwide Mission, a nongovernmental organization linked to al Qaeda. He was being questioned for financing the bombing on October 2, 2002, that killed a U.S. Army Special Forces soldier and two Filipinos in Malagutay. Authorities were also looking into links to Jemaah Islamiyah. Investigators on October 13 said that they did not have enough evidence to charge al-Ghaffari in the case. He applied for voluntary deportation.

Ahmad abd-al Ghaffur: leader of a group of Fatah dissidents. Two of them machine-gunned passengers in the Athens airport on August 5, 1973, killing 3 and wounding 55. He was with one of them when he was killed in Beirut on September 13, 1974.

Sulaiman Abu Ghaith: variant Gheit, Abu Gaith Sulaiman, Kuwaiti spokesman for al Qaeda who was seen on a videotape in which Osama bin Laden was bragging about the 9/11 attack. In a 2002 broadcast on al-Jazeera, he claimed credit for an al Qaeda bombing of a Tunisian synagogue that killed 19. He is believed to have fled after 9/11 to Iran, where he was under house arrest.

Abu-Ghala: alias of 'Umar 'Id Isma'il al-Harbi.

Muhammad Ghali: alias of Mohammed Jahir Abbas Rahal.

Basel Ghalyoun: age 26, the Syrian's trial in Spain began on February 15, 2007, in connection with the 2004 Madrid train bombings.

Ghasoub Abrash Ghalyoun: alias Abu Musab, age 39, a business partner of Mohammed Zouaydi. On July 16, 2002, the Spanish Interior Minister Ángel Acebes announced that the Syria-born Ghalyoun was "directly implicated in the financial activities of the al Qaeda cell, which has already been dismantled." Ghalyoun shot extensive videotapes of the World Trade Center towers and other U.S. landmarks during a 1997 visit to the United States. Spanish police had seized the tapes in April and found scenes of the Brooklyn Bridge, the Statue of Liberty, a New York airport, the Sears Tower in Chicago, San Francisco's Golden Gate Bridge, Disneyland, and Universal Studios in California. The statement noted that "the form and type of recording go beyond touristic curiosity as shown by two of the tapes, which are entirely of different angles from different distances of the twin towers in New York." Ghalyoun was detained at his Madrid home with two other Syrian al Qaeda suspects but later released. He was rearrested on July 16, with the two others. On September 26, 2006, a Spanish court acquitted him.

Abu Daghana al Ghamadi: alias of Ahmed Attia Saied Ahmed al Ghamadi.

Ahmed Attia Saied Ahmed al Ghamadi: alias Abu Daghana al Ghamadi, he had lived in Al Jazeera and Al Ba'aha and was born in 1983. He joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter in 2007, contributing \$1,900 as an endowment and another \$2,800 from his brother in al Jazeera. He provided his passport and bank book. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Abd Allah, whom he knew through Youness. He flew to Syria, where he met Abu Abd al Rahman, Falah, and Abu Muhammad. He gave them 3,000 of his 4,000 riyals. His brother Muhammad's phone number was 00966500008481; his friend Saied's was 0096656781390.

Ali Abd Allah Ali Al Ghamdi: alias Abu Bassar al Azadi, a Saudi student from Jeddah who was born on 13/7/1405 Hijra and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter on November 12, 2006, bringing a passport, a watch, and \$200. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Tamam. His father's phone number was 096626210352; his sister's was 096626213032.

Abdallah M'Sefer Ali al Ghamdi: one of three Saudi members of al Qaeda planning to attack U.S. and British warships in the Strait of Gibraltar. They were arrested by Moroccan police in May 2002 (see "Hilal Jaber Alassiri" entry).

Abdullah Saeed al-Ghamdi: the 9/11 Commission said that he was initially scheduled to be a 9/11 hijacker but could not acquire a U.S. visa.

Ahmed Said Ahmed al-Ghamdi: age 20, a Saudi medical student who on December 21, 2004, killed 22 people when he blew himself up in a U.S. military mess hall in Mosul, Iraq.

Ali Abd-al-Rahman al-Faqasi al-Ghamdi: a Saudi accused of planning attacks in the Arabian Peninsula who surrendered to Saudi authorities in June 2003. The 9/11 Commission claimed he was in U.S. custody, although Saudi officials said he remained in Saudi Arabia. The 9/11 Commission also said that he was initially scheduled to be a 9/11 hijacker but was pulled from the operation by al Qaeda leaders.

'Ali 'Abdallah 'Ali al-Ghamidi: alias Abu-Basir al-Azdi, a Saudi student from Jeddah who was born on August 3, 1985, and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a combatant on November 12, 2006, contributing a passport, a watch, \$200, and his briefcase. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-Tammam. His father's phone number was 0096626210352; his sister's was 0096626213032.

'Abd-al-Rahman Sa'id al-Ghamidi: alias Abu-'Umar al-Ta'ifi, a Saudi from al-Ta'if who was born in 1986 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as

a fighter on 11 Jumada al-Thani (probably in 2007), contributing \$1,920 and 100 Saudi riyals. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-'Abdallah. His phone number was 0555779878; his father's was 027463816.

'Abd al-Fattah Ghandanfar: variant Abdul Fattah Ghandanfar, 1 of 13 suspected Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, General Command (PFLP-GC), members arrested in raids in West Germany on October, 27, 1988. He was born in Irbid-Jerusalem. On November 9, 1989, the chief federal prosecutor Kurt Rebmann preferred charges of joint double murder and other crimes against him in the Frankfurt court of appeal. His trial opened on October 4, 1990, in the Frankfurt High Land Court state security senate. He was accused of arranging attacks on U.S. military trains in August 1987 and April 26, 1988 (see "Hajj Hafiz Qasim al-Dalqamuni" entry). On June 3, 1991, Ghandanfar was sentenced to 12 years after being found guilty to attempted murder and violations of the war arms control law and the explosives law. He had been staying in Germany since 1987, having been instructed to set up a branch organization of the PFLP-GC on German soil. On January 22, 1995, the German government denied that it had made a deal with the government of Iran for the November 1994 expulsion of Ghandanfar. The Syria-born Palestinian was deported after serving half of his 12-year sentence.

Abdul Fattah Ghandanfar: variant 'Abd al-Fattah Ghandanfar.

'Abd al-Muhsin Sha'ban Haji 'Ali Ghandanfari: sentenced to seven years of hard labor by Kuwait on June 6, 1987, for the January 19, 1987, sabotage of Kuwaiti oil fields.

Habib Sha'ban Haji 'Ali Ghandanfari: sentenced to death by Kuwait on June 6, 1987, for the January 19, 1987, sabotage of Kuwaiti oil fields. He remained at large. The next day, the Prophet Muhammad's Forces in Kuwait told a Western

news agency that they would kill Kuwaiti leaders if the emirate carried out death sentences on six members of its group.

Mohammed Ghanem: age 21, a Yemeni immigrant from Hamtramck, Michigan, arrested on September 7, 2006, by Transportation Security Administration authorities in the McNamara Terminal of Detroit Metropolitan Airport after they noticed that he had “artfully concealed” a knife in a book he was carrying. He had a one-way ticket to Yemen. His attorney said Ghanem did not know where the knife came from. He was scheduled for sentencing on January 16, 2007, for trying to take the knife onto the plane.

Ahmad ‘Abd-al-Ghani: alias of Ahmad ‘Abd-al-Rahim Radwan.

Safwat ‘Abd-al-Ghani: arrested on October 26, 1990, by Egyptian police at a safe house for planning an operation to assassinate former interior minister Zaki Badr. As of June 8, 1993, he was on trial for the attack and for plotting the murder of writer Faraj Fudah from his jail cell. He was regarded as the military chief inside Egypt of the al-Jama’ah al-Islamiyah.

Safwat Hasan ‘Abd-al-Ghani: possibly the same individual as described in the preceding entry, he was named by Cairo’s MENA on May 16, 1996, as having confessed to the Ethiopians for involvement in the attempted assassination on June 26, 1995, in Ethiopia of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak. The three confessors said they had visited Pakistan, Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, and Sudan.

Shihab Ahmad Salih al-Ghani: sentenced to death by Kuwait on June 6, 1987, for the January 19, 1987, sabotage of Kuwaiti oil fields. The next day, the Prophet Muhammad’s Forces in Kuwait told a Western news agency that they would kill Kuwaiti leaders if the emirate carried out death sentences on six members of its group.

Usman Ghani: age 26, an ethnic Pashtun from the Northwest Frontier Province who had fought for the Taliban in Afghanistan. He was arrested in connection with the March 2, 2006, suicide bombing at the U.S. consulate that killed several people. His trial began on February 22, 2007, in Karachi’s central jail. Ghani and another defendant pleaded not guilty. The defendants and the bomber were linked with the banned Pakistani Jaish-e-Mohammed. Ghani was represented by attorney Mushtaq Ahmed.

‘Abd-al-Mahdi Ghanim: an individual from al-Nusayrat convicted by the Jerusalem District Court on October 30, 1989, for the murders of 16 passengers of an Israeli passenger bus west of Jerusalem on its run from Tel Aviv on July 6, 1989. He was also found guilty of attempting to murder 24 other passengers. Sixteen people, including 1 American and 2 Canadians, died and 25 others were injured. The Islamic Jihad Movement for the Liberation of Palestine claimed credit. He was captured by police after suffering two broken legs. He resided in the Gaza Strip and acted to avenge his brother, who had been paralyzed when wounded by Israeli army gunfire in the intifada uprising. He received 16 life sentences for the murders and 20 years imprisonment for each attempted murder. The terms were overlapping. The sentence was one of the stiffest in Israeli history. There is no parole in murder cases.

‘Adil Hasan ‘Abdallah Ghannam: on June 26, 1996, the Bahrain State Security Court acquitted him on charges in connection with four bombings in Bahrain (see “Sayyid ‘Ali Ja’far Shabar ‘Alawi” entry).

‘Ali Hasan ‘Abdallah Ghannam: on June 26, 1996, the Bahrain State Security Court sentenced him to 15 years for four bombings in Bahrain (see “Sayyid ‘Ali Ja’far Shabar ‘Alawi” entry).

Rashid Ghannouchi: leader of the Tunisian Islamic Tendency Movement, an Iran-backed

opposition movement, sentenced to life in prison on September 27, 1987, for attempting to overthrow the government. His organization was implicated in the August 2, 1987, bombing of four tourist hotels in Sousse and Montastir, Tunisia, by the Habib al-Dawi Group of the Islamic Jihad Organization in Tunisia.

Ahmad Mustafa Ghany: age 21, 1 of 17 people arrested on June 2, 2006, in nighttime raids in the Toronto suburbs. The 17 had a huge cache of explosives, including three tons of ammonium nitrate and a detonator made from a cell phone (see “Shareef Abdelhaleen” entry). Ghany was charged with receiving terrorist training.

Bahjat Abu Gharbiya: a Palestinian with links to Egyptian intelligence who led the Palestine Popular Struggle Front in 1969.

Abu Salman Al Ghareeb: alias of Saleh Salem Shaninah.

Gharib: alias of Mr. Mazeh, itself an alias used to register at London’s Beverly Hotel by an Arab terrorist who blew himself up with his own bomb on August 1, 1989. The Organization of the Strugglers of Islam said he had intended to kill Salman Rushdie.

Ghassan: alias Abu-Khalid, a Syrian fighter for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007. He had the passport of Abu-Habib, who was imprisoned in al-Qa’im.

Abolghassen Ghassemian: a 42-year-old unemployed Iranian dissident who was 1 of 15 Iranians from Sydney who attacked the Iranian embassy in Australia on April 6, 1992 (see “Maryam Chahhouzi” entry). He was remanded until June 1. Prosecutors opposed bail. His student brother, 44-year-old Mahmoud Ghassemian, was arrested with him.

Mahmoud Ghassemian: a 44-year-old Iranian dissident student who was 1 of 15 Iranians from

Sydney who attacked the Iranian embassy in Australia on April 6, 1992 (see “Maryam Chahhouzi” entry). He was remanded until June 1. Prosecutors opposed bail.

Ghawshah: a Hamas leader arrested in Jordan on September 22, 1999.

Ibrahim Ghawshaw: Islamic Resistance Movement (Hamas) spokesman in Jordan from 1993 to 1995.

Basel Ghayoun: a Syrian who on March 29, 2004, was charged by a Spanish judge with mass killings and belonging to a terrorist organization in connection with the March 11, 2004, al Qaeda bombings of commuter trains in Madrid that killed 200 and wounded 2,000.

Ghasoub Abrash Ghayoun: variant of Ghasoub Abrash Ghalyoun.

Emile Allen Adib Ghazalah: variant Emile Ghazali, a Lebanese arrested on May 26, 1989, in Cyprus in connection with the discovery by fishermen of two Soviet-made SAM-7 missiles in the McKenzie seashore area near Larnaca International Airport. A group of six young Arabs were plotting to shoot down the helicopter of Lebanon’s Christian leader, Major General Michel ‘Awn, who was scheduled to arrive in Cyprus en route to Casablanca. He was held for aiding the illegal detention of Joe Emilie Karam, a sailor from Beirut. He was placed under an eight-day detention order. All six were charged, inter alia, with illegal entry into Cyprus and with possession of weapons and explosives (see “Tawfik Wadi’ al-Azhar” entry).

Mahdi Abu Ghazaleh: leader of 12 members of the al-Aqsa Martyrs’ Brigades who escaped from the Jneid Palestinian prison in the West Bank on April 4, 2008.

Emile Ghazali: variant of Emile Allen Adib Ghazalah.

Wali 'Abd-al-Hadi 'Abd-al-Hasan al-Ghazali: 1 of 11 Iraqis and 3 Kuwaitis arrested on April 13, 1993, by Kuwaiti authorities in a plot to assassinate former U.S. president George H. W. Bush with a bomb during his visit to Kuwait. The Iraqi intelligence operative was a main member of the network and had been instructed by Iraqi intelligence to kill Bush. He was a nurse and father of five children from Najaf. He had a forged passport at the time of his arrest. He had taken part in an abortive Shi'ite rebellion against Saddam Hussein's government after the Gulf War. On May 10, 1993, Kuwait ruled out extradition, saying it would try the group. On June 4, 1994, the three-judge panel sentenced him to death. On March 20, 1995, a Kuwaiti high court upheld the death sentence. However, a Kuwaiti emir refused to sign the death warrant. The sentences of four of the six convicted plotters were commuted.

Hooshang Ghazalmohammareh: 1 of 15 Iranian dissidents from Sydney who attacked the Iranian embassy in Australia on April 6, 1992 (see "Maryam Chahhouzi" entry). He was remanded until June 1. Prosecutors opposed bail.

Abu-Ghazi: alias of 'Abd-al-Rahman Ghazi al-Da'jani, variant Abd al Rahman Ghazi al Da'ajani.

Tareq Mousa al-Ghazi: associate of Syrian arms trafficker Monzer al-Kassar. Arrested in Romania on June 8, 2007, on U.S. charges of conspiracy to sell millions of dollars of small arms, ammunition, thousands of machine guns, rocket-propelled grenade launchers, and possible surface-to-air missiles" to Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) rebels "to protect their cocaine trafficking business and to attack United States interests in Colombia." Al-Kassar was living in a 15-room Renaissance palazzo near Marbella, on the Costa del Sol, where he met on February 6, 2007, with two U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration informants to discuss a deal worth \$7.8 million to \$13.5 million, plus costs of transportation. The indictment also said al-Kassar offered "to send 1,000 men to the informants

to fight with the FARC against U.S. military officers in Colombia." He and his associates were indicted on four counts of supplying material support to a foreign terrorist group; conspiracy to kill U.S. nationals, officials, and employees; and conspiracy to acquire an antiaircraft missile.

Moustafa Abdel Maasood Ghazy: a bricklayer who was arrested and told police that he had fired the shot that killed the kidnapped Sheikh Muhammad Husayn adh-Dahahabi, the former Egyptian minister of religious affairs. The victim had been kidnapped on July 3 and apparently had been killed on July 4. The At-Takfir wa al-Hijrah (variously translated as Repent and Migrate, Society for Atonement and Flight from Evil, and Atonement and Migration Society) claimed credit.

Sulaiman Abu Gheit: variant of Sulaiman Abu Ghaith.

Mohammed Saleh al-Gheith: one of two Al Qaeda car bombers who on February 24, 2006, failed to disrupt Saudi oil supplies to the United States in an attack on the world's biggest oil-processing plant. Both were on Saudi Arabia's 15 most wanted list. One bomber drove his car into the gate, set off the bomb, and ripped a hole in the fence. The second bomber drove through the hole but died when he set off his bomb after a fusillade from the police. The Saudi branch of al Qaeda claimed credit on a Web site for setting off two car bombs at the gates of the Abqaiq oil facility after guards fired on them. Oil prices jumped \$2 per barrel after the market heard reports that authorities fired on three cars a mile from the main entrance.

Mourad Gherabli: age 40 (as of December 15, 1999), an Algerian believed to be part of a ring of thieves who have stolen cell phones and computers and used them to finance Islamic terrorist groups around the world. Gherabli denied the charges by observing, "I like girls. I like cocaine. I have a big, big problem with the poker machines. So I steal.

But I'm not a terrorist. I don't have enough money to send to anyone." Police believed that the theft money moved from Canada via France, Belgium, Italy, Kosovo, Pakistan, and on to Algeria. He was linked to Ahmed Ressay, who was arrested on the United States–Canada border on December 15, 1999, while transporting explosives.

'Abd-al-Fattah Ghazzal: alias Kifah Khalid, identified by Doha's *al-Sharq* on March 19, 1993, as a former member of the Abu Nidal Organization. He was assassinated in a car bombing.

Mousa Abdel Khader Ghneimat: a young Palestinian man who on March 21, 1997, set off a bag of explosives and nails, killing himself and 3 Israeli soldiers (other reports said 3 women) and injuring 47 other people in Apropos, a Tel Aviv café. The attack came during the holiday of Purim, when children dress in costumes. Hamas claimed credit, saying it was protesting construction of a Jewish housing project in East Jerusalem.

Shahnaz Gholam: identified as a female who joined the Organization of Struggle against World Imperialism hijackers of Lufthansa flight 181, a B737 scheduled to fly from the Spanish resort island of Majorca to Frankfurt on October 13, 1977 (see "Reza Abassy" entry). A female hijacker opened fire and was quickly subdued, sustained slight gunshot wounds in her shoulder and leg. She wore a Che Guevara T-shirt and was shouting "Palestine will live!" in Arabic when she was captured.

Mahvash Monsef Gholamreza: on August 9, 1994, Argentine Judge Galeano ordered the arrest of the third secretary of the Iranian embassy in connection with the July 18, 1994, bombing of the Argentine-Israeli Mutual Aid Association in Buenos Aires, which killed 96 and wounded 231. He had already left for Iran prior to the blast.

Ghoriesh Saleh Abd Al Karim Al Ghoriesh: alias Abu Salaman, a Yemeni architectural engineer from Sanaa who was born in 1982 and

joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007 as a martyr, providing his passport and medical reports. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Safwan. He came to Syria, spending six days there before being stuck at the border for another four days. While in Syria, he met Abu Al Abbas. He brought \$250. His phone numbers were 712025872 and 009677733988842.

Chibab Ghoumri: an Algerian who was one of six men arrested on March 1, 2002, by Rome police on suspicion of al Qaeda ties. They were held on suspicion of association with a "criminal organization with terrorist intentions" and intent to obtain and transfer arms and weapons. Wiretaps of their conversations included discussions of killing President George W. Bush, a cyanide compound, and weapons needed for terrorist training camps in Afghanistan. Police seized videos, address books, and a plane ticket to Phoenix. They also found a letter with the address of Lotfi Raissi, an Algerian accused in the United Kingdom of giving pilot training to the 9/11 hijackers.

'Ali Akbar Ghorbani: a member of the Iranian People's Mojahedin kidnapped in Istanbul in late 1992. His body was found near Yalova, Turkey, on January 28, 1993. Two Turks who worked for Iran were implicated.

Hassan Ghosen: on April 27, 1989, French investigating magistrate Gilles Boulouque issued a warrant for his arrest for conspiracy and illegal possession of explosives.

Abu Ghoser: variant of Abu Hoshier.

Ibrahim Ghosheh: a Hamas spokesman. On August 30, 1999, Jordanian police issued an arrest warrant for him. They arrested him on September 22, 1999, as he arrived at Amman's airport on a flight from Iran. He was charged with affiliation with an illegal organization, which carried a one-year prison term.

Abu Ghosher: variant of Abu Hoshier.

Mohammed Ghoul: age 22, a stocky student working on his master's degree in Islamic studies at Al-Najah University in Nablus, who on June 18, 2002, set off a suicide bomb on an Egged commuter bus at the Patt junction in Jerusalem, killing himself and 19 other people and injuring 55. The bomb was packed with nuts, bolts, and nails. The Palestinian Authority condemned the attack. Israel announced that it would seize West Bank Palestinian land every time Palestinians conducted such attacks.

Hamas said he lived in the Fara refugee camp near Nablus. He boarded the bus in the suburb just south of Jerusalem. He did not stop to pay and set off his 22 pounds of explosives hidden in his backpack after taking two steps behind the driver. His suicide note said that he had twice before tried to conduct attacks.

Habib Sha'ban Hajji 'Ali Ghudnufri: one of five people for whom the Kuwaiti Interior Ministry on February 3, 1987, issued arrest warrants on suspicion of involvement in recent bombings.

Ali Ghufron: alias of Mukhlas.

Adnan Ghul: a senior Hamas leader and explosives expert believed killed in the Gaza Strip by the Israelis on October 12, 2004. However, an individual by the name of Adnan al-Ghul was arrested on April 20, 1996, by Palestinian Authority police, who said he was involved in planning several bombings.

Muhammad Reza Ghulam: identified on Saudi television on September 21, 1989, as one of two Iranians who claimed that they were working at the Iranian embassy and were to provide explosives to a cell in Kuwait that planted two bombs that exploded on July 10, 1989, in two streets leading to the Great Mosque in Mecca, killing a Pakistani and injuring 16 of the 1.5 million pilgrims from 100 countries attending the hajj.

Mahdi Muhammad 'Abbas Ghulum: a Kuwaiti arrested by Kuwaiti police on January 12, 1985,

for plotting to set fire to the Kuwaiti information complex and for distributing subversive literature.

Hasan Ghusn: one of ten Shi'ite Muslims identified in November 17, 1992, by the Lebanese newspaper *Nida' al-Watan* as suspected of instigating the kidnappings of U.S. hostages William Buckley, William Higgins, and Peter Kilburn.

Said Ghuteiri: age 22, a Palestinian suicide bomber who on June 1, 2001, set off a bomb packed with nails and screws outside the beach-front Dolphin nightclub complex in southern Tel Aviv, killing 22 people and injuring more than 90. Ghuteiri's head was found 15 yards from the scene. Many victims were women—it was free-admission night for women. Other victims were young Russian-speaking immigrants from the former Soviet Union. Islamic Jihad and the Islamic Resistance Movement (Hamas) claimed credit.

Ghuteiri was from the West Bank city of Qalqilyah. His father, Hassan, told television reporters that he was proud of his son: "I only wish I had 20 sons who would follow this path. I wouldn't try to stop them because with the Jews there's no other way except this one."

Ali el-Giahour: a Libyan businessman who on March 13, 1984, was charged with conspiracy in connection with several bombs that went off in London during the previous three days. On August 21, 1984, police found his decomposing body in a Marylebone apartment in West London. He had been out on bail, and had apparently been lured to the apartment by a killer. An autopsy disclosed that he had died from a single bullet wound to the head. Libya protested the murder.

Commander Global: alias of Nadzmimie Sabtulah.

Othman el Gnaoui: on October 31, 2007, a Spanish court convicted the Moroccan of membership in a jihadist terrorist cell, terrorist murder, and helping to get explosives to the house

near Madrid where the 2004 Madrid train bombs were prepared.

Yahya Goba: age 26, one of five U.S. citizens of Yemeni origin arrested on September 13–14, 2002, residing in Lackawanna, a suburb of Buffalo, New York, identified as an al Qaeda–trained terrorist cell on American soil. The five had attended an al Qaeda training camp in Afghanistan, learning how to use assault rifles, handguns, and other weapons, in June 2001, and they had left the camp before the 9/11 attacks (see “Sahim Alwan” entry). Sahim Alwan and Yahya Goba had audiotapes in their apartments that called for jihad and martyrdom.

Goba was represented by Buffalo public defender Marianne Mariano.

On March 25, 2003, Yahya Goba, then age 26, pleaded guilty, saying he attended the al Qaeda training camp and allowed a terrorist recruiter to stay in his home through September 11, 2001. He pleaded guilty to one count of providing material support to bin Laden and al Qaeda. On December 10, Goba received 10 years. On December 14, 2007, a federal judge reduced Goba’s sentence by a year because he had testified in this case and several others, thereby exceeding his plea agreement obligations.

Shanug Golan: name used on the passport of one of the Organization of Struggle against World Imperialism hijackers of Lufthansa flight 181, a B737 scheduled to fly from the Spanish resort island of Majorca to Frankfurt on October 13, 1977 (see “Reza Abassy” entry).

Baruch Goldstein: an Israeli settler who on February 25, 1994, fired 111 high-velocity rounds, killing 39 Palestinians and wounding 200 others inside a mosque at the Tomb of the Patriarchs, which was packed for prayers during Ramadan. He apparently was bludgeoned with a fire extinguisher. He was a member of the Jewish extremist group Kach. The doctor had emigrated from Brooklyn, New York, settling in Kiryat Arba in 1983. On December 6, 1993, Muslim radicals

had gunned down Mordechai Lapid, one of Goldstein’s closest friends, who died in Goldstein’s arms.

Hammad Gaman Gomah: an Egyptian terrorist who remained at large after the three suicide car bombings in Egypt’s Taha resort area on October 7, 2004.

Alan Harry Goodman: a Jewish immigrant to Israel from Baltimore who on April 11, 1982, while wearing an Israeli army uniform, burst into the Dome of the Rock Mosque in Jerusalem and fired his M-16 assault rifle at random, killing two and wounding at least nine people. Another 30 people were wounded in three hours of rioting by protesting Palestinians. Goodman had immigrated to Israel two years earlier. He was initially stopped by an Israeli and an Arab policeman, both of whom he shot and wounded. He was captured 30 minutes later, after his ammunition ran out. Jewish Defense League (JDL) literature was found in his room, although the JDL denied that—but said it would provide an attorney. On September 8, 1982, his trial began. He pleaded insanity, and psychiatrists said he lived in a fantasy world. The court rejected the insanity defense. On April 7, 1983, Goodman was sentenced to life plus 40 years. On October 29, 1997, an Israeli parole board freed him. The Israeli attorney general’s office had opposed the release. The 53-year-old was flown to Baltimore as part of the release agreement.

Wahid Gordji: in June 1987, a Paris court ordered the member of the Iranian embassy staff to appear for questioning in a series of bombings by 1 of the 57 people of Middle Eastern and North African origin arrested by French police on June 3, 1987, in connection with the discovery of an arms, explosives, and drugs cache in Fontainebleau forest, south of Paris, the previous week. Threats had been made by the Committee for Solidarity with Arab and Middle East Political Prisoners. He instead ran to the Iranian embassy in Paris to avoid appearing before the examining

magistrate. He came to France in 1972 and began working for the embassy in 1984 as a translator. His father, a doctor, was an aide to Ayatollah Khomeini during the latter's exile in Neauphle-le-Château, France. Since then, Gordji had broken up anti-Khomeini demonstrations in Paris. The Direction de la Surveillance du Territoire said he had ties with Mohammed Mohajir, alleged leader of the dismantled terrorist support ring. On July 17, 1987, Paris and Tehran broke off diplomatic relations over the case. Iran claimed Gordji had diplomatic immunity. Following the release of two French hostages in Lebanon on November 27, 1987, the French permitted Gordji to leave the embassy on November 29, 1987. He appeared for two hours before Judge Boulouque at the Paris high court without being charged before being permitted to depart the country. He was swapped for a French diplomat who had been detained by Iranian authorities.

Musftas S. Gorgum: one of a dozen masked, club-wielding Libyan students who took over the Libyan student aid office in McLean, Virginia, and took hostages for a few minutes on December 22, 1982 (see "Shaib M. Mahmod-Agily" entry).

Falah ad-Din Mohammad Gotchen: an Iranian arrested on December 21, 1979, by Cairo airport officials as he arrived from Athens. He admitted membership in the Iranian Fedayeen Islam organization. He was to set six fires in Cairo, then to commit similar acts in other Egyptian cities, including Aswan and Alexandria. He had been given 215,000 Iranian rials for the operation by Grishna al-Ibrahimi, who had recruited Gotchen for the organization. Gotchen was remanded to custody.

Cherif Gousmi: leader of the Algerian Armed Islamic Group killed in a clash with Algerian forces in September 1994.

Mohammed Abdullah Abu Grair: an accomplice of Nasser Khamis el-Mallahi, a member of

Monotheism and Jihad, the name once used by the group that became al Qaeda in Iraq. On May 8, 2006, Bedouin trackers led police to the hideout, in an olive grove south of Arish on the Sinai Peninsula. After a half-hour gun battle, Grair was arrested when he ran out of ammunition. He was believed to have been involved in the triple bombing on April 24, 2006, of a seaside promenade at the resort of Dahab, Egypt, killing 18 civilians, including 6 foreigners (among them a 10-year-old German boy who died in a taxi on the way to a hospital, a Swiss, a Russian, and a Lebanese woman, and 2 unidentified foreign women), and injuring 85, including 3 Italians and 4 Americans.

Grazina: wife who joined her husband in hijacking a Saudi Arabia Airlines DC-3 flying from Amman to Riyadh on November 10, 1970, and diverting it to Damascus, where the hijacker was arrested.

Karukh Green: on May 13, 1980, he and Rabbi Meir Kahane were arrested by Israeli police for planning to retaliate against Arabs for the attack on the West Bank two weeks earlier.

Laweis Gubol: 1 of 16 Middle Eastern terrorists the Saudi embassy told Thai officials on March 20, 1990, were planning to attack Saudi diplomats and officials overseas. He carried a Swedish passport.

Mohammed Guerbouzi: a leader of the Moroccan Islamic Combatant Group in the United Kingdom in July 2005.

Abdelkrim Guernati: a member of the National Madjliss Echoura (consultative council) of the Algerian Islamic Salvation Front who escaped when French police moved to arrest him in Valenciennes on November 9, 1994.

Abdesslam Guerouaz: born in Casablanca and living in Paris when he was arrested by Fez police on August 26, 1994. He was believed to be

responsible for the September 11, 1993, attack on a McDonald's restaurant in Casablanca and other attacks in Morocco (see "Kamal Benakcha" entry). He was accused of belonging to an armed group engaged in "attacks against various banking establishments, Moroccan security agents, and the civilian population."

Makhlous ben Guettaf: one of the four Algerian Islamic extremists who on December 24, 1994, hijacked an Air France A300 on the ground at Algiers's Houari Boumedienne Airport and killed a Vietnamese trade councilor and an Algerian policeman. The hijackers were killed in a rescue attempt at Marseilles airport. He was a resident of El Arach, Algeria, and 1 of 1,000 Islamic militants who had broken out of the Tazult-Lambese prison in March 1994. He had been wounded in a clash with security

forces in late 1992 and sentenced to 15 years in prison.

Gueye: alias of Samir Abdel Maguid, one of the two Popular Front for the Liberation (PFLP) of Palestine hijackers of Pan Am flight 93, a B747 flying from Amsterdam and diverted to Beirut (see "Diop" entry). Gueye claimed this was his third hijacking.

Kevork Guzelian: a Lebanese member of Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia and one of four terrorists who attacked the Turkish consulate in Paris on September 24, 1981 (see "Aram Basmadjian" entry). On January 31, 1984, a Paris court sentenced the four to seven years in prison. On July 26, 1986, he was jailed for ten days for refusing an expulsion order to Beirut, saying that his safety was not guaranteed.

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Redouane E. H.: age 36, a Moroccan-descended German citizen in Kiel who was arrested on July 8, 2006, by German police on suspicion of supporting a foreign terrorist organization. He was suspected of contacts with Said Bahaji, who had close contacts to the 9/11 trio of Mohamed Atta, Marwan al-Shehi, and Ziad Jarrah. Prosecutor's Office spokeswoman Fauke Scheuten said, "The accused had numerous contacts with the international network of violent jihadis, among other places in Syria, Algeria, and Iraq." On May 16, 2007, German federal prosecutors in Berlin charged him with giving financial support to al Qaeda, established a terrorist association abroad, and helping to recruit members. He was suspected of transferring \$6,800 to Syria and Egypt to buy equipment for terrorists to use in explosives training.

Redouane el Habab: a Moroccan German tried in Kiel, Germany, in November 2007 for recruiting suicide bombers to go to Iraq.

Mahmud Haballah: arrested in Canada on August 29, 2001, for involvement with the al Qaeda bombing of U.S. embassies in Tanzania and Kenya in 1998.

George Habash: founder and secretary-general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), which became one of the premier terrorist groups of the 1970s. He claimed credit for a large fire that damaged the Lod Airport terminal on October 24, 1967, and for numerous other PFLP attacks in the 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s. On January 25, 1992, he collapsed in his home

in Tunis after suffering a stroke. He was placed under detention at a Paris hospital on January 31, 1992. France permitted him to return to Tunis on February 1, 1992. On January 23, 1995, U.S. President Bill Clinton ordered an immediate freeze on his U.S. assets, as his actions constituted a terrorist threat to the Middle East peace process. On January 26, 2008, he died of a heart attack in Jordan at the age of 81.

The Christian Arab-born Habash fled his home town of Lod in 1948 and was valedictorian of his 1951 class at the American University of Beirut. He founded the PFLP in December 1967.

Maher Habashi: age 21, a Hamas Palestinian who on December 2, 2001, set off a bomb on bus No. 16 as it was preparing to go downhill on Heroes Street in Haifa, Israel, shortly after noon, killing 16, including the terrorist, and injuring another 36, including students, retirees, Filipino workers, Russian immigrants, soldiers, and civilians. Half of the dead were over the age of 60; five were in their seventies. The bus blew into the air and damaged a bus behind it. It rolled downhill for 150 yards, crashing into cars and taxis, then slammed into a wall and utility pole. Two pedestrians and a Filipino woman were killed. Habashi was a plumber from Nablus. Yasir Arafat vowed to arrest those responsible.

Abdelaziz Habbouch: arrested on May 28, 2007, by Moroccan authorities on suspicion of involvement in the March 2003 bombings in Casablanca that killed 45 people and of recruiting terrorists to go to Iraq.

Mohammed Shakur Habeishi: age 48, the first Arab citizen of Israel to conduct a suicide bombing, when on September 9, 2001, he set off a bomb near a train platform crowded with soldiers and civilians returning to work after the weekend in Nahariya. He killed himself and three Israeli Jews and injured many others when his nail-packed bomb went off just after the 10:40 A.M. train from Tel Aviv and Haifa had arrived. Two soldiers suffered serious shrapnel wounds; two babies were slightly injured. At least 17 people were hospitalized.

He had two wives and six children and had lived in Abu Sinan, a small Israeli Arab village in northern Galilee, six miles from his target. He was active in the Islamic movement and had been trailed for a week by local security agents. He obtained his explosives in Jenin from members of the Islamic Resistance Movement (Hamas). He set off the large bomb inside a bag in the Bistro snack bar adjacent to the railway platform.

Husayn Jamal Husayn Habi: alias Abu-Hamzah, a Libyan Arabic-language student from Darnah who was born in 1984 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr on July 25, 2007, providing his passport. His recruitment coordinator was Bashar, whose phone number was 002184163746. He arrived in Syria from Egypt. He went from Damascus to the border, where he stayed for four days because of a “bad situation.” While in Syria, he met Abu-al-Abbas. He brought with him \$200. His phone number was 002185389914.

Bashar Habib: an Iraqi explosives expert trained in Libya who was a leader of the Islamic Preaching Group (Hezbollah Dawah al-Islamiah), which issued a terrorist hit list in late 1995 that included the name of Colin Bell, New Zealand’s ambassador to the Philippines.

Kamal Habib: a former Egyptian Islamic Jihad leader who was imprisoned for a decade after the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in 1981.

Khalid Habib: as of September 2007, he was al Qaeda’s Afghanistan field commander who oversaw “internal” operations in Pakistan and Afghanistan. Some believed that the Egyptian became al Qaeda’s external operations chief, succeeding Abu Ubaida al Masri, who died of hepatitis C in December 2007.

Muhammad Habib: alias Salim ‘Abd-al-Rahman, identified by Doha’s *al-Sharq* on March 19, 1993, as a member of the Abu Nidal Organization’s Central Committee.

Mohammed Habibi: a Jordanian and one of three Action Group for the Liberation of Palestine terrorists who attempted to hijack an El Al B707 in Munich on February 10, 1970. They were thwarted in their attempt and threw hand grenades at a shuttle bus and the transit lounge. The trio was charged with murder, but they were freed during the September 6, 1970, multiple hijacking by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, which had claimed credit for the attack, as did the Action Organization for the Liberation of Palestine.

Sayyed Habibullah: one of three Afghans arrested on April 15, 1981, by Afghan authorities as they were attempting to smuggle two bombs and four revolvers onto a Bakhtar Afghan Airlines B727 scheduled to fly from Qandahar to Kabul (see “Akbar” entry).

Abd ar-Rahman Habir: his release from an Israeli jail was demanded on June 27, 1976, by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers of Air France flight 139, flying from Tel Aviv to Paris (see “Umar Abdulh” entry).

Abd Al Salam Khalil Haboub: alias Al Moutasem, a Saudi from Jawef who was born in 1985 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on 22nd Ramadan 1427 Hijra. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Sirab. His brother’s phone number was 00966555391639; his father’s was 009666244112.

Mohammad Ali al-Hada: an al Qaeda operative whose son, Sameer Mohammed Ahmed al-Hada, blew himself up on February 13, 2002, while trying to escape Yemeni authorities. His daughter was married to the 9/11 hijacker of American Airlines flight 77 Khalid Almihdhar.

Najeeb al-Hada: a son of al Qaeda operative Mohammad Ali al-Hada and brother of Sameer Mohammed Ahmed al-Hada, he might have died in Afghanistan during al Qaeda explosives training in 1999.

Sameer Mohammed Ahmed al-Hada: variant Ahmed al Hazza, age 25, a suspected al Qaeda courier who on February 13, 2002, blew himself up with a grenade after trying to flee Yemeni authorities who had surrounded him at his Sanaa home. He was threatening police with the grenade when it went off in his hand. He was the son of Ahmad Mohammad Ali al-Hada, an al Qaeda operative. Al-Hada's sister was married to the 9/11 hijacker of American Airlines flight 77 Khalid Almihdhar. Al-Hada was also a brother-in-law of Mustafa Abdulkader, 1 of the 17 men named by the FBI on February 11, 2002, for planning terrorist attacks. Police arrested a man sitting in a car outside al-Hada's house. The al-Hada clan had been linked to the August 7, 1998, bombings of the U.S. embassies in Tanzania and Kenya, the October 2000 bombing of the USS *Cole*, and the 9/11 hijackings. A cell phone (0119671200578) traced to the al-Hada clan was used in all three attacks.

During the embassy bombing trial, Mohamed Rashed Daoud Owahli said he visited Yemen in the months before the bombings and was given the al-Hada phone number to reach Ahmed al Hazza (another way to spell al-Hada's name). Owahli called the number before and after the Nairobi attack, and he attempted to get money and a passport to leave Kenya. The same number was called by bin Laden's cell phone during Owahli's attempts.

Nahid Hadad: a Moroccan arrested on January 6, 1995, in connection with a plan to

murder the pope during his visit to the Philippines.

Jibril el-Hadar: one of four Libyans who arrived in France on August 20, 1987, were arrested by Parisian police on September 2–3, 1987, and deported on September 4, 1987 (see "Mohamed Abdullah" entry).

Samir Mohammed Hadar: variant Samir Khadir, variant Samir Kadar, a Jordanian and one of two gunmen who shot to death Yusuf el Sebai, editor of the Egyptian newspaper *Al Ahram*, at the Hilton Hotel in Nicosia on February 18, 1978 (see "Riyad Samir al-Ahad" entry). Iraqi terrorists were reportedly demanding Hadar's release. He was released in 1982. He was believed to have been involved in the attacks on Rome's main synagogue in 1982 and on Rome's airport in 1985. He was believed to have been involved with the three terrorists who on July 11, 1988, fired machine guns and threw hand grenades at the *City of Poros*, a Greek island ferryboat carrying tourists in the Aegean Sea, killing 11 and injuring 98. He used dozens of aliases as a senior Abu Nidal Organization operative. On December 20, 1988, the *Washington Post* reported that he worked out of Rome, setting up an export-import company that traded in Italian marble but was a front for logistics, arms, and finances for terrorists. He met Aija Saloranta, a Finnish woman, at an Italian café and later married her in Sweden. He had met his first wife in Lebanon.

Gushia Hadas: variant of Josie Hadas.

Heshem Mohamed Hadayet: age 41, Egypt-born limousine driver who on July 4, 2002, shot to death two people and wounded four others at the El Al ticket counter at Los Angeles International Airport. He stabbed an El Al security guard, who in turn shot the killer to death.

Police reported that his wife, Hala, and two children had returned to Cairo the previous week and that there had been three reports of domestic disturbances at his residence in Irvine, California,

about 45 miles from the airport. He had no criminal history or known ties to terrorists, but he apparently had planned the attack in advance. He carried no identification and was armed with two Glock pistols and a six-inch hunting knife. Abdul Zahev, a former employee, said Hadayet often expressed hatred for Israel and said the United States was biased against Arabs. He had taken exception to his upstairs neighbors' hanging of American and Marine Corps flags from their balcony—and above his door—after the 9/11 attacks. He said it was a challenge to him as a Muslim immigrant. He had worked as a bank accountant in Egypt before immigrating to the United States. He arrived via Los Angeles International Airport as a visitor in December 1992 and was granted a green card in March 1993. (Other reports said that he left an upper-class family in Egypt and moved to the United States on a six-month tourist visa, which he overstayed.) One of his California driver's licenses listed his birthday as July 4, 1961. The government had initiated deportation proceedings against him in 1996, but he gained U.S. residency in August 1997 after his wife obtained that status in a lottery. His uncle said that he had only about a year to go before qualifying for U.S. citizenship. He had purchased the limo before he knew how to drive it. He had trouble keeping up with liability insurance costs, and his wife began babysitting for neighbors.

In a March 30, 1993, interview for asylum, Hadayet had told the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) that Egyptian authorities had arrested him for involvement with Al-Gama'at al-Islamiyya. The INS denied his asylum request, but he did not show up for a 1995 removal hearing. His wife said he was falsely accused. The group is now on the State Department's list of terrorist organizations, which was created in 1997.

On May 12, 2003, the Department of Justice said that the attack was an act of terrorism, although Hadayet acted alone and did not have any terrorist organization affiliation. FBI spokesman Matthew McLaughlin said that "the investigation developed information that he openly supported the killings of civilians in order to advance the Palestinian cause."

Farouk Haddad: 1 of 138 individuals whose trial in Fleury-Mérogis, France, began on September 1, 1998, on charges of selling arms to Algerian terrorists. Haddad said he was asked to keep the weapons.

M. J. Haddad: name given by one of three Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers of BOAC 775, a VC-10 flying from Bombay to London and diverted to Beirut on September 9, 1970 (see "A. M. S. Ahmed" entry).

Naji Oweida Haddad: alias of Ramzi Ahmed Yusuf.

Rabih Haddad: on December 14, 2001, the Immigration and Naturalization Service detained the 41-year-old who serves on the board of a group suspected of funding terrorism. Federal agents raided the offices of the Global Relief Foundation of Bridgeview, Illinois. Haddad, a Lebanese man who lives in Ann Arbor, Michigan, was held without bond or a detention hearing. He came to the United States in 1998 on a tourist visa that has since expired. He applied for permanent residency. In November 2002, an immigration court judge had ruled that he and his family should be deported because he was a security threat. On July 16, 2003, he was deported from Detroit to Lebanon. He had spent 19 months in custody without being charged of a terrorist crime. He was suspected of al Qaeda links.

Dr. Wadi Elias Haddad: variant Wadieh Haddad, variant Hadad, he is second in command of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) as operations chief and founder of the Arab Nationalist Movement. An attempt was made to kill him and famed PFLP hijacker Leila Khaled, then a schoolteacher, when six Katyusha rockets were fired at his Beirut home on July 11, 1970. Believed behind the January 26, 1973, assassination in Madrid of Mossad officer Baruch Cohen and the December 21, 1975, takeover by the Arm of the Arab Revolution, a PFLP cover name, of a ministerial meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in Vienna,

Austria. He ordered the deaths of the Jewish hostages, regardless of the response of the Israelis, during the PFLP's June 27, 1976, hijacking of Air France 139, an A300 flying from Tel Aviv to Paris and ultimately diverted to Entebbe, Uganda. On November 2, 1977, the PFLP announced that he had been expelled from the organization in 1976 as a result of a difference of opinion with PFLP leader George Habash over the use of hijacking. The PFLP noted that Haddad was responsible for the October 13, 1977, Lufthansa hijacking. It was believed that the former pediatrician was still masterminding the operations of some groups, including the Japanese Red Army. On April 20, 1978, Egypt added that he was in charge of a group they had arrested called the Correct Course of Fatah (al-Khat as-Sahih Lifatah), which is now part of Black June.

Abdelkrim el-Haddouti: variant of Abdelkrim el Hadouti.

Abu-Hadhifah: a Libya-based recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2006.

'Adil Mastur Yahya al-Ka'bi al-Hadhli: alias Abu-Hamzah al-Makki, a Saudi secondary school student who was born in 1986 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a combatant on August 9, 2007, contributing 1,570 riyals and 750 Syrian lira, plus his passport. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-'Abdallah al-Shamali, whom he met in Mecca. He took a group bus from Saudi Arabia to Jordan and on to Syria, where he met Abu-Hajar. His phone numbers were 0500260493 and 0500260489.

Abd Hadi: named on February 14, 2005, as one of Iraq's 29 most wanted insurgents. A bounty of between \$50,000 and \$200,000 was offered.

'Abd-al-Hadi: a Syria-based al Qaeda in Iraq travel facilitator in 2007.

Abdul Hadi: a Saudi whose name was on a list of individuals passed by the Coalition to Afghans

who were searching for al Qaeda members after 9/11 and the overthrow of the Taliban. Other reports said he was a former Iraqi military officer who organized bombers in Pakistan in 2005. He was captured in Turkey in late 2006 en route to Iraq to meet with al Qaeda in Iraq members.

Abu-Sulayman Abu-'Abd-al-Hadi: alias of May-lud.

'Adil 'Abd ar-Razzaq Shaykh Hadi: an Iraqi sentenced to life in prison by the Kuwaiti State Security Court in 1984 in connection with the December 12, 1983, truck bombing of the administrative building of the U.S. embassy in Kuwait (see "'Abdil Husayn 'Aziz 'Abbas" entry).

'Adil Husayn 'Ali Hadi: alias Abu-Sayyaf, a Yemeni with experience as a fighter in Afghanistan who lived in Sana'a and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter in 2007, contributing his passport and 150 Yemeni riyals. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-Akram al-Jarbani, whom he knew via an old friend. He flew to Syria, where he met Iraqis Lu'ay, 'Isa, and Abu-Faysal. He gave 'Isa 300 riyals; Abu-'Umar was to receive \$50 and 4,000 lira. He noted that a mujahideen supporter, Talal in Jeddah, could be contacted at 00966502729324 in care of 'Adil, who sells pastry; both were friends. His brother's phone numbers were 009677123444582 and 00967734166865; 'Ali al-Muda'iyah's was 00967733004114.

Isam Mohammed Abdul Hadi: a Jordanian and one of six Arabs arrested on April 1, 1995, by Philippine authorities in Caloocan for being members of the little-known Islamic Saturday Meeting (see "Hadi Yousef Alghoul" entry).

Mustapha Nasri Ait El Hadi: of Tunis, he was listed by the U.S. Treasury Department on October 24, 2003, as a financier of the Algerian terrorist organization Salafist Group for Call and Combat.

Nageeb Abdul Jabar Mohamed al-Hadi: age 35, a Yemeni arrested on September 11, 2001, hours after the 9/11 attacks by Canadian immigration

officials in Toronto when his KLM flight from Amsterdam to Detroit was diverted after the attacks. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police told reporters that he had “materials of interest, including photos and a flight jacket.” The FBI reportedly was questioning him in New York. One of the photos showed him in a flight jacket against a fake backdrop of the World Trade Center. He had a Palestinian Authority travel document identifying him as an aircraft maintenance engineer at the Gaza airport. He was carrying four Yemeni passports, which had different passport numbers, dates of issues, and names. His luggage, checked on an earlier flight that landed in Chicago, had two Lufthansa crew uniforms and an identification card. On September 25, 2001, a Canadian court permitted him time to find a lawyer for his hearing on extradition to the United States. Chicago prosecutors charged him on two counts of passport fraud—making a false statement in the use and application of a passport and fraud to obtain a U.S. visa. The FBI believed that he was connected to Nabil Al-Marabh, a former Boston taxi driver with ties to a bin Laden associate, and who had recently obtained a Michigan permit to haul hazardous waste. The Yemeni ambassador to Canada Mustapha Noman noted that it is illegal to have multiple passports with different names and information and that Al-Hadi would face trial if returned there.

Salih bin al-Hadi: one of five members of the Islamic Tendency Movement arrested for the August 2, 1987, bombing of four tourist hotels in Sousse and Montastir, Tunisia, by the Habib al-Dawi Group of the Islamic Jihad Organization in Tunisia.

Sabbar al-Hadithi: identified on October 9, 1990, by the London-based Kuwaiti newspaper *al-Qabas al-Duwali* as being a leader of a worldwide Iraqi terrorist network. After the 1990 invasion of Kuwait, he allegedly was the foreign operations resident in East Beirut.

Said el Hadouti: a Moroccan charged in Morocco with helping to provide false documents to the

September 9, 2001, killers of Afghan Northern Alliance opposition leader Ahmed Shah Massoud. He is the brother of Abdelkrim el Hadouti, who was arrested in Belgium on September 13, 2001, for involvement in a plot against the U.S. embassy in Paris.

Abdelkrim el Hadouti: variant Abdelkrim el-Haddouti, age 26, a Moroccan arrested in Belgium on September 13, 2001, for involvement in a plot against the U.S. embassy in Paris. He is the brother of Said el Hadouti (see “Said el Hadouti” entry). On September 30, 2003, he was sentenced to five years for being an accomplice of Nizar Trabelsi, who planned to attack Kleine Brogel Air Base in Belgium by driving a car bomb into the canteen.

Abu Hadrami: a Yemeni suspected of involvement in the October 12, 2000, attack on the USS *Cole*.

Abu-Usayd al-Hadrami: variant Abu Aseed al-Hadramie, alias of ‘Umar Ibrahim al-Marba’i, variant Omar Ibrahim al-Marbaie.

Abu Aseed al Hadramie: variant of Abu-Usayd al-Hadrami.

Abu-Wiham al-Hadrawi: alias of Ahmad Bin-Shubat Bin-‘Abd-al-Rahman al-Zufayri.

Muhammad Rajab Hadushi: named on February 14, 2005, as one of Iraq’s 29 most wanted insurgents. A bounty of between \$50,000 and \$200,000 was offered.

Abu Hafez: alias of Mohammed Atef.

Adham Mohammed Hafez: a 17-year-old killed on February 9, 1990, by sentries after he shot two guards with a pistol outside Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak’s official residence and tried to ram his car through the front gate. Mubarak was in Aswan.

Abu Haffas: alias of Hattim Muhammad Hamied.

Abu Haffas: alias of Abd Allah Al Kanoush.

Abu Haffas: alias of Muhammad Abd Al Aziz Al Qahtani.

Abu Haffes: alias of Muhammad Youssef Ahmed.

Abu Haffies: alias of Hammed Muhammad Hussein.

Abu Haffis: alias of Shawqi.

Hafid: alias Abu-Talha, according to the al Qaeda in Iraq Sinjar records, he came from Belgium and crossed into Iraq on December 19, 2006, to join the group. He brought \$360, a passport, and a student ID. He was born in 1974. His travel coordinator was Abu-'Ata'. His phone number was 48467572.

Abu Hafies: variant of Abu Hafs.

'Abd al-Hafiz: an al-Gama'at al-Islamiyya leader responsible for the Luxor attack. He was killed by Egyptian security forces on December 12, 1997.

'Abd-al-Samad 'Abd-al-Hafiz: identified by Doha's *al-Sharq* on March 19, 1993, as a former member of the Abu Nidal Organization. He had been the deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Council.

Diya'-al-Din Hafiz: named by Egyptian police and a Muslim militant defendant as being one of the Vanguard of the Conquest gunmen who on August 18, 1993, fired on the motorcade of Egyptian Interior Minister Hassan Alfi. Five people died and 17 were wounded when a remotely detonated bomb exploded as his convoy passed by.

Isam al-Din Hafiz: a senior Egyptian Islamic Jihad member who was deported from Baku, Azerbaijan, to Egypt in September 1998.

Abu Hafs: alias of Mohammed Atef.

Abu-Hafs: variant Hafies, Algeria-based recruitment coordinator of foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2006.

Abu-Hafs: alias of Hamid Muhammad Husayn.

Abu-Hafs: alias of Shawqi.

Abu Hafs the Mauritanian: alias Mahfouz Ould al-Walid, alias Khaliad Al-Shanqiti, al Qaeda affiliate whose U.S. assets were ordered frozen by President George W. Bush on September 24, 2001.

Wadih el-Hage: born in Lebanon to a Christian family, the Muslim convert studied urban planning in the United States, then became a U.S. citizen via marriage. In 1994, he ran Osama bin Laden's Kenyan operations. He returned to the United States in September 1997. The FBI arrested el-Hage, then 38 years old. The Arlington, Texas, resident lived in a three-bedroom apartment with his wife and seven children at the South Campus Apartments. Authorities seized computer diskettes from his home. He drove a 1981 Honda Prelude and 1984 Chevrolet Caprice, and had \$150 in a checking account. He was earning \$1,600 per month as a manager at Lone Star Wheels and Tires. He was held without bail on charges of lying to the FBI about not knowing al-Qaeda operative Mohammed Sadiq Odeh and a former military commander for bin Laden, Abu Ubaidah al Banshiri. He was well known to bin Laden's top military commanders, al Banshiri and Abu Hafs el Masry. He had told the FBI that he did not know that al Banshiri had drowned in a Tanzanian ferry accident in Lake Victoria in May 1996, even though he had traveled to the scene with Haroun Fazil. He was bin Laden's secretary while living in Sudan until 1994, and he lived and worked with Fazil while working in the gem business in Kenya until 1997. He helped Odeh obtain an identity card and sent him to Somalia in 1997 for bin Laden. The U.S. State Department announced a \$2 million reward for the capture of Fazil, who was charged in the Kenya attack. On September 21, el-Hage was indicted with eight counts of perjury, providing false

passports and other assistance to bin Laden loyalists who are suspected of attacking U.S. and UN forces in Somalia in 1993 and 1994, and providing false passport to bin Laden associates traveling to the Caucasus. During el-Hage's September 23 bail hearing in Manhattan, federal prosecutors said that he once purchased guns in Texas for Mahmud Abouhalima, one of the 1993 World Trade Center bombers, and that he had contacts with El Sayyid Nosair, who helped plan the World Trade Center bombing and who killed Jewish Defense League leader Meir Kahane in 1990. Magistrate Judge Leonard Bernikow ordered el-Hage held without bail. Prosecutor Patrick Fitzgerald suggested that additional charges could be filed against him. Prosecutors believed that el-Hage was associated with the suspected murderer of a radical Islamic preacher in Texas in the late 1980s. Bruce McIntyre was named el-Hage's court-appointed attorney. The indictment of el-Hage indicated that al Qaeda operates in Sudan, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Yemen, Somalia, Eritrea, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Bosnia, Croatia, Algeria, Tunisia, Lebanon, the Philippines, Tajikistan, Chechnya, Kashmir, Azerbaijan, Kenya, and the United States. He was indicted on 238 counts on October 7, 1998, by a federal grand jury in New York. He was charged with 224 counts of murder and with training the Somali terrorists. On October 8, he pleaded not guilty.

On June 22, 1999, el-Hage sprang from his chair in the courtroom and rushed U.S. district judge Leonard Sand, who had refused to publicly read a letter from el-Hage, whom U.S. marshals subdued and handcuffed. He was 1 of 15 men charged with conspiracy in the bombings. Fellow defendant Mohamed Rashed Daoug Owghail yelled "God is great" in Arabic. The other defendants—Mamdouh Mahnmud Salim, Mohamed Sadeek Odeh, and Ali Mohamed—were also handcuffed. El-Hage railed against the restrictions placed on him in prison. Each defendant had been held in solitary confinement. Sam Schmidt, his attorney, asked that the letter be made a part of the public record. Sand refused, saying that it could contain codes to fugitives. Sand reaffirmed

his decision on June 29 but said that the letter could be paraphrased and released by El-Hage's lawyer after federal prosecutors reviewed it.

He was convicted on May 29, 2001, for conspiracy in the bombing of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania. He was sentenced to life in prison. On November 2, 2005, the district judge Kevin Thomas Duffy upheld the 2001 conviction. Attorney Joshua L. Dratel said he would appeal.

Abdo Mohammed Haggag: an Egypt-born New Jersey resident charged by federal authorities on July 18, 1993, with conspiracy to assassinate Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and with colluding with Sudanese citizen Siddiq Ali and U.S. citizen Clement Rodney Hampton-El, who had been arrested on June 24, 1993, in connection with a plot to bomb New York landmarks. He came to the United States from Cairo eight years earlier and had a wife and two small children in Egypt. He worked in the downtown Manhattan office of Prudential Securities. On November 3, 1993, he agreed to become a government witness. He was a close aid to the blind Sheikh Omar Abdal-Rahman, who lived next door to him in Jersey City. On April 1, 1994, he pleaded guilty to transporting explosives across state lines. As part of his plea bargain, the Cairo native pleaded guilty to a minor insurance fraud charge unrelated to the conspiracy case.

Muhammad Asif Haider: alias Asif Iqbal, age 27, of New York, he was arrested on August 7, 2005, by Baltimore County police. He was on a terrorist watch list. He was held after a traffic stop and detained in an indictment issued against him in the Southern District of New York that accused him and others of trafficking in fake immigration documents. He was in the country illegally.

Ayman Abu Haija: age 22, a resident of Jenin and a Hamas suicide bomber who on April 10, 2002, killed 8 Israelis and wounded 14 others on the No. 960 bus near Haifa at Yagur kibbutz. The bus had made its second stop of the morning. Bus driver

Yeshoshua Akst, age 55, said in a hospital that the terrorist might have been wearing an Israeli army uniform hiding a belt packed with nails, screws, and 18 pounds of explosives. Police said he may have come from Tulkarm.

Abu Zubair Haili: a senior al Qaeda lieutenant who worked for Abu Zubaydah, the group's deputy, handling logistics in and out of training camps. The Saudi operational planner also recruited Islamic fighters for the camps and placed them in cells around the world. Moroccan authorities arrested him in mid-June 2002. He was nicknamed "the Bear" because he weighed 300 pounds.

Farouk Ali-Haimoud: age 21 as of November 2001, an Algerian busboy arrested in a Detroit apartment. He was charged with having false documents. He lived in an apartment that once belonging to Nabil Al-Marabh, who was suspected of having financial ties to two 9/11 hijackers.

Following the arrest on November 5, 2002, of Abdel-llah Elmdoudi in Greensboro, North Carolina, authorities said that the foursome were members of Salafiyya and al-Takfir Wal Hijira, with ties to al Qaeda (see "Abdel-llah Elmdoudi" entry). A trial for Koubriti, Hannan and Ali-Haimoud was scheduled for January 21, 2003. They were indicted by a federal grand jury as part of an al Qaeda support cell that procured false passports, Social Security numbers, and other documents. They had been tasked to purchase weapons and find security breaches at Detroit Metropolitan Airport to "directly access airlines." On September 6, 2002, he pleaded not guilty in the U.S. district court in Detroit to the charge of conspiracy to provide material support or resources to terrorists. His Detroit trial began on March 18, 2003. Prosecutors said he was a follower of radical Islamic movements. He was freed after the jury acquitted him on June 3, 2003.

'Abd al-Salam Ibrahim 'Ali Muhammad al-Haj: reportedly the July 24, 1985, assassin of Ziyad

al-Sati, the first secretary of the Jordanian embassy in Ankara. The Islamic Jihad Organization and Black September separately claimed credit.

Ali al-Khadr al-Haj: among Islamic militants who on December 28, 1998, kidnapped 16 tourists, including 12 Britons, 2 Americans, and 2 Australians in the early afternoon on the main road from Habban to Aden in the southern province of Abyan, Yemen (see "Abdallah Muhammad 'Atrif" entry).

Ghassan Ibrahim el Haj: one of two Palestinians arrested by Spanish police on July 12, 1985, for plotting to blow up the Syrian embassy in Madrid. They were believed to be members of Force 17, part of Fatah. Police found 12 kilograms of explosives on the men. On November 5, 1986, he was sentenced by the Spanish National High Court to four years and four months for being accessory to the illegal possession of arms and explosives. The offense of preparing to attack the Syrian ambassador was "not proven."

Sulayman Ahmed al-Haj: one of ten suspected terrorist members of the Sudanese Socialist Popular Front, Revolutionary Committees Movement, arrested on July 28, 1984, in Sudan for plotting terrorist acts in Khartoum (see "Farahna Tih al-Basha" entry).

Mohammed Abu el Haja: the 24-year-old Palestinian and three other Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine terrorists driving in a car fired 200 bullets from their machine guns and threw three incendiary grenades at El Al 432, a B720B scheduled to fly from Zurich to Tel Aviv, on February 18, 1969 (see "Amina Dabbour" entry).

Abu Hajar: alias of Hamad 'Abdallah al-Mutayri.

Abu-Hajar: alias of Ahmad Mansur 'Ali.

Abu-Hajar: alias of Samir Muhammad Durman.

Abu-Hajar: alias of Hamad 'Abdallah al-Mutayri.

Muhammad Bin Abd Allah Al Hajari: variant of Muhammad Bin-'Abdallah al-Hajari.

Muhammad Bin-'Abdallah al-Hajari: variant Muhammad Bin Abd Allah Al Hajari, alias Abu-Sayyaf, a Tunisian from Nabil who was born on November or December 23, 1971, and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on October 1, 2006, bringing \$100. His phone number was 0021695875613; his sister's was 0021622588707. His recruitment coordinators were Abu-Hamzah, variant Abu Hamzza and Abu Samir, variant Abu Samier.

Abu'Azam al-Hajazi: alias of Yasin Muhammad 'Abd-al-Jabar.

Majed Hajbeh: age 41, a Jordanian arrested on June 9, 2003, by the FBI and Department of Homeland Security agents at his home in Woodbridge, Virginia. He had been convicted in absentia in Jordan in 1999 for a series of Amman bombings in 1998 and sentenced to life. The nighttime explosives damaged an American school, a five-star hotel, and the cars of two former government officials. One of his codefendants was Abu Qatada. His attorney claimed that the verdicts had been overturned. He had immigrated to the United States in 1992. He faced U.S. immigration charges of falsely portraying himself as a single man to qualify for U.S. residence.

Youssef Mohammed el-Hajdib: age 21, a Lebanese citizen arrested in Kiel's train station on August 19, 2006. He had planned to resume engineering classes. Lebanon's military intelligence agency intercepted a phone call he made to his family in Lebanon after video images were broadcast. Police suspected he had ties to Hizb ut-Tahrir, a radical Islamic group banned in Germany. He might also have visited the Imam Ali Mosque in Hamburg, a hangout for Hizballah supporters. He had arrived in Germany from Lebanon in September 2004 and was taking classes in Kiel in preparation for enrolling at a German university. Hajdib's brother had been killed in an Israeli air raid in southern Lebanon in July 2006. On December 18, 2007, he was sentenced in absentia

in Lebanon to life in prison. The same day, Hajdib appeared before a Düsseldorf court. On February 7, 2008, he told a German court that he took part in the attempt to bomb two German commuter trains in July 2006 and that the ringleader was Jihad Hamad, who was sentenced in Lebanon in December 2007 to 12 years in prison. The bombing was to avenge German newspapers' reprinting of caricatures of Muhammad.

Ahmed Abu Hammdah Al Haji: variant of Ahmad Abu-Hamdah al-Hajji.

Hajji: alias of Idris Abu-Bakr Idris, variant Ediress Abu Baker Edriess.

Ahmad Abu-Hamdah al-Hajji: variant Ahmed Abu Hammdah Al Haji, alias Abu-Hajir, variant Abu Hajjir, a Saudi from al-'Ihasa', al-Jazirah, who was born on February 8, 1986, and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on October 14, 2006. His home phone number was 0096635800533; his mother's phone was 00966500654185. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-Ayub, variant Abu Ayoub.

Abu Hajjir: a Saudi Arabia-based recruitment coordinator for al Qaeda in Iraq foreign fighters in 2007. He left Iraq 20 years earlier.

Abu Hajjir: alias of Samir Muhammad Durman.

Abu Hajjir: alias of Ahmed Abu Hammdah Al Haji.

Abu Hajjir: alias of Awad Faraj Muhammad.

Hussan Muhammad Haji 'Ali Haji: sentenced to death by Kuwait on June 6, 1987, for the January 19, 1987, sabotage of Kuwaiti oil fields. The next day, the Prophet Muhammad's Forces in Kuwait to a Western news agency that it would kill Kuwaiti leaders if the emirate carried out death sentences on six members of its group.

Mustafa Yunis 'Abd al Husayn Haji: sentenced to two years and fined 300 dinars by Kuwait on

June 6, 1987, for the January 19, 1987, sabotage of Kuwaiti oil fields.

Sami Mahmud al-Haji: on July 25, 1985, a Lebanese military prosecutor called for the death penalty for the Egyptian citizen's involvement in suicide bomb attacks against the U.S. embassy in Beirut on April 18, 1983, in which an Islamic Jihad truck bomb killed 64 people and injured 123; and for the December 15, 1981, car bombing of the Iraqi embassy that killed 61 and injured more than 100.

Mustafa 'Abdallah Muhammad Hajjah: sentenced to life in prison by Kuwait on June 6, 1987, for the January 19, 1987, sabotage of Kuwaiti oil fields.

Abu-Hajir: alias of Ahmad Abu-Hamdah al-Hajji.

Jassem Mubarak Hajiri: a 26-year-old member of a 15-member al Qaeda cell in Kuwait who was one of two gunmen in the October 8, 2002, murder of U.S. Marine Lance Corporal Antonio J. Sledd and the injury of U.S. Marine Lance Corporal George R. Simpson in a drive-by shooting. The cell members trained at al Qaeda camps in Afghanistan; some fought for the Taliban. One of the gunmen left a note in the vehicle saying he was angry over the massacres of Palestinians by Israeli authorities. He was among 31 Islamic extremists arrested by Kuwaiti authorities following the killing. On June 5, 2004, a Kuwaiti criminal court convicted seven Kuwaiti Islamic extremists of the attack. Three of the suspects received four or five years in prison for joining an illegal organization and weapons possession. They and three others were fined \$680 to \$17,000. One was given two years probation. Five were acquitted.

Riyadh Bin Sulayman Bin Ishaq al-Hajiri: age 24, one of four Saudi terrorists who on April 22, 1996, confessed to the November 13, 1995, bombing of a building used by U.S. military personnel in Saudi Arabia and said that they had planned other attacks but feared arrest. He

claimed to have fought in the Afghan War. He lived in the Bahrah al-Badi'a quarter of Riyadh.

Salih 'Abd-al-Rasul Yasin Hajjiyah: member of a cell in Kuwait that planted two bombs that exploded on July 10, 1989, in two streets leading to the Great Mosque in Mecca, killing a Pakistani and injuring 16 of the 1.5 million pilgrims from 100 countries attending the hajj.

Hajj: alias of Osama bin Laden.

Hajj: variant Haj, variant al-Haj, alias of 'Imad Fayiz Mughniyah.

Ali Hajj: Brigadier general and former director general of Internal Security Forces (chief of the Lebanese police) who on September 1, 2005, was charged by a Lebanese prosecutor with murder, attempted murder, and carrying out a terrorist act in the February 14, 1995, car bombing that killed former Lebanese prime minister Rafiq Hariri, age 60, as the billionaire was driving through central Beirut's waterfront just before lunchtime. Another 22 people died and more than 100 people were injured, including the minister of economy. He and three other suspects were detained on August 30, 2005. The foursome had been viewed as Syria's chief proxies in Lebanon.

Sharqaqi Abdu Ali al-Hajj: senior al Qaeda operational facilitator listed by the *Washington Post* in late February 2002 as having been captured.

Muhammad Islam 'Umar Musa Hajjaj: alias Abu-Islam al-Zarqawi, variant Abu Islam Al Zarqawi, a Jordanian from the al-Zarqa' area who was born on December 24, 1981, and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on October 1, 2006, contributing a watch and \$100. His home phone number was 0096253747090; his sister's was 00962777980710; and his brother's 00962788354552. His recruitment coordinators were Abu-al-Harith and Abu-'Ammar.

Riyad Kamal Hajjaj: hijacker of a Russian-built AN-24 on a domestic Egyptian flight on February

7, 1967. He diverted the plane to Jordan. Egyptian authorities said he had a long criminal record. He escaped to Sweden, where he was arrested and served a long sentence for other crimes.

Mustafa Haji: alleged by the Mojahedin-e Khalq as being the leader of three Iranian government agents believed to have assassinated Abdolrahman Qassemloo, secretary general of the Kurdish Democratic Party, in Vienna on July 13, 1989. On November 28, 1989, Austria issued an arrest warrant for him on charges of murder.

Mohammed Khalil al Hakayma: variant Hakaymah, an Egyptian militant who in 2006 claimed that the Egyptian Gamaat al-Islamiya had joined al Qaeda, although Gamaat denied it and renounced violence. The U.S. Rewards for Justice program offered \$1 million for information leading to his arrest. He operates out of Iran and is in charge of al Qaeda media and propaganda. He might also be the chief of external operations for al Qaeda.

Abdul Hakeem: a Saudi who was one of two al Qaeda operatives in Baluchistan arrested on August 30, 2004, by Pakistani authorities at a rented mud house in Quetta.

Hakiem: alias of Khalouq Jawher.

Abd-al-Hakim: alias of Abu-Muhammad, an Algerian member of al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007 who brought his passport. His home phone number was 074960088.

Boubakeur el-Hakim: on March 14, 2008, a French judge sentenced him to seven years on terrorism charges of “criminal association with a terrorist enterprise” for sending a dozen French fighters to training camps for al Qaeda in Iraq. His brother was killed in Iraq.

Jamil Abdel Hakim: a Palestinian deported to Damascus on March 23, 1973, from France after two terrorists were arrested on March 15, 1973,

in France while attempting to smuggle explosives across the Italian–French border for use in attacks against the Israeli and Jordanian embassies as part of a Black September campaign. The two drove from a Lebanese Fatah base in a Mercedes carrying 35 pounds of plastique. The two Fatah members were imprisoned for six months and then expelled from France.

Mohammed Hasan Khalil al Hakim: alias Muhammad Khalil al-Hakaymah, Abu Jihad al-Masri, a senior al Qaeda leader who found sanctuary in Iran.

Umar Abd al-Hakim: alias of Mustafa Setmariam Nasar.

Mullah Abdul Latif Hakimi: a Taliban spokesman in March 2005 who in June 2005 claimed credit for the kidnapping of three U.S. Navy SEALs and the murder of three of them and for the August 2005 kidnapping and murder of a British engineer.

Abdelkader Hakimi: on February 16, 2006, a Belgian court sentenced him to seven years for belonging to the Moroccan Islamic Combatant Group, which was involved in the 2004 Madrid train bombings and the 2003 bombing in Casablanca that killed 32 people.

Balkacem Hakimi: during his trial that began on August 22, 1985, in Casablanca, Morocco, he said that the Badr Brigade, a branch of the Secret Islamic Youth Organization, was smuggling weapons to Ouadja, Algeria, intended for attacks against Tangier, Casablanca, and Agadir.

Abdelkhir el-Hakkaoui: a 25-year-old Moroccan arrested with two others on December 29, 1973, by Heathrow police for carrying five automatic pistols and more than 150 rounds of ammunition. On January 4, 1974, he and his accomplices were charged in the United Kingdom with arms conspiracy in a plot to kidnap a high French official and hold him for the release of 30 Moroccan

political prisoners. He received a three-year jail sentence.

‘Abbas Muhammad Hala: a Kuwaiti and one of eight Hizballah terrorists who were arrested in Spain on November 24, 1989, when police discovered that they had cached several kilograms of Exogen C-4 explosives in jam jars in the port of Valencia and Madrid. Addresses of network members and the address of Fadlallah, Hizballah’s spiritual leader, were found in his personal notebook.

Nabil Halabiyeh: age 25, one of two suicide bombers who on December 1, 2001, set off bombs in central Jerusalem’s Zion Square, killing 10 people and wounding 160, mostly youths (see “Osama Bahar” entry). Halabiyeh was a soccer star and Ping-Pong champion. His father died when Nabil was 15; the oldest of six brothers, Nabil became the head of the household. He worked as a plasterer. He’d never been arrested. His cousin Marwan was killed by Israeli gunfire while buying groceries in October, according to Palestinian friends. He worked for Palestinian intelligence for three years, earning \$200 a month as a bodyguard. The intelligence service said it fired him three months before the bombing for disciplinary reasons.

Francois Halal: age 18, would-be assassin of General Michel Aoun, leader of Lebanon’s Christian rebel army on October 12, 1990. Halal, a Shi’ite Muslim from Habboush who carried an Australian passport, fired two shots from a pistol, missing the target but hitting an aide. He was dragged inside the presidential palace in Baabda in the Christian enclave northeast of Beirut and beaten by Aoun’s men. Aoun supporters claimed he was sent by the Lebanese Communist Party to kill Aoun.

‘Ali Sayf al-Din Muhammad Halawah: a Lebanese who was 1 of 13 members of the Iranian Lebanese Hizballah reported by Madrid *Diario 16* on October 20, 1987, as having entered Spain

on October 13, 1987, to attack diplomats from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Iraq.

Therese Halaseh: one of four Black September hijackers on May 8, 1972, of Sabena Airlines flight 517, a B707 flying the Vienna–Athens–Tel Aviv route over Zagreb. The group landed at Lod Airport in Israel and demanded the release of 317 fedayeen prisoners, most of them held at Ramleh prison. They threatened to blow up the plane and all aboard. She was wounded when Israeli forces stormed the plane and rescued the hostages. The two male hijackers died in the rescue.

She was born near Nazareth to a middle-class Arab family. She completed high school and became a nursing student. She was recruited into Fatah by a fellow student and in 1971 went across the border to a Fatah camp. She had trained in pistol shooting and explosives handling in Fatah’s camp at Sidon, Lebanon.

The two female hijackers were tried in a military court in the theater of the old British army camp at Sarafand. They were charged for terrorist crimes in violation of point 58d of the 1945 British Mandatory Government’s Defence (Emergency) Regulations and for being members of the unlawful El Fatah association, contrary to point 85.1.a. The women, claiming constraint according to section 17 of the Criminal Code Ordinance of 1936, said that they were forced to carry the arms and were not willing members of Fatah. The tribunal rejected that defense, noting that the law allowed that defense only if there was an immediate threat of death or grievous harm, which did not appear to be the case. One of the judges demanded the death sentence for the women after they were found guilty of the three charges. His colleagues disagreed, and on August 14, 1972, the two were sentenced to life in prison. Her release was demanded by the four Black September terrorists who took over the Israeli embassy in Bangkok on December 28, 1972.

Dr. Halatyan: a member of the Majlis in Iran who on October 27, 1983, was reportedly designated

to head the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia after it moved its headquarters to Tehran. It was to reorganize under the name Armed Propaganda Union for the Liberation of Turkish Armenia.

Halbi: one of three al-'Asifah Forces General Command Palestinian gunmen who infiltrated Israel from Egypt on March 7, 1988, hijacked a Renault-4 and then a bus filled with hostages, and were killed in a shootout with Israeli troops.

Haleemi: an Egyptian arrested on November 22, 1995, in connection with the November 19, 1995, truck bombing at the Egyptian embassy in Pakistan that killed 19 and wounded more than 80.

Boraq Halfa: one of two al Qaeda Martyrs Brigades members from Nablus who on January 5, 2003, set off suicide bombs on parallel streets that killed 23 and injured 107.

Halima: alias given by Uganda to one of two European Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers of Air France flight 139, an A300 Aerospatiale Airbus flying from Tel Aviv to Paris on June 27, 1976, and ultimately diverted to Entebbe. Uganda said she was a member of the German Revolutionary Party.

Mahmud Abu Halima: an Egypt-born former Brooklyn cab driver who obtained German citizenship. He was a friend of Sayyid Nosair, who was acquitted of the murder of Rabbi Meir Kahane, and of Mohammed A. Salameh, who was arrested for renting the truck used in the February 26, 1993, bombing of the World Trade Center (WTC) in which 7 people were killed and more than 1,000 wounded. By March 13, 1993, police wanted Halima for questioning in the case. He was arrested by Egyptian police on March 14 at the family home in Kafr al-Dawwar city near Alexandria. Egypt deported him to the United States on March 24, 1993. He had a U.S. green card.

He was born in January 1960. He joined Alexandria University's faculty of law but dropped out in the first year. He traveled to Germany in 1980 and moved on to New Jersey in 1982. He moved back to Munich, where he married a German woman and had four children. He was believed to be a driver for the radical "blind sheikh" Omar Abd-al-Rahman.

On May 26, he was named in an eight-count indictment for planning and carrying out the WTC attack. He pleaded not guilty on May 28, 1993. The trial began in September 1993. On March 4, 1994, after five days of deliberation, the jury found him guilty on all counts of conspiracy, explosives charges, and assault. On May 24, 1994, the U.S. district judge Kevin Duffy sentenced him to 240 years in prison, a life term calculated by adding the life expectancy of each person killed in the blast, plus 30 years for two other counts.

Nimer Halima: a key associate of Abu Nidal, he was arrested by Vienna financial police on January 13, 2000.

Moataz al-Hallak: 1 of 175 people on an FBI watch listed as of September 21, 2001, for questioning in the 9/11 attacks. He worked as a fundraiser and grant writer in College Park and Laurel, Maryland. He was suspected of funneling money to al Qaeda. He was removed as imam in Texas when his mosque's money went to people and organizations that the mosque's board did not recognize.

Ahmed el-Amiani Hallal: a stateless individual arrested in Perpignan, France, on July 28, 1994. He had ties to Quamraddine Kherbanne, a founder of the Algerian Islamic Salvation Front. Hallal was a member of a charity organization operating in Croatia, where Kherbanne resided at that time.

Muhammad al-Hallal: Syrian brigadier general against whom a Lebanese arrest warrant was issued in absentia for the attempted assassination on June 5, 1983, of Libyan chargé d'affaires 'Abd al-Qadir

Ghuqah, who was wounded at the Napoleon Hotel on al-Hamara Street in Beirut. The Liberation of Lebanon from Foreigners and the Islamic Jihad Organization claimed credit.

Ahmad al-Hallaq: Syrian officer who trained Saiqa in explosives at Ad-Damur camp in Beirut in the late 1970s.

Ahmad ‘Abd-al-Badi’ al-Hallaq: on December 30, 1994, Judge Nasri Lahhud, the Lebanese government’s representative in the military court, issued charges against the Lebanese citizen; his wife, Hanan; and others on charges of committing terrorist acts in accordance with articles 5 and 6 of law No. 11 in connection with the December 21, 1994, incident when a booby-trapped Volkswagen van exploded in the Sfayr area near the al-Umara’ bakery and al-Inma’ Consumers Cooperative in the Bir Abed district of Beirut’s Shi’ite Muslim suburb, killing 3 and injuring 16 others.

Hannan al-Hallaq: on December 30, 1994, Judge Nasri Lahhud, the Lebanese government’s representative in the military court, issued charges against the Lebanese citizen; her husband, Ahmad ‘Abd-al-Badi’ al-Hallaq; and others (see “Ahmad ‘Abd-al-Badi’ al-Hallaq” entry).

Muhammad Abdu Hallum: arrested by Turkish police in January 27, 1987, in connection with the discovery of 30 kilograms of explosives and timed detonators in Hatay’s Reyhanli District. He told the state security court in Ankara that he was a member of the Muslim Brotherhood and had agreed to cooperate with Iraqi intelligence to attack Syrian interests.

Muhammad ‘Abd al-Halqum: a Syrian carrying an Iraqi tourist passport who was arrested by Turkish police on December 31, 1986, for smuggling explosives into the country. He was indicted on January 27, 1987, by the Turkish state court for working for the illegal Muslim Brotherhood by smuggling 13 kilograms of explosives and aiming

to overthrow the regime. He was sentenced to 15 years.

Hamad: Libya-based recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2006.

Abdel Rahman Hamad: a 35-year-old who was shot to death by Israeli troops on October 15, 2001, for being the mastermind of the June 1, 2001, suicide bombing at Tel Aviv’s Dolphin nightclub that killed 22 and injured more than 90.

Ahmad Abd-al-Sayyid Hamad: alias Abu-‘Ubaydah, a Libyan from Darnah who was born in October 1983 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on October 25, 2006, to become a martyr. He contributed \$100 and a passport. His recruitment coordinator was Suhayl. His phone number was 00218927479005.

Ahmad Hammun Hamad: his release from an Israeli jail was demanded on June 27, 1976, by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers of Air France flight 139, from Tel Aviv to Paris (see “Umar Abduh” entry).

Hassan Flayj al-Hamad: an Iraqi sentenced to life in prison by the Kuwaiti State Security Court in 1984 in connection with the December 12, 1983, truck bombing of the administrative building of the U.S. embassy in Kuwait (see “Abdil Husayn ‘Aziz ‘Abbas” entry).

Hisham Ismael Hamad: a resident of the Sheikh Radwan neighborhood in Gaza City and Islamic Jihad member who on November 11, 1994, wrapped himself in explosives, pedaled a bicycle to the Netzarim Junction checkpoint in Gaza, and killed himself and three armed reserve officers and wounded nine people.

Jihad Hamad: age 20, turned himself into authorities in Tripoli, Lebanon, in August 2006. He had been living in Cologne. Police found bomb-making materials and a receipt for gasoline

canisters in his apartment in Germany. He was sentenced in Lebanon on December 18, 2007, to 12 years in prison. On February 7, 2008, Lebanese citizen Youssef Mohammed el-Hajdib told a German court that Hamad was the ringleader in a plot to bomb two German commuter trains in July 2006 in retaliation for German newspapers' reprinting of caricatures of Muhammad. Police said they might have had support from a network of Islamic extremists in Germany and Lebanon. They might have acted out of anger over the Israeli incursion into Lebanon to root out Hizballah terrorists.

Mohammed Hamad: age 21, one of four Palestinians charged on February 7, 2004, by a Palestinian military tribunal at the Saraya prison and security compound in central Gaza City in connection with the October 15, 2003, van bomb in the Gaza Strip under a U.S. diplomatic convoy that killed three Americans and injured one (see "Naim Abu Foul" entry). The defendant was arrested in December 2003.

Salah 'Abdallah al-Khadr Hamad: alias Abu-'Abdallah, a Libyan from Ajdabiyah who was born on February 12, 1978, and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on October 1, 2006, contributing \$100. His recruitment coordinator was Abu 'Umar. His home phone number was 00218296149; his brother's was 27842.

Salih 'Ali Hamad: one of three Arabs charged on May 16, 1987, in a Limassol, Cyprus, district court with plotting to murder two British citizens on April 20, 1987, attempted murder, carrying and using automatic weapons, carrying explosives, and possessing forged passports. The attackers were members of the al-Mehdi Ben Barka organization. They were also suspected in the bombing on August 3, 1986, of the Akrotiri military airport. On January 29, 1988, the Kuwaiti was jailed for seven years. On June 28, 1989, the Supreme Court overturned the sentence by the Limassol assize court, acquitting him on the ground that his

complicity was not proved beyond a reasonable doubt.

Salih Hamad Salih Hamad: variant Saleh Hamed Saleh Hamed, alias Abu-Jandal, a Libyan from Jaddabiyyah al-Sharqiyyah who was born on October 23, 1982, and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on October 1, 2006, contributing \$100. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-'Umar. His home phone number was 0021864625331; that of a relative was 626551.

Hamada: alias of Samir Kishk.

Hamadah: during a trial on February 24, 1989, against Egypt's Revolution Organization, a witness told the court that the accused had participated in the August 20, 1985, murder of Israeli diplomat Albert Artkash.

Abdel Hadi Hamadei: variant Abdelhadi Hamadi, a senior member of Hizballah's security command and brother of Mohammed Ali Hamadei. On April 27, 1989, French investigating magistrate Gilles Boulouque issued a warrant for his arrest for conspiracy and illegal possession of explosives.

Ali 'Abbas Hamadei: a naturalized German national and brother of Muhammad Hamadei, who had been arrested on January 26, 1987, in the Saarland by Frankfurt airport police during his evening arrival from Beirut via Geneva, in connection with the January 18, 1987, kidnapping in Lebanon of Rudolf Cordes, a West German pharmaceutical company executive. On July 9, 1987, the public prosecutor General Kurt Rebmann preferred a charge of kidnapping two German citizens against 'Abbas Hamadei. The Düsseldorf higher regional court scheduled the trial for January 5, 1988. His release was demanded on July 24, 1987, by the hijacker of Air Afrique flight RK-056, a DC-10 flying over Milan from Brazzaville to Paris with stopovers in Bangui and Rome. On August 6, 1993, German authorities released and deported

him after he had served five years for the Cordes kidnappings.

Mohammed Ali Hamadei: wanted for the June 14, 1985, hijacking of TWA flight 847, during which the U.S. Navy diver Robert Stethem was shot to death and thrown onto the tarmac. On July 3, 1985, a U.S. federal court in Washington, DC, issued an arrest warrant on murder and piracy charges. On July 12, 1985, the Lebanese government announced that the hijackers would be prosecuted, but they were not arrested. On January 13, 1987, West German customs agents detained Hamadei on his arrival at Frankfurt airport when they found him carrying three bottles of a powerful liquid explosive. He was traveling with a forged passport bearing the name Youssef Abdulkusser Rida. The U.S. government requested extradition. In January 1987, gunmen in Beirut kidnapped two West German businessmen, Rudolf Cordes and Alfred Schmidt, and threatened to kill them if Hamadei was extradited to the United States. On January 24, 1987, the Organization of the Oppressed on Earth kidnapped the last four American male professors remaining on the campus of the Beirut University College and demanded Hamadei's release. Extradition procedures were stopped, and on February 13, 1987, the West German government announced that it would try Hamadei. On June 15, 1987, U.S. victims of the TWA hijacking identified him in a West German jail. His trial began in the latter half of 1988.

On December 15, 2005, Germany freed him when a parole board gave him early release. Germany ignored a long-standing U.S. extradition request under a 1985 indictment and permitted him to fly to Lebanon. He had served almost 19 years of a life sentence for air piracy, possession of explosives, and Stethem's murder. Germany announced his release on December 20, 2005, after he had returned to Lebanon. German authorities denied that his release was related to the freeing of Susanne Osthoff, a German hostage, by Iraqi terrorists in December 2005. Lebanese officials took

him into custody; the United States approached the Lebanese about sending him to the United States. The countries lack an extradition treaty. As of February 2007, the 42-year-old Hamadei was believed to be hiding in Lebanon and working for Hizballah. On February 12, 2007, the United States offered \$5 million for his arrest in the Rewards for Justice program. He is five feet eight inches tall and weighs 150 pounds.

Abdelhadi Hamadi: variant of Abdel Hadi Hamadei.

Ahamed Hussein Al Hamadi: alias abu Musa'ab, a Syrian from Dyr al Zur who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007, bringing 625 lira. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Ahmed. His phone number was 098761148.

Mohammad Hamadi: one of two suspected Palestine Liberation Organization members arrested on April 26, 1979, at the Passau–Achleiten crossing point on the Austrian–Bavarian border when West German police searching their rental car found 50 kilograms of explosives, time fuses, and 11 passports with photographs not of them. Bonn authorities believed that the duo intended to pass the documents to Palestinians either already in Germany or intending to arrive soon. They had planned to bomb an Israeli ship in Hamburg's harbor. They were also suspected of involvement in the April 24, 1979, bombing of a Jewish synagogue in Vienna. They were held in Munich for trial. During his trial in Straubing, the Lebanese said he was a Palestinian freedom fighter and that refusal to carry out his organization's orders would have meant his death. He said he was to take the explosives from Vienna to Hamburg for transshipment to an Israeli port and that he had not intended to use the explosives in Germany. On July 20, 1979, the Passau regional court found him guilty of having prepared a bombing attack and sentenced him to two and a half years.

Mohammet Hamadi: alias of Basr Kasemi.

Muhammad Ali Hamadi: held for hijacking TWA flight 847 in 1985. His release was demanded on July 24, 1987, by the hijacker of Air Afrique flight RK-056, a DC-10 flying over Milan from Brazzaville to Paris with stopovers in Bangui and Rome. On April 12, 1988, the Twenty-second Criminal Bench of the Regional Court in Frankfurt, West Germany, held that he would not be tried in a court of assizes but in a juvenile bench because he was not of age at the time of the hijacking. On July 13, 1988, he admitted to having twice attempted to illegally smuggle explosives into West Germany in early 1987. He said he smuggled explosives past customs controls at Frankfurt airport without difficulty but was caught doing the same on January 13, 1987. On August 9, 1988, he admitted to participating in the hijacking. On September 12, 1988, the pilot said Hamadi was the triggerman in the killing of U.S. Navy diver Robert Dean Stethem. On May 17, 1989, the Frankfurt court found him guilty of murder, air piracy, hostage taking, aggravated beatings of three hostages, illegally possessing explosives, and use of a false passport. He was sentenced to life. He must serve 15 years before becoming eligible for parole. On July 17, 1991, the Federal Court of Justice in Karlsruhe rejected his appeal of his life sentence and murder conviction. Terrorist kidnappers threatened U.S. and German hostages if he was treated poorly.

Rabie Bin Muhammad al Hamadi: alias Abu Musa'ab, a Saudi born in 1984 who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007, bringing \$1,500. Taha's phone number was 00966505366616.

Rayed Salah Abu Hamadia: a 21-year-old Hamas suspect who on April 21, 1997, led Israeli forces to the grave of Israeli army Sergeant Sharon Edri, age 19, missing since September. Hamas gunmen disguised as Israeli Jews picked up the hitchhiking soldier; Hamadia shot him in the head. He was also believed a member of the cell that was responsible for the March 21, 1997, suicide bombing that killed 3 Israeli soldiers and injured 47 others in Apropo, a Tel Aviv café.

Abu-Hamam: alias of Faysal Bin-Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-Muslih Al-Huwaykim.

Mohand Hamami: a Direct Action leader tried in absentia on January 11, 1988, for the murder of Renault chief Georges Besse, illegal association, the January 1985 shooting of army general Rene Audran and the May 31, 1983, murder of two policemen. He was believed to be hiding in Algeria.

Mubarak 'Ali Ahmad al-Hamami: alias Abu-Sayaf, a Saudi from Najran who was born in 1983 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007, being assigned to Mosul. His phone numbers were 0500729942 and 0505518973.

Muhammad Al-Hamati: an owner of honey shops in Yemen, his U.S. assets were ordered frozen on October 12, 2001.

Ali Hamdan: one of three Lebanese men arrested on August 20, 1986, in West Berlin on suspicion of preparing to bomb a U.S. military installation. The trio was supported by Libya. They were released on September 3, 1986, because of insufficient evidence. Two of the men were handed over to immigration police for possible deportation.

Majed Hamdan: brother of detained Brigadier General Mustafa Hamdan. Both of them were detained for the February 14, 2005, car bombing that killed former Lebanese prime minister Rafiq Hariri, age 60, as the billionaire was driving through central Beirut's waterfront just before lunchtime. Another 22 people died and more than 100 people were injured, including the minister of economy.

Mansur Hamdan: a spokesman for the Abu Nidal Organization who on March 11, 1990, denied that the group was involved in the kidnapping a few months earlier of two Swiss nationals. He became the group's assistant secretary general in 1991. He earlier had been the director of the political office. He was identified by Doha's *al-Sharq*

on March 19, 1993, as a member of the group's Political Bureau.

Mohammed Hamdan: alias of Mohammed Rashid.

Muhammad Hamdan: employee at the Iraqi cultural center in Beirut identified on October 9, 1990, by the London-based Kuwaiti newspaper *al-Qabas al-Duwali* as a leader of a worldwide Iraqi terrorist network.

Mustafa Hamdan: brigadier general and commander of Lebanon's Republican Guard who on September 1, 2005, was charged by a Lebanese prosecutor with murder, attempted murder, and carrying out a terrorist act in the February 14, 2005, car bombing that killed former Lebanese prime minister Rafiq Hariri, age 60, as the billionaire was driving through central Beirut's waterfront just before lunchtime. Another 22 people died and more than 100 people were injured, including the minister of economy. He and three other suspects were detained on August 30, 2005. The foursome had been viewed as Syria's chief proxies in Lebanon.

Sa'id 'Ali Musa al-Hamdan: alias Abu-al-Harith, a Saudi from Biljirsh who was born in 1982 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on June 26, 2007. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-'Abdallah. He flew to Syria, where he met Abu 'Umar, who relieved him of \$1,000 of his \$2,920 and another 300 Syrian lira. His phone number was 077226467.

Salim Ahmed Hamdan: age 36 as of February 2008, former driver of Osama bin Laden, who gave him a \$200 monthly salary. He helped bin Laden flee after the 1998 bombings of the U.S. embassies in Africa and the 9/11 attacks. He was captured at a checkpoint in Qandahar, Afghanistan, in November 2001 with two anti-aircraft rockets in his car. The Yemeni was detained at Guantánamo Bay military prison. On August 24, 2004, he was charged with conspiracy

as an al Qaeda member to commit war crimes. On December 13, 2006, the U.S. district judge James Robertson ruled on the Military Commissions Act, saying that the law approved removing his case from lower-court jurisdiction. The judge ruled that Hamdan had no claim to a constitutional right to habeas corpus, as he was a foreigner with no voluntary ties to the United States. On May 10, 2007, the Pentagon charged him with conspiracy and material support for terrorism. Arraignment was scheduled for June 4, 2007. He faced a life sentence for conspiracy and providing material support for terrorism. He is a father of two, with a fourth-grade education. On April 29, 2008, he refused to appear in the military court, saying that he wanted to answer charges before a civilian court. On May 16, 2008, U.S. Navy Captain Keith J. Allred postponed the trial until July 21, awaiting the Supreme Court's ruling, which was expected on June 30, on whether Guantánamo Bay detainees could challenge their detention in U.S. civil courts. He was represented by Navy Lieutenant Commander Brian Mizer.

'Umar Hamdan: alias of Fu'ad al-Safarini.

Usama Hamdan: a senior Hamas leader in Lebanon. On August 22, 2003, President George W. Bush froze his assets and called on allies to join him by cutting off European sources of donations to Hamas.

Mohamed Bah Hamdeen: leader of the Justice and Equality Movement in Kordofan, Sudan, which on October 23, 2007, attacked the Chinese-run Defra oil field in the Kordofan region, which borders Darfur, kidnapping a Canadian and an Iraqi (according to Sudanese media) and giving Chinese and other oil companies a week to leave Sudan. He claimed that the hostages were an Iraqi and an Egyptian working for Schlumberger, a United States-based oil services firm.

Hassan Shalian Muhammad Al Hamdi: variant of Hasan Shilian Muhammad al-Humdi.

Ibrahim Ahmed al-Hamdi: age 26, of Alexandria, Virginia, 1 of 11 members of a Virginia “jihad network” named in a 42-count federal indictment on June 25, 2003, and unsealed on June 27, 2003, with training to work with Muslim terrorists overseas (see “Mohammed Aatique” entry). On January 16, 2004, he pleaded guilty to possession of a firearm during and in relation to a crime of violence and to carrying an explosive during the commission of a felony. He faced at least 15 years in prison. As part of the plea agreement he was to cooperate with federal investigators. On April 9, 2004, he received 15 years. Judge Leonie Brinkema said he would likely be deported at the end of his sentence.

Tarik Hamdi: age 43, a naturalized U.S. citizen and immigrant from Iraq who had lived in Herndon, Virginia, but who was believed to be out of the country as of August 2005, when authorities unsealed a warrant against him. He had delivered a satellite-phone battery to Afghanistan for Osama bin Laden in 1998. He was charged with immigration and mortgage loan fraud. Bin Laden had used the phone during the U.S. embassy bombings in Kenya and Tanzania in August 1998. A grand jury had charged him in the sealed indictment in May 2005. He had been employed by the International Institute for Islamic Thought in Herndon. Police had searched his home in March 2002. In 1994, he was the U.S. representative for the Committee for the Defense of Legitimate Rights in Saudi Arabia, a United Kingdom-based organization that spots many of bin Laden’s views. He immigrated from Iraq to the United States in 1983 on a student visa and later married an American. He faced 20 years in jail.

Hamdiyah: alias of Aman ‘Abd-al’Aziz ‘Azzuz.

Anwar Hamdounah: one of three 15-year-old Palestinian boys who on April 23, 2002, were shot to death near the Netzarim settlement by Israeli soldiers firing a .50 caliber machine gun. The trio had planned to set off a crude pipe bomb and were armed with knives. The trio had competed

for top honors at Salahuddin School in Gaza City. They left confession letters to their families, saying that they were seeking to be heroes. Hamas condemned the boys’ gesture and forbade adolescent attacks.

Abdelali Hamdoun: an Algerian imam of a mosque in eastern France who was arrested by French police and deported to Morocco on October 21, 1994, for links with Algerian terrorists.

‘Abd-al-Rahim Bin-Hamdun: alias Abu-Yasir, a Moroccan from Casablanca who joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr circa 2006–2007, contributing \$40, 50 lira, and his passport, ID, and driver’s license. His recruitment coordinator was Muhammad, whom he knew through Sa’id. He came from Turkey via bus to Syria, where he met Rai’a, Lu’ay, and Abu-‘Umar, whom he gave 1,000 lira. He brought with him 110 euros. He noted that his passport was not forged.

Ahmed Hamed: alias of Ahmad Muhammad Hamid Ali.

Ahmed Hamad Hamed: a Libyan who was arrested after three gunmen killed Abdel Belil Aref, a wealthy Libyan businessman, as he was dining at the Café du Paris on the Via Veneto in Rome on April 18, 1980.

Moinuddeen Ahmed Hameed: on August 12, 2003, federal officials in Newark, New Jersey, arrested British citizen and arms dealer Hemant Lakhani, charging him with selling Russian shoulder-fired SA-18 missiles to agents posing as al Qaeda terrorists planning to take down U.S. planes on U.S. soil. Police in New York arrested the Muslim and Malaysian resident Moinuddeen Ahmed Hameed and the Orthodox Jew and Manhattan jewelry dealer Yehuda Abraham, who ran a *hawala* that wired Lakhani, of Indian descent, the funds overseas for the Grouse/Igla missiles. Lakhani had approached Russian criminals for an SA-18 as part of what would have been a longer-term deal for 50 more for \$5 million and a separate

deal for tons of C-4 plastique. The Russian Federal Security Service (FSB) alerted the United States of the purchase attempt and provided an inert SA-18 for the sting operation. The trio was initially held without bail. Hameed, charged with operating an unlicensed money-transmitting business, was brought into the deal a week before the arrests to handle a payment of \$500,000 for the additional missiles.

‘Abd-al-Hamid: Jordan-based recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2006.

‘Abd-al-Rahman Hamid: sentenced to five years with hard labor on March 17, 1994, by the Higher Military Court in Cairo in connection with the November 25, 1993, bombing of the convoy of Egyptian Prime Minister Dr. ‘Atif Sidqi, which killed a 15-year-old girl and wounded 21 other people.

Abdul Hamid: alias Turki, an Afghan leader of the Kashmiri rebels of the Al-Faran (Jungle Warriors) Muslim group that on July 4, 1995, kidnapped five foreign tourists in the Indian Himalayas. He was killed in a clash with Indian authorities on December 4, 1995, in southern Anantnag district.

Abdul Karim Abu Hamid: alias Abu Saed, Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, General Command, leader of six Fatah dissidents who claimed to be members of the Friends of Arabs, who hijacked a B707 leased to Kuwait Airways by British Midland Airway as it was flying out of Beirut on July 8, 1977. Abu Saed had served as the Palestine Liberation Organization’s post office communications chief during the 1975–1976 civil war in Lebanon. He had received foreign intelligence assistance in his jailbreak shortly before the hijacking. He was an accused thief, defrauder, and extortionist. The group demanded the release of 300 prisoners in Arab jails. They also demanded the release of Archbishop Hilarion Capucci. The hijackers became frustrated with him, and two of the hijackers and three hostages overpowered

him. The group surrendered to Syrian authorities on July 10.

Adam Shabraq Hamid: variant Adam Shabraq Hamied, alias Abu-Ja’far, variant Abu Jafar, a Libyan from Darnah who was born on January 4, 1988, and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr on October 28, 2006, contributing \$100. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-‘Abdallah.

Ayyub ‘Abd-al-‘Ati Hamid: Cairo’s *Al-Sha’b* reported on August 24, 1993, that a senior Egyptian security delegation would travel to Pakistan to request his extradition on charges of participating in terrorist attacks in Egypt.

Hamoud Hamid: alias of a Lebanese who rented a car in Athens in July 1988. He was part of a group that was going to carry out a car-bomb attack on a U.S. military base in Greece, but a premature explosion wrecked the car and killed two terrorists in the Athens harbor.

Mahmud ‘Ali ‘Abd-al-Hamid: a member of the Shawqiyun extremist group who on January 6, 1993, stabbed two passengers in a bus in al-Fayyum, Egypt, causing serious injuries. Onlookers detained him.

Ra’id Mustafa ‘Abd al-Hamid: one of five Palestinians arrested on July 9, 1987, when Egyptian authorities discovered an Iran-backed terrorist group that had chosen a governorate in lower Egypt for their operations. Police seized explosives from a group collaborating with the al-Jihad organization.

Qaddura Muhammad abd al-Hamid: alias Murad Aksali, Muhammad Havi Qaddur, a Moroccan suspected of planting the bomb that went off on December 31, 1980, at Nairobi’s Norfolk Hotel, killing 16 and injuring 87. He had registered as Murad Aksali with a Maltese passport. He had been a Fatah member and later joined the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, which sent him to Europe in 1973.

Siraj al-Din Yusuf Hamid: Sudanese consul in New York charged by U.S. authorities of being connected with the World Trade Center bombing of February 26, 1993, and the plans to bomb the UN building in 1993. A former Sudanese intelligence officer who claimed to have tried to assassinate Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak said that he had worked for Hamid.

Zeba Hamid: alias Rambo, alias used by one of the four hijackers of the Libyan Revolutionary Cells and the Organization of the Soldiers of God, Martyr Zulfikar Ali Bhutto Group, who took over Pan Am flight 73 at Karachi airport on September 5, 1986.

‘Abd-al-Hamidah: a 36-year-old naturalized U.S. citizen from California who on February 27, 1996, killed an Israeli woman and injured 22 others when his Fiat crashed into a crowded bus stop at the French Hill junction in Israel. Hamas claimed that he was a member of the Izz-al-Qassam Brigades. Armed civilians shot him dead when he got out of his car. Police found an Islamic Jihad leaflet in the car, which he had rented in East Jerusalem. Police said he had recently become a devout Muslim and may have had links to Hamas.

Khader Musa Hamide: a Jordanian graduate student who was arrested on immigration law violations at his Glendale, California, home on January 26, 1987, by the FBI and Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and identified as the leader of the Southern California branch of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. He was identified by supporters as a legal U.S. resident who had applied for U.S. citizenship, was a member of Americans for Democratic Action, and of the Reverend Jesse Jackson’s National Rainbow Coalition. His Kenyan wife, Julie Nyangugi Mungai, was arrested with him. On February 17, 1987, the immigration judge Roy J. Daniels released five of the defendants on their recognizance and set bail for the others in amounts ranging from \$500 to \$3,000. A deportation hearing was continued to April 28, 1987. He refused to hear

in-chambers testimony from two government witnesses about the defendants’ danger to society. On May 11, 1987, charges were dismissed by the U.S. immigration judge Ingrid Hrycencko after INS official Gilbert Reeves, who had signed the charges, failed to appear for testimony. The next day INS District Director Ernest Gustafson reinstituted the charges. Two Jordanians were charged with belonging to a group that advocates the destruction of property. Five other Jordanians and Mungai were charged with visa violations, ranging from overstaying a temporary visa to taking too few courses to qualify for a student visa. The case lasted almost 20 years. On September 22, 2003, the Bush administration invoked the U.S.A. Patriot Act in the 16-year effort to deport him. Earlier court rulings had deemed the deportation unconstitutional because the duo was not involved in terrorist activity. In the earlier cases, they had been part of the Los Angeles 8 charged with violations of the McCarran-Walter Act against membership in communist organizations. On January 30, 2007, immigration judge Bruce J. Einhorn dismissed a 20-year effort by the U.S. government to deport Hamide and Michael Shehadeh after the FBI failed to turn over any potentially exculpatory information per orders in 1986, 1993, 1994, and 2005 and the Department of Homeland Security failed after its formation. They were represented by David Cole of the Center for Constitutional Rights, Marc Van Der Hout of the National Lawyers Guild, and Ahilan Arulanantham of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Adam Shabraq Hamied: variant of Adam Shabraq Hamid.

Hattim Muhammad Hamied: alias Abu Hafas, he was born in 1990 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq circa 2007. His recruitment coordinator was Barakat. He initially offered to be a fighter but later changed to “martyr.”

Rashid Hamieda Hamieda: at-large member of the Abu Nidal Organization. On February 5, 1987, the Italian prosecutor Domenico Sica asked

Judge Rosario Priore to indict him as the control officer for the organization's December 27, 1985, Kalashnikov and grenade attack in Rome's Fiumicino Airport terminal, which killed 16 people and wounded 73 others. On February 12, 1988, a Rome court sentenced him in absentia to life in prison.

Talal Hamiyah: one of ten Shi'ite Muslims identified in November 17, 1992, by the Lebanese newspaper *Nida' al-Watan* as a suspected instigator of the kidnappings of U.S. hostages William Buckley, William Higgins, and Peter Kilburn.

Moshabab Hamlan: a Saudi who had obtained a U.S. visa on the same day in Jeddah as 9/11 hijacker Alnami and was meant to be one of the 9/11 hijackers but lost his nerve, according to an FBI investigator's interview in the *Washington Post* on June 14, 2004. Other reports said he withdrew because of family pressure. He had trained in Afghanistan.

Rafik Hammad: age 24, a construction worker who resided in Qalqilya in the West Bank, who on October 10, 2002, fell while trying to board a crowded rush-hour Dan bus at a stop near Bar-Ilan University on a highway outside Tel Aviv. When the driver and a passenger jumped out to administer first aid, they discovered a ten-pound explosive belt hidden under his shirt. They pinned him to the ground for five minutes while passengers and others fled. When the passengers were safe, the duo released the terrorist, who had been struggling and kicking his legs. The duo thought that the terrorist would be able to set off the bomb there and released him. The terrorist ran toward a group of people and set off the explosives, killing himself and 71-year-old Seada Aharon. At least 50 people were treated at local hospitals; six had shrapnel wounds. The bomb was packed with nails and other objects. Hamas claimed credit. The terrorist had tried to jump into the bus through a back door as it was pulling out of the station. But the door closed, and the terrorist fell, hitting his head on the ground.

Samer Hammad: identified by his mother as the suicide bomber who on April 17, 2006, set off explosives outside the Mayor Falafel and Shawarma fast food restaurant in Tel Aviv during Passover, killing 9 other people and wounding more than 60 Israelis. A security guard outside the restaurant, which had been targeted by a suicide bomber in January (when two dozen Israelis were killed by a 22-year-old), stopped the terrorist from entering the building.

Nabil Tawfiq Musa Hammadah: alias Abu-'Atwan, identified by Doha's *al-Sharq* on March 19, 1993, as a former member of the Abu Nidal Organization. He was one of the most prominent officers of the intelligence administration before he left his post, resigned from the group, and traveled to Syria and then Jordan.

Redouane Hammadi: a Paris-born Moroccan arrested in Taourirt, Morocco, on August 28, 1994, after terrorists shot to death two Spanish tourists at the Atlas-Asni Hotel in Marrakech on August 24, 1994.

'Umar Hammadi: alias Wahid Hasanayn, identified by Doha's *al-Sharq* on March 19, 1993, as a former member of the Abu Nidal Organization. He was purged by assassination in the Al-Rashidiyah Camp in Lebanon in 1990 after he was suspected of contacting Yasir Arafat's Fatah leadership to return to its ranks.

Abu Hammam: alias of Saleh Hussein Ali al-Zenu.

Abu-Hammam: Saudi Arabia-based recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2006.

Abu-Hammam: alias of 'Abd-al-Wahab.

Talaat Yassin Hammam: Egypt's most wanted Islamic militant and head of the military wing of the al-Gamaat al-Islamiya. He and six colleagues died resisting arrest in an April 25, 1994, gun battle with police in a Cairo suburban apartment.

He was in charge of contacts with exiled Gamaat members. Police said he fired first. He had been sentenced to death in absentia in 1992 for belonging to an illegal organization trying to overthrow the government.

Ahmed Hammami: brother of Said Hammami. On July 31, 1978, he and a colleague attacked the Iraqi embassy in Paris, throwing a grenade, firing submachine guns, and taking eight hostages. The second terrorist ran away. Hammami demanded the release of a woman who had been arrested in the assassination three days earlier in London of Iraqi ambassador Taha Ahmad ad-Dawud. He wanted a plane to pick her up in London and then fly elsewhere. Hammami surrendered. As the terrorist was being escorted out of the embassy by French plainclothes police, Iraqi guards opened fire, killing a French police inspector and wounding two other police officers and Hammami.

Said Hammami: the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and Fatah spokesman in London who was killed on January 4, 1978, when a Middle Eastern man fired three shots into him in the basement of the Arab League headquarters. The PLO blamed Black June. The Voice of the Palestinian Revolution claimed credit. His brother, Ahmed, was one of two Palestinian terrorists who attacked the Iraqi embassy in Paris on July 31, 1978.

‘Ali Hammar: one of ten Shi’ite Muslims identified in November 17, 1992, by the Lebanese newspaper *Nida’ al-Watan* as suspected of instigating the kidnappings of U.S. hostages William Buckley, William Higgins, and Peter Kilburn.

Abd al Basset Ali Hammed: alias Abu Dajannah, a Libyan who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007. His recruitment coordinators were Abu Ismail and Abu Omar. His phone number was 0021864624115.

Ahamed Abd al Sayed Hammed: alias Abu Ubidah, a Libyan from Dernah who was born in October 1983 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a

martyr on October 25, 2006, providing \$100, a passport, and a military service certificate. His recruitment coordinator was Suhil. His phone number was 00218927479005.

Saleh Abd Allah Al Kheder Hammed: alias Abu Abd Allah, a Libyan from Al Jadibia who was born on February 12, 1978, and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on 9th Ramadan 1427 Hijra (2006), bringing \$100. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Omar. His home phone number was 00218296149; his sister’s was 27842.

Assem Hammoud: age 31, alias Amir Andalousli, a Lebanese al Qaeda supporter and leader of a group who were planning to attack PATH transit tunnels from New Jersey to New York City under the Hudson River. The plot was derailed before the trio could come to the United States to gather intelligence and explosives. In April, the FBI asked the assistance of the Lebanese in tracking him. He was arrested in Beirut on April 27, 2006, and later confessed to planning the attack for October or November and swearing allegiance to bin Laden. The Sunni Muslim lived in Ain al-Hilweh, a Palestinian refugee camp in Lebanon. He was grabbed before leaving for Pakistan for four months of training. Police found details of the terrorist plans, including a map of New York, on his computer. The *New York Daily News* reported that the group hoped to flood lower Manhattan and the Financial District by bombing the tunnels. Authorities doubted that the plotters had the capability to carry out such an elaborate attack. The United States claimed that the leak jeopardized its cooperation with six other countries involved in the investigation.

The commander of Lebanon’s Internal Security Forces said that the terrorists had traveled through Bosnia, Canada, Denmark, and the United Arab Emirates. An Iranian Kurdish suspect had not yet been arrested. One suspect had connections in al Qaeda in Iraq; Hammoud had direct contacts with the late Abu Musab al Zarqawi.

Police said Hammoud joined al Qaeda in 2003; an unnamed Syrian brought him to Ain al-Hilweh

for weapons training. Hammoud attended Concordia University in Montreal from 1995 to 2002, earning a bachelor's degree in finance and international relations. He visited relatives in northern California in 2000.

Bassam Youseff Hammoud: on March 11, 2002, he pleaded guilty to racketeering conspiracy in a Charlotte, North Carolina, court. He faced 20 years in prison for funneling profits from cigarette smuggling to Hizballah.

Chawki Hammoud: age 37, and his brother, Mohamad Youssef Hammoud, age 28, were found guilty on June 21, 2002, by a federal jury in Charlotte, North Carolina, of running a multimillion-dollar cigarette smuggling operation to raise funds for Hizballah (see "Ali Hussein Darwiche" entry). The two Lebanese natives were convicted of cigarette smuggling, racketeering, and money laundering. The brothers and 16 others were arrested in the summer of 2000 and were accused of smuggling at least \$7.9 million of cigarettes from North Carolina into Michigan. At least \$3,500 of the profits was sent to senior Hizballah leaders. Chawki faced 70 years.

Mohamad Youssef Hammoud: 1 of 18 people charged on July 21, 2000, in an FBI affidavit with smuggling cigarettes out of North Carolina to raise money for Hizballah in Lebanon (see "Ali Hussein Darwiche" entry). On August 11, 2000, 17 of the 18 defendants, including Hammoud, pleaded not guilty to charges of conspiracy to launder money, conspiracy to traffic in contraband cigarettes, and breaking federal immigration and naturalization laws.

On June 21, 2002, Mohamad Youssef Hammoud, 28, and his brother, Chawki Hammoud, 37, were found by a Charlotte federal jury guilty of running a multimillion-dollar cigarette smuggling operation to raise funds for Hizballah. Hammoud was caught on phone taps chatting with Sheikh Abbas Harake, Hizballah's military leader in Lebanon, and the group's spiritual leader, Sheikh Muhammed Hussein Fadlallah. Hammoud

was guilty of violating a ban on material support of groups designated as terrorist organizations by the United States. The two Lebanese natives were convicted of cigarette smuggling, racketeering, and money laundering. Deke Falls, Hammoud's attorney, said he would appeal.

On November 10, federal authorities announced the discovery of a plot to kill the prosecutor—First Assistant U.S. Attorney Kenneth Bell—or blow up evidence against the brothers. FBI agents believed Hammoud had written a letter to an informant suggesting someone be brought in to the plot. The letter said, "His assignment is to put bullets into the skull of the arrogant . . . prosecutor or to annihilate with massive explosives the evidence against us." Prosecutors intended to introduce the evidence of the plot in the sentencing hearing, expected in the upcoming months. Hammoud's attorney said the FBI had illegally obtained the evidence and that the informant had fabricated the letter because he was facing deportation.

On March 19, 2003, he received 155 years. On April 2, 2003, his wife, Angela Tsioumas, was sentenced to four months of house arrest.

Mustafa Abdel-Kader Hammoud: a Shi'ite Muslim hijacker of a Middle East Airlines B707 flying from Amman to Beirut on March 10, 1980. The plane landed in Lebanon, where the hijacker said he wanted to focus attention on the missing Imam Musa as-Sadr. He was permitted to address a press conference before he surrendered.

Abdesslam Hamouda: a Libyan intelligence officer believed linked to the September 19, 1989, bombing of the UTA DC-10 aircraft over Chad. Observers expected French Investigating Judge Jean-Louis Bruguiere to issue an arrest warrant following his July 5–18, 1996, visit to Libya. Hamouda was believed to have purchased the bomb timer in Germany. On June 12, 1998, France announced that it would try him, along with five other Libyans, in absentia (see "Abdallah Elazragh" entry).

Sameeh Taha Hammoudeh: a former Florida graduate student who on December 6, 2005, was acquitted of all federal charges of aiding the Palestinian Islamic Jihad in the Sami al-Arian case.

‘Ali Ahmad ‘Ali Hammud: alias Abu-Haydarah al-Yamani, a Saudi student from Mecca who was born in 1979 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter in 2006–2007, contributing 5,190 riyals to his coordinator in Syria, Abu-‘Ali. He knew the coordinator through Abu-Mus-ab. His brother’s phone number was 00966553803604; ‘Abd-al-Hamid’s was 00966557789515. While in Syria, he met Ghasan, Abu-Muhammad, and Abu-Haykal, who was skinny, tall, and white, with not much hair. He flew from Mecca via Jeddah to Damascus. He claimed to have experience with weapons.

Shaykh Mahir Hammud: leader of Jemaah Islamiyah whom the *Voice of Lebanon* claimed was behind the kidnapping of two UN Relief and Works Agency workers in Lebanon on February 5, 1988.

‘Atif Hammudah: alias Abu Siham, identified by Doha’s *al-Sharq* on March 19, 1993, as a member of the Abu Nidal Organization’s Central Committee and director of financial administration.

Fu’ad Hammudah: a Shi’ite from Khirbat Silm who hijacked a Lebanese Middle East Airlines plane flying from Beirut to Larnaca, Cyprus, on January 18, 1980. He wanted to go to Tehran, but the pilot landed at Beirut’s airport. He claimed he was from the Sons of the South and demanded that the fate of the missing Imam Musa as-Sadr be revealed. He surrendered to local police.

Abu Hammza: alias of Youssef Naji.

Omar Hamra: alias of Omar Abdullah.

Kamel Hamraoui: on January 26, 2005, Italy’s Justice Ministry sent inspectors to Milan on after Judge Clementina Forleo dropped terrorism

charges against three Tunisians and two Moroccans on January 24, saying they were “guerrillas,” not “terrorists” (see “Maher Bouyahia” entry). Hamraoui was to be tried again in another court in Brescia.

Alaa Hams: a member of the al-Aqsa Martyrs’ Brigade whose release from prison was demanded by the December 2005 kidnappers of a British family in the Gaza Strip. Palestinian authorities released him in late December, and the British family was freed.

Ali Hussein Hamsa: alias Imand Fakia, a Hizbolah terrorist that *Noticias* said on November 15, 1995, had entered Argentina.

Mahmoud Hamshari: Palestine Liberation Organization and Al Fatah representative in Paris who was killed on December 8, 1972, in his apartment at 175 Rue d’Alesia when a high-pitched whine over his phone line activated a detonator in the phone. Israeli intelligence was suspected. The Israelis claimed he was behind the attempted assassination of David Ben Gurion in Copenhagen in 1969, as well as the bombing of the Swissair plane that killed 47 people on February 21, 1970. Israel said he was a Black September operative with connection to Mohammed Boudia’s group.

Abu Hamza: a Yemeni who was one of three al Qaeda suspects arrested by Pakistani authorities on January 9, 2003, after a gun battle in Karachi in which one of the terrorists threw a grenade. Police seized rifles, grenades, street maps of Karachi, Hyderabad, and Lahore, a satellite telephone, a laptop computer, suspicious documents, literature calling for a holy war, and more than \$30,000 in cash (most of it American) from the terrorists’ house. Two of the detainees claimed to be Abu Hamza of Yemen and Abu Umar of Egypt. Abu Umar’s wife and three children were also detained. Seven other suspects were later released. They were all family members of Sabiha Shahid, a leader of the Jamaat-e-Islami party, who lived on the first

floor. Police said the duo appeared to have entered Pakistan from Afghanistan in 2002.

Mustafa Hamza: an agricultural engineer and former Egyptian military officer who was jailed in Egypt from 1981 to 1988 for his role in the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat. He arrived in Afghanistan in 1989 for insurgent training. He was operations chief of the Egyptian Gama'at until the failed June 26, 1995, assassination attempt against Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in Ethiopia. He said he had planned the attack while he was managing a Bin Laden Group firm in Sudan. He is a senior Egyptian Islamic Group leader. Possibly the same individual described in the subsequent entry.

Abu-Hamzah: alias of Fahd Muhammad Sa'd al-Ajlan.

Abu-Hamzah: alias of Rami al'-Id.

Abu-Hamzah: alias of Muhammad.

Abu-Hamzah: alias of Ahmad 'Ali Sa'id.

Abu-Hamzah: alias of Basim Humid Ahmad al-Hazimi.

Abu-Hamzah: a Tunisia-based recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2006.

Abu-Hamzah: alias of Husayn Jamal Husayn Habi.

Abu-Hamzah: alias of Yusuf Naji al-Husayni.

Abu-Hamzah: alias of Yusif Naji.

Abu-Hamzah: alias of Hashim Bin-Muhammad Bin-'Abd-al'Aziz al-Majid.

Mustafa Hamzah: variant Mostapha Hamzeh, alias Ibrahim, Abu-Hazim, reported on July 7, 1995, by the Paris-based *al-Watan al-Arabi* as a

prominent Egyptian Gama'at leader responsible for smuggling and caching arms. Egyptian authorities found one cache in Kawm Umbu that hid 61 machine guns, grenades, 500 grams of TNT, 300 BI sticks, and a huge quantity of detonators and ammunition. He was the only Gama'at member against whom two death sentences were passed in absentia through two military courts. He was convicted in the "those returning from Afghanistan" case in December 1992 and in the attempt on April 20, 1993, on Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif in Heliopolis in May 1993. Authorities said he coordinated from abroad the attack by nine Egyptian Islamic Group gunmen who on June 25, 1995, fired on the armored limousine of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in Addis Ababa. He entered Ethiopia under the name 'Abd-al-Hadi Muhammad. On April 21, 1996, he said in exile in Afghanistan that his group was considering kidnapping Americans to win the freedom of the blind Sheikh Omar Abd-al-Rahman, who was jailed for plotting to bomb New York City landmarks.

Mostapha Hamzeh: variant of Mustafa Hamzah.

Walied Abd Allah Al Hamzi: alias Abu Zubeir, a Yemeni from Sana'a who was born in 1986 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr in 2007 on 4th Jumada al-Thani 1428. His recruitment coordinator was Muhammad Ousath, whom he knew through a friend. He arrived via Syria, where he met Abu Omar, who took 2,900 Syrian lira from him. His phone number was 00967734553281; his brother's was 733771777.

Abu Hamzza: alias of Abd Al Raheem Fathie Abd Al Raheem.

Abu Hamzza: alias of Ayman Zayen Kulayp Al Kabidan.

Abu Hamzza: alias of Ramey al Eied.

Abu Hamzza: alias of Bassem Hamied Ahmed Al Hazimi.

Abu Hamzza: alias of Akram Abd Al Salam Saleh Misbah.

Elia Georges Hana: a Lebanese hijacker who died on December 25, 1986, after hijacking Iraqi Airways flight 163, a B737 flying from Baghdad to Amman and diverted to Arar, Saudi Arabia, where it crashed, killing 65, according to Iraqi news.

Abu-Hanadi: alias of Nasir Sayram Sa'id Idris.

Abdul Hanafi: his release from a Kenyan jail was demanded on June 27, 1976, by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers of Air France flight 139 (see "Umar Abduh" entry).

Mohammed el-Hanafi: an Egyptian and one of three Action Group for the Liberation of Palestine terrorists who attempted to hijack an El Al B707 in Munich on February 10, 1970. They were thwarted in their attempt and threw hand grenades at a shuttle bus and the transit lounge. His arm was amputated after his grenade exploded prematurely. The trio was charged with murder but was freed during the September 6, 1970, multiple hijacking by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, which had claimed credit for the attack, as did the Action Organization for the Liberation of Palestine.

Saed Hanani: age 18, a Palestinian suicide bomber who had lived in Nablus and on December 25, 2003, killed himself and 4 Israelis, including 3 uniformed soldiers and a civilian, and injured 15 at a bus stop in Bnei Brak, a Tel Aviv suburb. The terrorist walked up to a group of people at one of several bus stops at a major highway interchange. He was carrying a small bag and wearing a dark coat. The bomb included metal fragments. The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) claimed credit, saying it was retaliating for Israeli military forces killing two PFLP members in Nablus earlier in the week. Police said he was related to one of the dead PFLP members.

Abu Hani: alias used by a Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine Amman leader during the September 6, 1970, multiple hijackings.

Ismail Hania: a senior Hamas official who was called in by Israeli authorities for questioning after a Palestinian suicide bomber set off a bomb between two school buses on October 29, 1998.

Assif Muhammad Hanif: age 21, a suicide bomber was stopped by a guard as he tried to enter Mike's Place restaurant in Tel Aviv next door to the U.S. embassy on April 29, 2003. The bomber, a British citizen, died, as did the guard and two others; another 64 people were injured, including a French tourist and an American tourist. Hamas and al-Aqsa Martyrs' Brigade said that they jointly planned the attack, which came only five hours after Mahmoud Abbas, also known as Abu Mazen, age 68, was elected Palestinian prime minister. This was the first suicide bombing by a foreigner in the 31-month-old Palestinian intifada against Israeli occupation. The bomber was identified as Pakistan-born Hanif, who grew up in Hounslow, a blue-collar London suburb. Hanif set off the bomb at the door, killing himself, a waitress, and two musicians (other reports said one was a guard). Hanif and his friend, 27-year-old Omar Khan Sharif, of Derby, United Kingdom, had visited the International Solidarity Movement (ISM) in the West Bank on April 25. ISM provides "human shields" to protect Palestinians.

Hanif was the third of four brothers. He studied business at Cranford Community College, then pursued a science degree at Kingston University, dropping out after several months. He also had a religious awakening and traveled in the Arab world.

The duo was in Damascus in 2003, where Hanif attended an Arabic course at Damascus University. Sharif told friends he was going to study religion there.

The duo may have used plastic explosives that they smuggled into Israel hidden in a Koran. They entered Israel at the Allenby Bridge border

crossing with Jordan. Most of the injuries were blast injuries rather than cuts from shrapnel.

Mohammad Hanif: one of seven individuals sentenced to life in prison on March 13, 1991, by a special antiterrorism court in Lahore, Pakistan, for the December 19, 1990, murder of Sadiq Ganji, an Iranian diplomat who headed the Iranian cultural center in Lahore.

Mohammed Hanif: one of three members of the Harkat ul-Mujaheddin al-Almi, a branch of Harkat ul-Mujaheddin, whose arrest was announced on July 8, 2002, by Pakistani authorities in connection with the June 14, 2002, car bombing of the U.S. consulate in Karachi that killed 14 and injured 51. They also seized a large quantity of explosives and weapons. Two men at the press conference publicly admitted their guilt and said that the bomb had originally been prepared to kill Pakistani President General Pervez Musharraf. The duo, identified as Mohammed Imran, the group's leader, and Mohammed Hanif, his deputy, said they tried to set off the bomb near the president's motorcade in Karachi in April but that the remote control failed. The trio—Imran, Hanif, and Mohammed Ashraf—were arraigned in the case on August 3 in the antiterrorism court on charges of conspiracy, terrorism, attempted murder, and use of a lethal explosive. The terrorism charge carries the death penalty. The trio and Waseem Akhtar, a member of the Pakistan Rangers paramilitary police, were also arraigned on charges of plotting to kill Musharraf. On April 14, 2003, an antiterrorism court inside the Karachi central jail sentenced to death Mohammed Hanif and Mohammed Imran for the bombing. Two others received life sentences; a fifth was acquitted. The defense said it would appeal.

Abu-Hanin: alias of Yasir Fahd al-Sadiq.

Hani Hanjour: age 29, pilot for the 9/11 al Qaeda hijackers who took over American Airlines flight 77, which crashed into the Pentagon at 9:40 A.M.

He was the only pilot who was not part of an al Qaeda cell in Europe. Hanjour grew up in Taif, Saudi Arabia, the middle child of seven born to a father in the food-supply business. He considered dropping out of high school to become a flight attendant. For a year in the late 1990s, he rented a house with other Middle Eastern men in Scottsdale, Arizona. Although flight instructors regarded him as a poor student, in April 1999, Hanjour received a commercial pilot's license from the FAA.

Charbel Hanna: questioned in the death of Christian militia commander Elie Hobeika, age 45, and three bodyguards who were killed when a bomb in a parked car went off as they drove from his East Beirut home on January 24, 2002. Six others were wounded. Palestinians claimed he led the militia that killed hundreds of Palestinians in the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps in Beirut in 1982. Police also questioned his cousin, George Massoud Hanna, age 40, the former owner of the car.

George Massoud Hanna: age 40, the former owner of the car used in the car bombing on January 24, 2002, which killed former Christian militia commander Elie Hobeika, age 45, and three bodyguards as they drove from his East Beirut home. Six others were wounded. Palestinians claimed he led the militia that killed hundreds of Palestinians in the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps in Beirut in 1982. Police questioned Hanna and his cousin, Charbel Hanna, in Ein el-Mir in southern Lebanon. The previously unknown Lebanese for a Free and Independent Lebanon claimed credit, saying he was a Syrian agent.

Youssef Raji Hanna: name used on the Iraqi passport of Abu Daoud, Black September's planner of the 1972 Munich Olympics massacre.

Muhammad Wasfi Hannun: alias Wasfi Hannun, identified by Doha's *al-Sharq* on March 19, 1993, as the commander of the Abu Nidal

Organization's People's Army and member of its Political Bureau.

Wasfi Hannun: alias of Muhammad Wasfi Hannun.

Mahmoud Abu Hanoud: a senior Hamas military leader in October 2001.

Mahmud Abu-Hanud: Hamas bomb maker sentenced by the Palestinians to 12 years in prison in the West Bank on September 2, 2000.

Mokhtar Haouari: a 31-year-old Algerian who remained in Montreal in early 2000 while the United States sought his extradition for a trial in New York in connection with the December 15, 1999, arrest of Ahmed Ressam, who was transporting explosives over the United States–Canada border. He was indicted in 2000 for conspiring with Abdel Ghani Meskini since October 1997 to support members and associates of a terrorist group. Haouari allegedly providing forged ID documents. He was extradited to the United States from Canada, where he had been held since January 10, 2000. On August 14, 2000, in a federal court in Manhattan, he pleaded not guilty to charges of providing support to terrorists. The six-count indictment charged that he and Meskini provided and concealed material support to terrorists, transferred fraudulent ID documents, and trafficked in and used fraudulent bank and charge cards.

He was born in Arzew, Algeria, and arrived in Toronto in 1993. When entering Canada, he used a French passport with a different name and claimed refugee status, which was denied. He was convicted in Canada in 1997 of dealing in stolen and counterfeit credit cards. A federal judge set an April 17, 2001, trial date. On July 13, 2001, a federal jury convicted him of participating in the plot by supplying a fake Canadian driver's license and \$3,000 to Ressam. He faced 50 years in prison for conspiracy to commit fraud and providing material support for a terrorist act. The jury rejected a count of "aiding and abetting" the plot because

they were not convinced that he knew that Ressam was targeting Los Angeles International Airport.

On January 16, 2002, a New York court sentenced him to 24 years in prison for planning to set off a suitcase bomb at the Los Angeles International Airport during millennium celebrations.

Nabil Salamah Saliem al Haoutey: variant of Nabil Salamah Salim al-Huwayti.

Anwar ul-Haq: age 27, an ethnic Pashtun from the Northwest Frontier Province, who had fought for the Taliban in Afghanistan. He was arrested in connection with the March 2, 2006, suicide bombing at the U.S. consulate that killed several people. His trial began on February 22, 2007, in Karachi's central jail. The two defendants pleaded not guilty. The defendants and the bomber were linked with the banned Pakistani Jaish-e-Mohammed group. Al-Haq was believed to be the main logistics organizer. He stood as a lookout and signed bomber Raja Tahir by his cell phone. Al-Haq was represented by attorney Mohammed Ilyas Khan.

Mohammed Haq: on May 20, 1987, the Libyan shot in the head former Libyan ambassador Ezzedin Ghadamsi in the latter's Vienna apartment building. Haq scuffled with his victim, then dropped his passport and fled to the Libyan embassy with a bloodied shirt. Haq surrendered to police who arrested an accomplice at a Hernal's hotel.

Naveed Afzal Haq: age 30, on July 28, 2006, he held a gun to the head of a teenage girl to force himself into the headquarters of the Jewish Federation of Greater Seattle, then shot six employees, killing Pamela Waechter. Haq had two semiautomatic handguns. He yelled that no one should call 911. But Dayna Klein, a pregnant woman, crawled to her office and dialed the phone. He followed her in, fired, and a bullet struck her in the arm. He told a 911 dispatcher, "These are Jews and I'm tired of getting pushed around and our people getting pushed around by the situation

in the Middle East.” After 12 minutes, he surrendered to police. Bail was set at \$50 million, pending charges of one count of murder and five counts of attempted murder. District Judge Barbara Linde ordered him held in King County Jail. Police deemed the attack a hate crime.

Haq had been stopped for a traffic infraction 30 minutes earlier.

There was no evidence that he was involved with any group.

On August 2, Haq was charged with nine felony counts, including murder, first-degree kidnapping, first-degree burglary for entering a locked facility to commit a crime, and malicious harassment under the state’s hate crime law. At his August 10 arraignment, C. Wesley Richards, his court-appointed attorney, told the judge that Haq wanted to plead guilty. A continuance was granted until August 15 for the attorney to attempt to determine whether Haq was competent to enter such a plea. The judge also agreed with the prosecution that Haq should not have contact with the survivors or with Jewish Federation volunteers or employees. On August 15, Haq pleaded not guilty.

Margalit Har-Shefi: a female law student who lived at a Jewish settlement on the West Bank and who was arrested in connection with the November 4, 1995, assassination of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin. She had a close relationship with Yigal Amir, the assassin. Police called her “central” to the plot. She was released from jail on December 1, 1995 and put under house arrest in Bet El.

Nawaf Nasser Jali Al Harabi: alias Abu Nsser, a Saudi from Riyadh who was born in 1394 Hijra and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on 6th Rajab 1428 Hijra as a fighter, bringing \$1,000 and a passport. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Ibrahim. He met Abu Omar in Syria. His home phone number was 012410967; his father’s was 0555287668; his brother’s was 0555219937.

Suchat Harabi: variant Suchart Herabi ‘Abdallah, surrendered to police on March 23, 1990, denying charges of involvement in the February 1, 1990,

killing of three Saudi Arabian embassy employees in Bangkok. He was detained and refused bail. Suchat, a former robbery convict, had served five years in jail. A Thai Muslim living in Pattani, he allegedly helped plan the murders. His brothers, Mat Herabi ‘Abbas and Suvit Kulik Herabi, were also being sought in the attack. He was a Thai citizen, although their father had come from an Arab country and married a Thai woman. On June 21, 1990, the Bangkok Public Prosecution Department charged Suchat with conspiring to murder the victims. The prosecutor said that he identified the targets for his accomplices to shoot. On July 17, 1990, the Bangkok Criminal Court announced that he would be tried in secret on charges of premeditated murder. The first hearing was postponed to September 4 and 18 because a witness remained abroad. In July 1991, he was acquitted because of weak police evidence and postal office records showing that he was in the south when the murders took place in Bangkok.

Ahmed Ali Harari: arrested in connection with the July 21, 2000, arrests by the FBI of 18 people charged with smuggling cigarettes out of North Carolina to raise money for Hizballah. He was alleged to have stored an arsenal with his brothers.

Muhammad Omar al-Harazi: possibly an alias of Abdul Rehman Hussain Mohammed Al Safani, a Saudi born in Yemen who was named on December 8, 2000, as a prime suspect in the al Qaeda bombing of the USS *Cole* on October 12, 2000, in Yemen in which 17 U.S. sailors were killed and 44 injured. He was believed to be a planner of the attack and a member of al Qaeda who might have played a role in the August 7, 1998, truck bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania.

Sheikh Mohammed Omar al Harazi: alias of Abd-al-Rahim al-Nashiri, and possibly the same individual as described in the preceding entry for Muhammad Omar al-Harazi.

Majed El Harazin: an Islamic Jihad military leader who was in charge of rocket squads. He

was killed on December 17, 2007, in an Israeli air strike in Gaza. Islamic Jihad spokesman Khaled al-Batsh confirmed El Harazin's death, saying he was a senior commander in the West Bank and Gaza who rarely traveled in vehicles for fear of attack. He had been on Israel's most wanted list for nine years.

Fatme Mohamad Harb: 1 of 18 people charged on July 21, 2000, in an FBI affidavit with smuggling cigarettes out of North Carolina to raise money for Hizballah in Lebanon (see "Ali Hussein Darwiche" entry).

The FBI affidavit indicated that the Canadian Security Intelligence Service provided information that detainee M. Harb flew from Charlotte to Seattle in 1994 to deliver a series of forged checks to Mohammad Hassan Dbouk, who used them to buy night-vision goggles and other items for Hizballah. Harb also provided money for computers and cameras.

On August 11, 2000, 17 of the 18 defendants pleaded not guilty to charges of conspiracy to launder money, conspiracy to traffic in contraband cigarettes, and breaking federal immigration and naturalization laws. Fatme Mohamad Harb, age 20, had been detained by the Immigration and naturalization Service and was to be arraigned later.

Hasan Muhammad Harb: on April 30, 1993, a military court ruled that the suicide truck bombing of the U.S. embassy in Lebanon on April 18, 1983, that killed 64 and wounded 123 was a political crime and could not be punished, thereby protecting Harb. On May 12, 1993, a military appeals court overruled the lower court. The case was to be submitted to the Judiciary Council.

Hisham Harb: identified by Doha's *al-Sharq* on March 19, 1993, as a member of the Abu Nidal Organization's Central Committee and one of the group's most prominent foreign operatives.

Hussein Saleh Harb: variant of Husayn Salim Harb.

Husayn Salim Harb: variant Hussein Saleh Harb. On July 25, 1985, a Lebanese military prosecutor called for the death penalty for the Lebanese citizen's involvement in suicide bomb attacks against the U.S. embassy in Beirut on April 18, 1983, in which an Islamic Jihad truck bomb killed 64 people and injured 123; and for the December 15, 1981, car bombing of the Iraqi embassy that killed 61 and injured more than 100. By May 1986, he had been freed on 200,000 pounds bail, after having apparently been captured and held for some time. On April 30, 1993, a military court ruled that the suicide truck bombing of the U.S. embassy was a political crime and could not be punished, thereby protecting Harb. On May 12, 1993, a military appeals court overruled the lower court. The case was to be submitted to the Judiciary Council.

Ibtissam Harb: a female suicide bomber who attacked an Israeli checkpoint at Ras el Biyada, Lebanon, on July 9, 1985. She made a videotaped interview claiming membership in the Lebanese National Resistance Front.

Nabi Ibrahim Harb: a Lebanese believed to be one of the Organization of Struggle against World Imperialism hijackers of Lufthansa flight 181, a B737 scheduled to fly from the Spanish resort island of Majorca to Frankfurt on October 13, 1977 (see "Reza Abassy" entry).

Saied Harbala: alias Abu Abd Al Rahman, a Moroccan Sharia student from Casablanca who was born in 1980 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr in 2007, contributing 650 lira and 100 euros of the 200 euros and \$20 he had brought to Syria. He flew from Turkey to Syria. His recruitment coordinator was Muhammad, a coworker in Al Dawa. His phone number was 00212321595.

'Abd-al-'Aziz Sanhat 'Abdallah al-Harbi: variant Abd Al Aziz Sanhat Abd Allah Al Harbie, alias Abu-Mash'al, variant Abu Misha'al, a Saudi from Riyadh who was born on December 28, 1967,

and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on October 14, 2006, contributing \$100, a wristwatch, and his passport. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-Fahd, variant Abu Fahid. His brother’s phone number was 0555465264; his father’s was 4504762.

Abd Al Mohsen Naief Al Harbi: variant of ‘Abd-al-Muhsin Nayif al-Harbi.

‘Abd-al-Muhsin Nayif al-Harbi: variant Abd Al Mohsen Naief Al Harbi, alias Abu-Khabbab, variant Abu Khibab, a Saudi from Riyadh who joined al Qaeda in Iraq on October 14, 2006, contributing 200 lira, 53 riyals, \$100, and two watches. His home phone was 0096614826273; his brother’s was 0501266659.

Abd al Rahman Wa’ael Ammash al Harbi: variant of ‘Abd-al-Rahman Wa’il ‘Ammash al-Harbi.

‘Abd-al-Rahman Wa’il ‘Ammash al-Harbi: variant Abd al Rahman Wa’ael Ammash al Harbi, alias Abu-‘Uf al-Madani, variant Abu Wef al Madani, a Saudi from Madinah who was born on May 26, 1986, and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr on November 2, 2006, contributing a cell phone, passport, and 1,000 Syrian lira. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-Ahmad. He said Madi Mish’al’s, variant Maddy Musheel, phone number was 0503319450.

Abu-‘Abd-al-‘Aziz al-Harbi: alias of Marwan.

Fahid Bin Qaeed Al Harbi: alias Abu Azzm, from Jazeerat Al Arab, he was born in 1395 Hijra and joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007, bringing 1,650 Syrian lira and \$600. His home phone number was 096612316043; Abd Allah’s was 0096956747970.

Hamad Bin-Sa’ud al-Harbi: alias Abu-Sa’ud, a Saudi born in 1985 who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007.

Ibrahim al-Harbi: he used his position in the al-Amir Bil-al-Ma’ruf Association in Riyadh as a

talent spotter of foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007.

Khaled al Harbi: alias Abu Suleiman Makki, believed to be the host of a post-9/11 dinner with bin Laden in Qandahar in which he described the World Trade Center damage. Al Harbi claimed he had snuck into Afghanistan via Iran thanks to a member of Iran’s religious police. He was a former anti-Soviet guerrilla in Afghanistan who lost both his legs in combat. He was initially misidentified as Suleiman al Ghamdi, head of a small mosque who was once jailed by the Saudis for his radicalism. He left Saudi Arabia for Afghanistan shortly after 9/11. On July 13, 2004, he surrendered to Saudi authorities to accept the Saudi amnesty offer. He was accompanied by his wife and son. A Saudi official said he was a member of al Qaeda but was not an operational planner. He was not on the Saudis’ 26 most-wanted terrorists list.

Sultan Salih al-Harbi: alias Abu-‘Abd-al-Rahman, a Saudi from Jeddah who was born in 1981 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2006 as a combatant, bringing 3,000 riyals and his passport. Abu-Hamzah was his recruitment coordinator. He flew from Jeddah to Damascus, where he met Abu-‘Umar al-Ansari, Lu’ay, and Abu-‘Umar al-Tunisi. His phone number was 00966265819. He had experience in automated media.

Saleh Harbi: a Saudi terrorist who died on September 6, 2005, following a three-day siege at a seaside villa in Damman’s Almubarakia neighborhood in Saudi Arabia.

‘Umar ‘Id Isma’il al-Harbi: alias Abu-Ghala, a Saudi from Mecca who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007 as a combatant, bringing his passport. His recruitment coordinator was Ab-Kifa, whom he knew through his relatives. He traveled from Dubai to Syria, where he met Abu-‘Abd-al-‘Aziz and Abu-Yasir al-‘Iraqi, who gave him \$400 and took his 5,000 riyals. His mother’s phone number was 0096648486958; his home phone number was 009666613573.

Abd Al Aziz Sanhat Abd Allah Al Harbie: variant of 'Abd-al-'Aziz Sanhat 'Abdallah al-Harbi.

Suleiman Hardouchi: a Saudi carrying a false Iraqi ID who was allegedly behind the November 12, 2003, truck bombing in Nasiriyah, Iraq, which killed 19 Italians and 12 Iraqis.

'Ali Sa'id al-Hariri: a Lebanese who was 1 of 13 members of the Iranian Lebanese Hizballah reported by Madrid *Diario 16* on October 20, 1987, as having entered Spain on October 13, 1987, to attack diplomats from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Iraq.

Husayn Muhammad al-Hariri: a Lebanese who was 1 of 13 members of the Iranian Lebanese Hizballah members reported by Madrid *Diario 16* on October 20, 1987, as having entered Spain on October 13, 1987, to attack diplomats from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Iraq.

Hussein 'Ali Muhammad al-Hariri: a Lebanese released in May 1987 from an Israeli prison, who on July 24, 1987, hijacked Air Afrique flight RK-056, a DC-10 flying over Milan from Brazzaville to Paris with stopovers in Bangui and Rome. He diverted the plane to Geneva, where he demanded to go to Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, and the release of the Hamadei brothers. During negotiations, he killed Xavier-Guillaume Beaulieu, a French businessman. He shot and wounded a steward who attempted to disarm him. He was overpowered by Swiss police, even though he had explosives wrapped around his waist. The next day Swiss officials announced that they would try him for murder and taking hostages. On December 2, 1988, the Organization of Socialist Revolution terrorists who kidnapped Peter Winkler, a Swiss employee of the International Committee of the Red Cross on November 17, 1988, mentioned its interest in al-Hariri's case. On February 24, 1989, at the end of a five-day trial, a Swiss federal court in Lausanne sentenced him to life. On October 12, 2004, the Swiss deported him to Beirut.

Muhammad Ali Hariri: a Lebanese Shi'ite relative of the same-named hijacker of Air Afrique RK-056 on July 24, 1987. He was arrested on August 24, 1987, by Central African Republic police in Bangui.

Abu Al Harith: alias of Nawaf.

Abu-al-Harith: alias of Sa'id 'Ali Musa al-Hamdan.

Abu-al-Harith: Jordan-based recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2006.

Abu-al-Harith: alias of 'Abdallah Mustafa 'Abdallah al-Muzayni, variant Abd Allah Mustafa Abd Allah Al Muzanie.

Abu-al-Harith: alias of Muhammad.

Harithah: alias of 'Abd-al-Bad'i Maylud Muhammad.

Abu Ali al-Harithi: variant Qaed Salim Sunian al-Harithi, Yemeni mastermind of the bombing of the USS *Cole*. On January 29, 2001, Yemen announced that it had tracked him down and would capture him by force if he did not surrender. He was believed to be the top al Qaeda operative in Yemen.

On November 3, 2002, a U.S. Predator fired a Hellfire missile in Yemen at car carrying a group of suspected al Qaeda terrorists, killing six of them, including al-Harithi. With him in the car was Kamal Derwish, alias Ahmed Hijazi, one of two unindicted coconspirators in the Lackawanna case. Documents, weapons, and satellite telephones were found in the burned-out car.

Abu-Khattab al-Harithi: variant Abu Khattab al Harithy, alias of Majid Humud Mubark al-Harithi.

Majid Humud Mubark al-Harithi: variant Majed Hamoud Mubarak Al Harithy, alias Abu-Khattab al-Harithi, variant Abu Khattab al

Harithy, a Saudi student from Mecca who was born on March 12, 1984, and joined al Qaeda in Iraq circa 2006 to become a martyr, contributing a passport, watch, \$101, and 252 riyals. His brother's phone number was 0552272200; those of his cousins were 0555577050 and 055558840.

Muhammad Ahmad al-Harithi: an Omani fugitive sentenced to death along with a group of Jordanian Afghans on December 21, 1994, by the Jordanian State Security Court for belonging to an illegal society, participating in a conspiracy to carry out terrorist acts, and possessing explosives for illegal purposes (see "Muhammad 'Ali 'Isa Abu-Abbad" entry).

Majed Hamoud Mubarak Al Harithy: variant of Majid Humud Mubark al-Harithi.

Mohamed Harkat: age 34, an Algerian refugee arrested in mid-December 2002 in Ottawa, shortly after he called suspected al Qaeda members in the United States. Harkat, born in Algeria, had lived in Canada since October 6, 1995, when he arrived in Toronto from Malaysia via the United Kingdom on a fake Saudi passport. He claimed he was fleeing persecution by the Algerians and was granted refugee status on February 24, 1997. He applied for permanent residence on March 18, 1997. He admitted membership in the Front Islamique du Salut, which Algeria outlawed in 1993. He had fled Algeria in April 1990, moved to Saudi Arabia on a visitor visa, then moved to Pakistan, living there until September 1995. He was linked to Abu Zubaydah, a senior al Qaeda leader arrested in Pakistan in March 2002, who had fingered Harkat during interrogations. Canadian intelligence told a court on December 10 that Harkat, from Taguine, Algeria, lived in Ottawa, was married and was working as a gas station attendant and pizza delivery man. He also claimed membership in the Armed Islamic Group. He was held without formal charge on a security certificate, a procedure that was deemed constitutional by an Ottawa federal appeals court on December 10, 2004.

On May 11, 2007, a federal court in Ottawa prevented the government from deporting him to Algeria because the Supreme Court had struck down part of the government's antiterror law in February 2007. Harkat became entitled to a new review of allegations. He was to continue to live with his Canadian wife in Ottawa under monitoring. The Canadian Security and Intelligence Service later withdrew Zubaydah's testimony that he had operated a guesthouse in Peshawar, Pakistan, in the mid-1990s for mujahideen traveling to Chechnya. He was represented by attorney Paul Copeland.

Harkous: arrested after a time bomb was found on a Venezuelan Airlines DC-8 flying from Beirut to Caracas on September 17, 1972.

Haroon: variant Harun, alias of Fazul Abdallah Muhammad.

Wassem Belqas Haroun: alias Abu Mussab, a self-employed Libyan from Benghazi who was born in 1982 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter on 8th Jumada al-Awwal 1482 Hijra (2007), contributing 750 Syrian lira, \$200, and 20 Egyptian pounds. His recruitment coordinator was Usama, whom he met through a friend. He came to Syria via Egypt. In Syria he met Abu Omar, whom he gave \$300. He also brought 1,140 Libyan dinars. His phone number was 00218925311530.

Ahmad Hilmi al-Hasadi: alias Abu-Layth, a Libyan business student from Darnah who was born in 1987 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr on June 7, 2007, contributing \$200. He claimed minimal experience in weapons. His home phone numbers were 0918927584950 and 00218927525812. One of his relatives was a muezzin. Al-Hasadi worked around the corner from the Hassan mosque, at his family's spice shop. He was the youngest of four brothers.

Hasan: his release from a Kenyan jail was demanded on June 27, 1976, by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers

of Air France flight 139 (see “Umar Abduh” entry).

Hasan: Libya-based recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2006.

Hasan: alias Abu-Mus’ab, a Syrian from Al-Dir, variant al-Dayr, who was born in 1981 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr in 2007, donating 3,850 lira and his ID card. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-Ibrahim. His home phone numbers were 051366626 and 051317848.

‘Abdallah Hasan: alias Abu Nabil, identified by Doha’s *al-Sharq* on March 19, 1993, as chairman of the Abu Nidal Organization’s Political Bureau and chairman of the revolutionary justice committee, the court that issues prison and death sentences against members of the organization and whoever divulges its secrets.

‘Abdallah Khalid Hasan: variant Abd Allah Khalid Hassan, alias Abu-Khalid, a Saudi from Riyadh who was born on February 14, 1978, and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr on November 2, 2006. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-Anas. He contributed 209 riyals, a watch, and a passport. His brother Ziyad’s phone number was 0500515040; his brother Hasan’s was 0500511519.

Abu Hasan: commander of a “storming group” of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command whose members on November 25, 1987, flew two motorized hang gliders across the border into Israel.

Abu Hasan: one of three al-‘Asifah Forces General Command Palestinian gunmen who infiltrated Israel from Egypt on March 7, 1988, hijacked a Renault-4 and then a bus filled with hostages and were killed in a shootout with Israeli troops.

Abu-Hasan: alias of ‘Ali al-Mabruk Salih.

Abu-al-Hasan: alias of Ahmad Bin-Na’il Diraghtish.

Abu-al-Hasan: alias of Muhammad ‘Id Habib al-Dusari, alias Falah Bin Muhammad Bin Falah al-Dusari.

Abu-al-Hasan: alias of Muhammad.

Ahmad Hasan: one of three Kurdish sympathizers who hijacked an Iraqi Airways B737 flying from Mosul to Baghdad on March 1, 1975. They demanded \$5 million and the release of 85 political prisoners. During the flight, an Iraqi security officer engaged in a shootout with the hijackers, leaving two passengers dead and ten others, including Hasan, wounded. The plane landed in Tehran where the hijackers surrendered. Hasan died from his wounds.

‘Ali al-Hasan: a Syrian arrested on October 8, 1994, by Argentine police who found him carrying four sticks of dynamite and Iraqi embassy military attaché credentials. The Iraqi embassy denied knowledge of him. He was arraigned in the Moron Court headed by Judge Susana Morris Douglas for possession of explosives, a federal crime. Police were investigating whether he was involved in the July 18, 1994, bombing of the Argentine-Israeli Mutual Aid Association in Buenos Aires that killed 96 and wounded 231. He was in possession of a large quantity of newspaper clippings on the blast.

Bilal Hasan: alias Abu Mazin, commander of Saiqa’s militia in the late 1970s.

Farid Hasan: a Syrian arrested on May 10, 1986, in connection to two men arrested on May 2, 1986, by Spanish police for carrying a four-kilogram bomb in the vicinity of the Bank of America building in Madrid (see “Victor Cerro” entry). The Madrid *Cambio 16* reported that he had worked for France as a double agent penetration of the terrorist group. He had been arrested in Paris a year earlier but had been released on condition that he spy on the group.

Gha'ib Hasan: identified on October 9, 1990, by the London-based Kuwaiti newspaper *al-Qabas al-Duwali* as being a leader of a worldwide Iraqi terrorist network. The paper claimed that the Iraqi diplomat on March 14, 1984, opened fire in Stockholm on a group of demonstrators protesting against the policies of Saddam Hussein, killing two. He left Sweden, later surfacing in East Berlin and Sudan.

Hasan Muhammad Muhammad Hasan: alias Abu-Ali-al-Masri, an Egyptian from Cairo who was born on May 3, 1983, and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on October 4, 2006, contributing \$100. His phone numbers were 002024314327 and 0020106270112.

Khwaja Mahmood Hasan: age 27, 1 of 11 members of a Virginia "jihad network" named in a 42-count federal indictment on June 25, 2003, and unsealed on June 27, 2003, with training to work with Muslim terrorists overseas (see "Mohammed Aatique" entry). By August 25, Hasan had pleaded guilty to conspiracy and gun charges. The previous week, Hasan pleaded guilty to one count of conspiracy and to discharging a firearm in relation to a crime of violence. On November 7, 2003, Hasan received 11 years and 3 months.

On February 24, 2006, U.S. district judge Leonie Brinkema reduced the sentences of two members of the Virginia jihad network—Hasan and Yong Ki Kwon—who had cooperated in the investigation. Prosecutors had asked her to cut Hasan's sentence to 45 months and Yong's to 41 months. Brinkema gave Hasan 37 months and Yong 38 months. With time served and good behavior, the duo was to be released shortly after the new sentence was announced. Hasan was represented by attorney Thomas Abbenante.

Mahdi al-Hajj Hasan: a Lebanese prisoner said to be in ill health whose release was demanded on February 7, 1985, by the hijackers of a Cyprus Airways B707 in Lebanon. He was not released by Cypriot officials.

Mahdi Su'du Hasan: one of two Lebanese hijackers of a Romanian B707 chartered by the Libyan Arab Airways to fly from Athens to Tripoli on June 23, 1983. The hijackers demanded to be flown to Beirut. The plane landed in Rome to refuel and was denied landing permission in Beirut. After hopscotching, the plane landed at Larnaca Airport in Cyprus. The hijackers demanded to go to Tehran. The hijackers surrendered. The hijackers were members of a Shi'ite Muslim militia group that wanted an independent investigation to look into the 1978 disappearance in Libya of Musa as-Sadr, the group's spiritual leader. On August 2, 1983, the hijackers were sentenced to seven years in jail after pleading guilty in a Nicosia court.

Marwan Hasan: variant Hasan Marwan, alias Ali Yusuf, who was sentenced by a Vienna court to life in prison on January 21, 1982, for the murder of Heinz Nittel on May 1, 1981.

Mehdi Hasan: arrested on December 12, 2003, for ordering the foiled December 10, 2003, bomb attack against the U.S. embassy in Lebanon. He was fingered by the two would-be bombers.

Mohammad Hasan: an Iranian hijacker of an Iranian Air Force B-3 on May 16, 1983. He parachuted over Oman's capital after Omani authorities refused landing permission. Hasan was jailed.

Muhammad 'Abd-al-Hamid Hasan: a Jordanian identified on October 9, 1990, by the London-based Kuwaiti newspaper *al-Qabas al-Duwali* as being a leader of a worldwide Iraqi terrorist network. The paper claimed that in the 1980s, he had been hired in the United Arab Emirates by Mani' Rashid al-Tikiriti to assassinate a Gulf state's ambassador to Kuwait.

Muhammad Sa'id Ali Hasan: one of four individuals seen on al Qaeda videotapes seized in the home of the late al Qaeda commander Muhammad Atef. They were believed, on January 17,

2002, to be at large and planning suicide attacks against Western targets. He read something in his hands.

Nizar Malak al-Hasan: alias Abu-‘Ubaydah, a Syrian born in 1982 who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007 and was deployed to Al Anbar. His phone number was 715175.

Osama Ahmad Hasan: one of seven fundamentalists with terrorist connections who were arrested on September 27, 1998, in London under the immigration law. He was a member of the Armed Islamic Group in Egypt and brother of Sharif Hasan, a leader of the Returnees from Afghanistan who had been executed in Egypt years earlier.

Sabawi Ibrahim Hasan: alias Thafir Alsemak, Saddam Hussein’s half brother, apparently hiding in Syria. He was named on February 14, 2005, as one of Iraq’s 29 most wanted insurgents; a \$1 million bounty was offered.

Shanuba Fadul Hasan: one of ten suspected terrorist members of the Sudanese Socialist Popular Front, Revolutionary Committees Movement, arrested on July 28, 1984, in Sudan for plotting terrorist acts in Khartoum (see “Farahna Tih al-Basha” entry).

Tariq Najib Hasan: alias Abu-‘Ubaydah, a Yemeni born in 1989 who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007 and was deployed to Anbar. His phone number was 0096614462952.

Yusuf ‘Abdullah Ghulum Ibn Hasan: member of a cell in Kuwait that planted two bombs that exploded on July 10, 1989, in two streets leading to the Great Mosque in Mecca, killing a Pakistani and injuring 16 of the 1.5 million pilgrims from 100 countries attending the hajj.

Murad bin-‘Ubaydallah Bin-Muhammad al-Hasani: alias Abu-‘Abbas. According to the captured Sinjar records of al Qaeda in Iraq, he was

born on February 8, 1988, and arrived in Iraq on June 20, 2007. He had lived in Mecca, Saudi Arabia. He provided the phone number of his father, 0555564414, and of his brother, 0551333852. His coordinator was Abu-‘Abdallah, whom he knew from Abu-Husayn. He arrived via Syria, where he met Abu-Husayn, Abu-‘Adil, and Abu-Umar. He brought with him 2,500 Saudi riyals and paid 8,000 Saudi riyals in Syria.

Nasr Fahmi Nasr Hasanayn: alias of Muhammad Salah.

Wahid Hasanayn: alias of ‘Umar Hammadi.

Fatih Hasanein: leader of the Third World Relief Agency in 1992–1995, he received money from Osama bin Laden to buy weapons for Bosnian fighters.

Ashraf Ahmad Abu-Bakr al-Hasari: alias Abu-Dujanah, a Libyan who lived in Darnah and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr on 25 Rabi’a al-Thani (probably May 12, 2007). His brother’s phone number was 00218925195565; his sister’s number was 00218926385680. He brought a passport with him. His coordinator was Bassat al-Awki. It took him three days to travel from Libya to Egypt to Syria and on to Iraq. While in Syria, he met Abu-al-Ghabas. He brought with him 350 lira.

Ahmad Hasayqah: a Palestinian Islamic Jihad member who was killed when the bomb he was carrying exploded and killed seven in a courier’s office in the town center of Patras, Greece, on April 19, 1991.

Mustafa Hasdlumagid: hijacker of a Libyan Arab Airlines B727 flying from Tripoli to Benghazi on July 6, 1976. He demanded to fly to Tunis. The airport refused landing permission after he claimed to be a member of a Libyan underground movement called Vigilant Youth opposed to Qadhafi’s regime. The plane eventually flew to Palma, Majorca, where the hijacker surrendered. He was

sentenced there on July 1, 1977, to six years in prison.

Abdol Ghaffar Hasemi: a Moroccan holding a Dutch passport who was among 18 suspected terrorists held by the Spaniards on November 8, 2004. He was suspected by Spanish investigators of having developed technology for converting laptops into time bombs.

Ahmed Hash: spokesman in September 1989 for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Saguia el Hamra and Río de Oro (Polisario).

Ahmad Hashahit: alias Ahmad al-Shaqiq Dusuqi Ahmad, alias Ahmad Hashaykah, a Palestinian with a Jordanian passport who was believed responsible for setting off a parcel bomb on April 19, 1991, which killed seven and injured ten others at the Patras, Greece, offices of Air Courier Service. His body was blown apart in the explosion. He had posed as a student at the Polytechnic School of Patrai University and was a resident of the Stasikhena Patron student dormitory. Police believed the bomb went off accidentally as he was carrying it out of the apartment of his Greek girlfriend who lived in the building.

Adnam Ali Hasham: one of two Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, General Command–Black September–Nationalist Youth Group for the Liberation of Palestine terrorists who told two vacationing British women that they were Persians and gave them an electronic music device to bring with them on an El Al B707 flying from Rome to Tel Aviv on August 16, 1972. The device had a bomb inside, which exploded shortly after takeoff. The plane landed safely in Rome. Rome police arrested the men, who were identified as an Iraqi and a Jordanian. In February 1973, they disappeared from Italy after being given provisional liberty on the grounds that the bomb “was not adequate to destroy the airliner.”

Mohammed Hashaikkeh: age 22, a Palestinian policeman from a West Bank village near Nablus,

who on March 21, 2002, set off a nail-packed bomb at 4:15 p.m. in downtown Jerusalem, killing himself and 3 others and injuring 86 people, including 2 Americans. The al-Aqsa Martyrs’ Brigade and the Palestinian Islamic Jihad took credit. Hashaikkeh was arrested in mid-February by Palestinian Authority police on suspicion of planning a suicide bombing at an Israeli mall. However, he was soon released.

‘Abdallah Kamil ‘Abdallah al-Hashayikah: one of a group of Jordanian Afghans sentenced to death on December 21, 1994, by the Jordanian State Security Court for belonging to an illegal society, participating in a conspiracy to carry out terrorist acts, and possessing explosives for illegal purposes (see “Muhammad ‘Ali ‘Isa Abu-‘Abbad” entry).

Ahmad Hashaykah: alias of Ahmad Hashahit.

Hassan Hashem: a pro-Iranian leader of Muslim militia units at Beirut Airport who was reported by Jack Anderson and Dale Van Atta to plan the hijacking of a Kuwaiti A310 en route from Kuwait to Bangkok with intermediate stops in Dubai and Karachi on December 4, 1984.

Sheikh Salah Hashem: a 44-year-old member of the Egyptian Islamic Group (al-Gamaat al-Islamiya) who warned on November 24, 1997, that the government should expect more attacks.

Raza Khurshid Hashemi: one of six Pakistanis arrested on December 29, 1995, in the Philippines. On January 11, 1996, he Makati Regional Trial Court set January 17, 1996, for their arraignment on charges of illegal possession of explosives. They were later released on bail. On January 11, 1996, the court set January 17 for the arraignment of five of the Pakistanis to be charged with illegal possession of explosives. On July 16, 1996, Judge Josefina Guevarra-Salonga acquitted six Pakistanis of the charges in Manila, saying that the police evidence was weak. She said testimony against him appeared fake and ordered his release.

Abu-Hasim: alias of Ibrahim.

Laure Hashim: a Christian woman charged on August 20, 1986, with the August 8, 1986, car bombing in West Beirut of the Arab University quarter that killed 17 people and injured more than 60. The Revolutionary Liberation Cells Organization claimed credit. Witnesses said she had driven the brown Fiat that exploded outside a shop in Al-Tariq al-Jadidah between two buildings housing the offices of the Lebanese Communist party and the Amal movement.

Muhammed Hardan Hashim: named on February 14, 2005, as one of Iraq's 29 most-wanted insurgents. A bounty of between \$50,000 and \$200,000 was offered.

Zuheir Abou Hashisha: a Palestinian and one of four Black June terrorists who took over the Semiramis Hotel in Damascus on September 26, 1976, taking 90 hostages (see "Mohammed Barqani" entry).

Ahmed Nawaf Mansour Hasi: a Palestinian with Jordanian papers who was arrested for the April 5, 1986, bombing of La Belle discotheque in West Berlin and the March 29, 1986, bombing of the German-Arab Friendship Society in the Kreuzberg District of West Berlin. He confessed to the Friendship Society bombing on April 30, 1986, saying it was at the behest of Haithem Said (Abu Ahmed), a lieutenant colonel in the Syrian air force and second in command in the Syrian intelligence service. He is the brother of Nezar Hindawi, who was later sentenced to 45 years in prison for attempting to blow up an El Al plane in London. On July 31, 1986, attempted murder charges were brought against Hasi and Salameh for the Friendship Society bombing. The trial began on November 17, 1986, and the duo was convicted on November 26. Salameh was sentenced to 14 years. Hasi denied any contact with Christine Gabrielle Endrigkeit, who was arrested on January 11, 1988, in the La Belle case.

Sultan Hasiri: a Saudi terrorist who died on September 6, 2005, following a three-day siege at a seaside villa in Damman's Almubarakia neighborhood in Saudi Arabia.

Hassan el-Haski: a ringleader of the Moroccan Islamic Combatant Group, who was arrested by authorities in the Canary Islands in December 2004. He was charged with plotting attacks on the Spanish mainland and with setting up a Moroccan Islamic Combatant Group cell. He traveled at least six times to Maaseik, Belgium, believed to be the location of a terrorist cell. He is the brother of Lahoussine el-Haski, arrested by Belgian police in July; he was one of Saudi Arabia's most-wanted terrorists.

Lahoussine el-Haski: a most wanted suspect in Saudi Arabia arrested in July 2004 in Maaseik, Belgium. He had returned from a trip to Syria and Turkey. On February 16, 2006, a Belgian court sentenced him to seven years for belonging to the Moroccan Islamic Combatant Group, which was involved in the 2004 Madrid train bombings and the 2003 bombing in Casablanca that killed 32 people. He was indicted on April 11, 2006, by Spanish Judge Juan del Olmo for membership in a terrorist group, murder, and attempted murder.

Nabil Hasnen: a 25-year-old Lebanon-based Palestinian who was the leader of three Black June members who took five hostages at the Syrian embassy in Rome on October 11, 1976. They surrendered after two hours after discovering they had not taken the ambassador hostage. The attackers were jailed and charged with attempted murder. On November 6, 1976, a Roman court sentenced them to 15 years in jail, to be followed by three years of supervised freedom. The Syrians requested extradition.

Dr. Hassan: alias of Hasam Hamad Abdullah Muhsin Dulaymi.

Abd Allah Khalid Hassan: variant of Abdallah Khalid Hasan.

Abdel Mohsen Hassan: killed by an Israeli security guard after he and three other Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine terrorists driving in a car fired 200 bullets from their machine guns and threw three incendiary grenades at El Al 432 (see “Amina Dabbour” entry).

Abdulkakar Mohammed Hassan: more commonly known by his alias Abu Yahia al-Libi.

Abu Hassan: alias of Ali Hassan Salameh.

Abu Hassan: alias of Muhammad Al Alhaji Muhammad.

Abu al-Hassan: A Palestine Liberation Organization intelligence officer in Lebanon in the early 1970s. He was sent a letter bomb in July 1972, but it was detected before it could explode.

Abu al-Hassan: in 2007, a 24-year-old journalist student who dropped out of college to become the head of a Fatah al Islam news magazine.

Ahmad Shlash Hassan: alleged leader of a multiple bomb attack on April 27, 2004, during a firefight in the Mazza diplomatic quarter of Damascus. A building that once housed the UN Disengagement and Observer Force was damaged. Two attackers, a Syrian policeman, and a female bystander died. Security forces later found a cache of arms and explosives in a raid in Mazza. They confiscated rocket-propelled grenades, gas cylinders, and bags of yellow powder. They also arrested two attackers. On May 15, Hassan said in a televised confession that he was retaliating against U.S. and Israeli aggression against Muslims. He was hospitalized in police custody. He said he did not belong to any group and that the attack was aimed at foreign interests.

Ahmed Attia Hassan: an Egyptian arrested in Evansville, Indiana, and later released. He was initially held as a possible grand jury witness in the 9/11 case.

Ahman Hassan: alias Yusuf ‘Ali Darwaish, an advanced cadre geophysical engineer and member of the Fatah Revolutionary Council (FRC) who was killed on July 19, 1978, in an attack on the FRC offices in Tripoli, Libya, by five members of Fatah.

Doriad Hassan: a disgruntled airport guard who hijacked Middle East Airlines flight 203, a B707, as it was boarding at Beirut International Airport on February 23, 1985. During its flight, Hassan threatened to have the plane crash into the presidential palace in Beirut. He escaped after issuing his demands in Beirut.

Ezzedine Hassan: one of two members of the Sudanese security services who on March 24, 1996, hijacked Sudanese Airways flight 214, an A320 flying to Khartoum to Port Sudan and Jeddah, forcing the pilot to land at Asmara, Eritrea, where the duo surrendered. They wanted to go to Jeddah. One hijacker was a former officer in the Sudan army who had led a foiled coup attempt. The hijackers requested political asylum. Sudan requested extradition.

Farj Hassan: leader of an al Qaeda cell in the Italian cities of Milan, Naples, and San Remo, and the island of Malta. On October 10 and 11, 2002, Italian police arrested five North African members of the cell; a sixth remained at large. The Salafist Group for Call and Combat terrorist cell based in Milan was part of a European network with contacts in Iran, Malaysia, and Afghanistan that was suspected of plotting attacks on U.S. targets.

H. M. Hassan: name given by one of three Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) hijackers of BOAC 775, a VC-10 flying from Bombay to London and diverted to Beirut on September 9, 1970 (see “A. M. S. Ahmed” entry).

Hady Hassan: an Iraqi embassy guard who on April 12, 1994, assassinated Talib al-Suhayl al-Tamimi, a leading member of the London-based

Free Iraqi Council opposition group in Beirut during the night.

Hassan Muhamad Muhamad Hassan: alias Abu Ali Al Masery, an Egyptian from Cairo who was born on May 3, 1983, and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on October 4, 2006, bringing \$100. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Omar. His phone numbers were 002024314327 and 0020106270112.

Hassan Rad Hassan: a Brazilian member of Hizballah who was arrested in Valencia, Spain, on November 24, 1989, when police discovered that eight Hizballah terrorists had cached several kilograms of Exogen C-4 explosives in jam jars in the port of Valencia and Madrid.

Hilal Abdel Kader Hassan: alias Ali, would-be hijacker of an Alia Caravelle that was scheduled to fly from Beirut to Amman. Sky marshals in Beirut Airport grabbed the 17-year-old, who was carrying a grenade in a specially made pair of shoes made by Fatah. He planned to fly to Baghdad. He was sentenced to death on October 7, 1971.

Husayn Qasim Hassan: an Iraqi sentenced to death by the Kuwaiti State Security Court in 1984 in connection with the December 12, 1983, truck bombing of the administrative building of the U.S. embassy in Kuwait (see “Abdil Husayn ‘Aziz ‘Abbas” entry).

Jafar Ibrahim Hassan: one of two members of the Sudanese security services who on March 24, 1996, hijacked Sudanese Airways flight 214, flying to Khartoum to Port Sudan and Jeddah (see “Ezzedine Hassan” entry).

Mohamed Hassan: an Egyptian Islamic Jihad and al Qaeda member arrested in Albania in 1998 and sent to Egypt. He had material indicating a planned bombing of the U.S. embassy in Tiranë. He had worked in the Tiranë branch of the Kuwaiti Society for the Revival of the Islamic Heritage.

Mohamed Hassan: alias Abu Yehia Libi, an al Qaeda member who escaped with three other terrorists from a U.S. military prison at Bagram Air Base, Afghanistan, in July 2005. As of September 2007, he had appeared in more than a dozen Al Sahab propaganda videos. On February 13, 2008, he called on Muslims to attack Denmark, Norway, and France for running the cartoons that he believed ridiculed the Prophet Muhammad.

Mohammad Shaban Hassan: a Libyan embassy employee in charge of administrative affairs who met with the two Libyans who were stopped by police on April 18, 1986, in front of the U.S. officer’s club in Ankara and threw away a bag containing six grenades and ran. His trial began in absentia on May 13, 1986, in the State Security Court. On June 7, 1986, the charges were dropped because of diplomatic immunity.

Nabil Hassan: a 20-year-old who fired a toy gun at security guards outside the Israeli embassy in Amman on November 23, 1999. He was shot in the hand and arrested.

Safwat Hassan: an Egyptian Islamic Group terrorist who was arrested following the failed June 26, 1995, assassination attempt against Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Tariq Abdel Razak Hassan: hung on July 17, 1993, for the March 16, 1993, bombing by the Islamic group near Cairo’s Egyptian Museum, damaging five empty tourist buses.

Tariq el-Hassan: one of eight foreign Islamists arrested on June 24, 1993, by the FBI and charged with planning to bomb the UN headquarters building in Manhattan; 26 Federal Plaza, which includes the local FBI headquarters and other agencies; the Forty-Seventh Street diamond district, run principally by Orthodox Jews; and the Lincoln and Holland tunnels connecting Manhattan and New Jersey; as well as various assassinations (see “Amir Zaid Abdelghani” entry).

The Manhattan resident had been homeless two years earlier. He came to the United States from Sudan in 1986 and had become a legal resident after marrying a U.S. citizen. His attorney consented to detention at his July 1 bail hearing because she did not have a bail package prepared.

On October 1, 1995, he was found guilty of seditious conspiracy, bombing conspiracy, and attempted bombing. On January 17, 1996, U.S. District Judge Michael B. Mukasey sentenced him to 35 years.

Wail Abdul-Latif Hassan: a Jordanian mechanic sentenced to life in prison at hard labor by a Kuwaiti court on November 15, 1980, for the July 12, 1980, bombing of the newspaper *al Rai al Aam* that killed two people. He had been charged with murder and possession of explosives.

Mohammed Shauban Mohammed Hassanein: one of two Egyptians identified by the FBI as having ties to Hamas and the Islamic group that helped plan the February 26, 1993, World Trade Center (WTC) bombing. His fingerprints were found on manuals and magazines confiscated from WTC convict Ajaj when he was arrested at John F. Kennedy International Airport on September 2, 1992. They had been arrested in Denmark in April 1994 on suspicion of complicity in various arsons, attempted bombings, and plotting to disrupt a UN conference in Copenhagen but were released without charge.

Hasan Hassani: one of four Iranian members of the Martyrs of the Iranian Revolution who were arrested on July 23, 1984, while carrying various weapons in Barcelona and Madrid (see “Sohrab Dezfuli” entry).

Mohammad Hassani: suspected of involvement in the April 18, 1996, firing on the Europa Hotel on al-Haram Street in Cairo that killed 18 Greek tourists and wounded 21 other people, he arrived in Sydney, Australia, on May 7, 1996. He was arrested on June 3 but held in secret until his deportation on June 16, 1996, to a location

in Europe. Australian parliamentary oppositionists said Danish authorities would soon free him, although the FBI wanted to question him.

Attiyeh Hassanzadeh: a Mujahidin-e-Khalq member who fled Iran after the November 9, 1993, bombing of the French embassy and Air France office in Tehran.

Abu Azzm Al Hassawi: alias of Fahed Naief Hajraf Al Outabi.

Abu Hassen: alias of Ali Al Mabrouk Saleh.

Adham Amin Hassoun: age 40, one of the leaders of the al-Iman mosque in Broward County, Florida, that José Padilla attended in the early and mid-1990s. The Palestinian was the founder of the Florida chapter of the Benevolence International Foundation, which has funded al Qaeda. Hassoun was held on an immigration violation on June 12, 2002, and indicted on eight charges, including unlawful possession of a firearm and perjury. The computer programmer was indicted in the case of Padilla, accused of plotting to set off a radioactive device in the United States. Hassoun was believed part of a North American “support cell” that sent money, recruits, and other forms of support overseas to assist in a global jihad.

On September 16, 2004, Hassoun and Mohamed Hesham Youssef, who was serving a sentence in Egypt on terrorism charges, were indicted in Florida for providing financial support and recruitment for al Qaeda and other terrorist groups fighting in Afghanistan, Chechnya, Kosovo, and Somalia, and for helping Padilla (arrested on May 8, 2002, in the “dirty bomb” case) to attend Afghan terrorist training camps. The U.S. district court in Miami charged them each with two counts of providing material support to terrorists. The indictment said that between 1994 and 2001, Hassoun wrote more than two dozen checks totaling \$53,000 to support terrorists. Many were written to the Holy Land Foundation and Global Relief Foundation charities, which funneled money to terrorists. The Padilla prosecutors

said he was a fiery orator against “infidel” governments.

On August 16, 2007, the jury convicted Jose Padilla, Adham Amin Hassoun, and Kifah Wael Jayyousi—a naturalized U.S. citizen from Jordan—on one count of conspiracy to murder, kidnap and maim overseas, which carries a life sentence; one count of conspiracy to provide material support for terrorists; and one count of material support for terrorists. Sentencing was scheduled for December 5, 2007.

The U.S. district judge Marcia G. Cooke announced on January 16, 2008, that he should spend at least 30 years to life in prison.

Ibrahim Hassouna: age 20, a resident of the Balata refugee camp near Nablus, who on March 5, 2002, fired his M-16 assault rifle from an overpass outside, killing three Israelis in a trendy Tel Aviv seafood restaurant. The al-Aqsa Martyrs’ Brigades member then ran into the restaurant, where a soccer team and a bride-to-be were having dinner, and stabbed several Israelis. He injured 31 people before being shot to death by police and customers.

Abed Hassouneh: on January 17, 2002, the Palestinian gunman fired an M-16 assault rifle into a bat mitzvah celebration Hadera in northern Israel, killing 6 and wounding 30 before the crowd beat him unconscious and police shot him to death. Couples were videotaped on the dance floor when the terrorist entered the David’s Palace wedding hall at 10:45 P.M. Most of the guests were Russian-speaking immigrants, who reported that the terrorist was carrying grenades in his belt. The member of the Al-Aqsa Martyrs’ Brigades, Fatah’s military wing, made a video pledging to avenge the death of Raed Karmi.

‘Abd-al-Rahim Daqash ‘Abd-al-Rahim Haty-yah: alias Abu-Fatimah, a Libyan from Ihdabyah who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Isma’il; his handler in Syria was Abu-‘Ammar. His uncle’s phone number was 0021864624341.

Hassan Hattab: in November 1997, his network was linked to the Algerian Armed Islamic Group (GIA). Hattab wanted to extend the Algerian conflict to European targets.

Mousa Hawamda: a Jordan-born owner of Manara Travel Agency on K Street, NW, Washington, DC, who was one of two Libyan intelligence officers arrested by the FBI on July 20, 1988, on charges of plotting to assassinate former National Security Council aide Marine Colonel Oliver L. North. In April 1987, he ordered that his colleagues collect information about North. The group was charged with violating the U.S. trade embargo on Libya by using Libyan student funds to finance anti-United States demonstrations in the United States and travel by American minority groups to Libya. The U.S. magistrate Leonie Brinkema set a \$250,000 bond for Hawamda, who entered the United States in 1972 and became a U.S. citizen in 1984 but stayed her order so the government could appeal. He did not post the bond. He allegedly owed the government \$30,000 in defaulted student loans and hundreds of thousands of dollars in back taxes. The group apparently was planning revenge against U.S. officials believed to have planned the April 1986 air raid against Libya in retaliation for Libyan involvement in several terrorist attacks. On July 28, 1988, a federal grand jury handed down a 40-count indictment, charging the group with conspiracy, money laundering, and violations of U.S. trade sanctions against Libya. He was charged with using the People’s Committee to acquire information about North.

Colonel Hawari: alias of Mohammed Abdel Ali Labib.

Humud al-Hawari: alias Abu-‘Abd-al-Muhaymin, an Algerian from Wahran who joined al Qaeda in Iraq on September 13, 2006, donating \$1,000. He was born on January 28, 1982. His phone numbers were 0021392397000, 0021376409787, and 0021350306298.

Abd Allah Adel Abd Allah Al Hawarie: alias Abu Nasser Al Deen, a Libyan from Dernah who was born in 1982 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007 as a martyr, contributing 6,800 lira, his passport, and a watch. His recruitment coordinator was his brother in Syria. After flying from Egypt to Syria, he met Abu Nasser, Abu Abd Allah, Abu Hamzza, and Abu Hamzza Al Libi. His occupation was small explosive maker and use of weapons. His home phone number was 00218841630217; his mother's was 00218927836386; a friend's was 002182133436332; a cousin's was 002189254-20135; colleague Mussa's was 00218927825255.

Hammoud al Hawarie: alias Abu Abed Al Muhaymen, an Algerian from Wahran who was born on January 28, 1982, and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on 20th Shaban 1427 Hijra (circa 2007), bringing \$1,000. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Al Hadi. His phone numbers were 0021372397000, 0021376409787, and 0021350306298.

Abu-Muhammad al-Hawarni: alias of Nizar al-'Id.

Abdel Raouf Hawas: a Sudanese who was one of two men arrested by Indian police on June 14, 2001, for planning to bomb the U.S. embassy. They were charged with possession of 13 pounds of explosives, detonators, and timers. The Sudanese student said he was acting on orders from Abdul Rehman Al Safani, a Yemeni man with ties to Osama bin Laden. Abbas Hussain Sheikh and Mohammed Arshad, both Indians, were arrested on charges of helping Hawas. Hawas said that the explosives and detonators found in the car had been provided by two Sudanese embassy diplomats—the chargé d'affaires and its consul, who was the embassy's senior intelligence agent. Deputy Police Commissioner Ashok Chand to the news media that the group had been planning for two years to park a car bomb close to the visa section of the embassy. Hawas told them that Safani worked for Osama bin Laden. On August 14, Indian investigators in a New Delhi city

court charged Osama bin Laden and five others with planning to bomb the embassy. Four of the conspirators were held in a New Delhi jail.

Abdul Rauf Hawash: a Sudanese arrested in India on June 15, 2001, for plotting to blow up the U.S. embassy in New Delhi on bin Laden's orders.

Maher "Mike" Hawash: age 38, who had worked for Intel Corporation as a software engineer since 1992, was arrested on March 20, 2003, in connection with the case of six people from Portland who were indicted by federal authorities on October 4, 2002, for conspiracy to join al Qaeda and the Taliban to wage war against the United States in Afghanistan after the 9/11 attacks. He was held without charge under the federal material witness statute. On April 28, he was charged in Portland with conspiring to travel to Afghanistan to fight with al Qaeda and the Taliban against American troops. He had traveled in October 2001 with five members of the Portland Six to China. A neighbor identified him as a friend of Ahmed Bilal and Habis al Saoub. Hawash was born on the West Bank and became a U.S. citizen in 1990. Hawash pleaded not guilty on May 5. On August 6, he pleaded guilty to a federal charge of conspiring to help the Taliban. He agreed to testify against the six when their trial was to begin in January 2004, according to his attorney, Stephen House. Federal prosecutors agreed to drop terrorism charges, which carried a sentence of 20-plus years. He expected to serve seven to ten years in prison. On February 9, 2004, Hawash was sentenced to seven years.

Nayef Hawatmeh: leader of the Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine in the 1970s. On October 12, 1999, Israel announced it would permit him into Palestinian self-rule areas, because he had expressed support for the peace process.

Omar Ahmad Hawillo: variant 'Umar Ahmad Hawillu, a student at a Nicosia college who had arrived from Lebanon on March 21, 1988. He was

the owner of a Mitsubishi Pajero car loaded with 300 pounds of dynamite that exploded on May 11, 1988, 200 yards from the Israeli embassy after police prevented the driver from parking there. Fingerprinting indicated that Hawillo had held the bag with the remote control. On July 18, 1988, the Nicosia criminal court sentenced him to two concurrent 15-year terms on two counts of manslaughter in the deaths of two Cypriots, Rodhoulla Ioannidhou and Andreas Frangou. He had also admitted guilt on two charges of possession and transportation of 100 kilograms of explosives, but the verdict indicated that he should not be sentenced "because the events upon which these charges are based are inseparable from the events leading to the other two charges."

'Umar Ahmad Hawillu: variant of Omar Ahmad Hawillo.

'Imad Ahmad Hawilu: alias of 'Imad Ahmad Khawjali.

Husayn Hawmari: an individual who worked for Abu Nidal and had been seen in Tripoli, Libya, who some believed was involved in the September 19, 1989, bombing of a UTA DC-10 over Niger that was similar to the December 21, 1988, bombing of Pan Am flight 103 over Lockerbie.

Wadi Ali Hawriyah: alias Abu Ahmad, a Saiqa terrorist recruiter in the late 1970s.

Mustafa Ahmed al-Hawsawi: a Saudi al Qaeda 9/11 paymaster who shipped credit and ATM cards to Faye Ahmed in Florida before the attack. Some prosecutors believed al-Hawsawi was Mustafa Muhammad Ahmad, alias Shaykh Saïid, bin Laden's financial chief. He was arrested in Rawalpindi, Pakistan, on March 1, 2003, in a safe house with Khalid Sheikh Mohammed. He was an unindicted coconspirator in the Zacarias Moussaoui case and was named in the false statements case against Ali S. Marri, a Qatari whom the FBI said gathered information in his Peoria, Illinois, apartment about dangerous chemicals and

the U.S. infrastructure. He said at Moussaoui's trial that he had seen him at an al Qaeda guest house in Qandahar in early 2001. When arrested, al-Hawsawi claimed to be a Somali.

On September 6, 2006, President George W. Bush announced that the last 14 detainees would be transferred from secret foreign prisons to the military detention facility at Guantánamo Bay (see "Ali Abd al-Aziz Ali" entry). Authorities said al-Hawsawi provided the 9/11 hijackers with money, Western-style clothing, traveler's checks, and credit cards. His arraignment on capital charges was scheduled for June 5, 2008.

'Abd-al-Hay: al Qaeda in Iraq recruitment facilitator for foreign fighters from Yemen in 2007.

El Haya: name of an alleged member of a Libyan-sponsored Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hit team targeting President Ronald Reagan and other senior government officials in November 1981. Some reports had the assassins in Mexico or Canada.

Younis Mohammed Ibrahim Hayari: the Moroccan head of al Qaeda in Saudi Arabia who was killed on July 3, 2005, in a 90-minute gun battle with Saudi authorities at dawn in the Rawdah district of Riyadh. He was on a list of Saudi Arabia's 36 most wanted terrorists that had been issued on June 28. Hayari was linked to Abdul Karim Majati, an al Qaeda terrorist leader who was killed in April.

Abu Haydar: alias of Ahmad 'Ali Husayn.

Ahmad Haydar 'Abbas Haydar: on June 26, 1996, the Bahrain State Security Court sentenced the Iranian to seven years for three bombings in Bahrain (see "Sayyid 'Ali Ja'far Shabar 'Alawi" entry). He was ordered deported after serving his sentence.

'Ali Mustafa Haydar: on April 30, 1993, a military court ruled that the suicide truck bombing of the U.S. embassy in Lebanon on April 18, 1983,

which killed 64 and wounded 123, was a political crime and could not be punished, thereby protecting Haydar. On May 12, 1993, a military appeals court overruled the lower court. The case was to be submitted to the Judiciary Council.

Fowad Hussein Haydar: age 38, on June 28, 2000, broke through an Iraqi security detail and ran into the headquarters of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) at 8:30 A.M. He trained two machine guns at 50 hostages and killed two FAO workers and injured seven other people, including two Iraqi workers who were shot in the stomach and a Somali who fractured a pelvis while trying to escape through a window. Four Iraq security guards were also injured. Haydar claimed to have explosives strapped to his body and demanded compensation for Iraqi victims of UN sanctions, the resumption of flights between Baghdad and Amman, an end to U.S.–UK airstrikes against Iraq, and the building of a statue outside UN headquarters in memory of Iraqi children who died because of the sanctions. He threatened to blow up the building. He surrendered to police after two and a half hours. He denied killing the people and blamed the Iraqi police. He had earlier tried to enter the UN main Baghdad headquarters at the Canal Hotel but was turned away by Iraqi guards. He decided to go after an easier target—the FAO office.

Habib Haydar: identity used by Bassam, believed to have been the individual who transported into France the explosives used in a September 1986 bombing campaign.

Muhammad Haydar: one of ten Shi'ite Muslims identified in November 17, 1992, by the Lebanese newspaper *Nida' al-Watan* as suspected of instigating the kidnappings of U.S. hostages William Buckley, William Higgins, and Peter Kilburn.

Haydarah: alias of 'Ali 'Umar al-Kuki.

Mohammed Haymour: a Lebanese gunman who with six armed relatives took over the Canadian

embassy in Beirut on February 23, 1976, taking 23 hostages. They demanded that his four children be returned to Lebanon, that he be given \$500,000 for his share of an island, which he claimed he had been bilked out of by his wife and a doctor, and that the Canadian government reverse a medical opinion that he was mentally unbalanced. The group surrendered after eight hours.

Haytham: alias of 'Abd-al-'Aziz bin-Muhammad Salih al-Fallaj.

Haytham: alias of 'Ali Zaydan.

Haytham: alias Abu-'Umar, a Tunisian who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007 as a fighter, bringing his passport. His recruitment coordinator was Ashraf. His home phone number was 21671226243.

Abu-Haytham: alias of Fadi Shalabi.

Sami Abu-al-Haytham: alias of 'Adnan al-Farsi.

Haythem: alias of Abd Al Aziz Bin Muhammad Saleh Al Falaj.

Bandar Bin-Samhan al-Hayzan: alias Abu-al-Husam, a Saudi teacher from Sakakah, al-Jawf, who was born in 1971 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr on August 21, 2007, contributing 3,307 riyals and his passport. His coordinator was Abu-'Abdallah. He took a taxi from Saudi Arabia to Jordan and on to Syria, while he met Abu-'Umar. He brought with him 5,000 Syrian lira. He said the phone number of Abu-'Abbas was 0505389721 and that of Abu-Usamah was 6254214.

Levi Hazan: one of four American Jews who opened fire with M-16 rifles at a bus near Ramallah that was carrying Palestinians to work on March 4, 1984. The four fled in a Subaru but were captured later that day by Israeli security forces. Terror against Terror claimed credit. Hazan confessed and was sentenced to five years.

Abd Al Aziz Khalid Al Hazeel: alias Abu Al Walied, a Saudi student at a teachers' school, who was studying the Koran. He was born in 1407 Hijra and lived in al-Jawf. On 22nd Jumada al-Awwal 1428 Hijra (2007) he joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr, contributing \$1,650 and 1,343 riyals. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Abd Allah, whom he knew through Abu Sayf, a brother from Afghanistan. He came to Syria via Saudi Arabia and Jordan. In Syria, he met Abu Omar, whom he gave \$1,700 of his \$3,350 and 1,500 of his 2,853 riyals. He met Abu Omar Mithqal, a mujahideen supporter. His brother's phone number was 0966505396565; his phone number was 00966462408612.

Abu Haziefa: alias of Khalied Abd al-Da'aiem al-Shalawi.

Abu Hazifa: Libya-based recruitment coordinator for al Qaeda in Iraq foreign fighters in 2006.

Abu Hazifah: alias of Yazeed Bin Abd Al Rahman Al Salamah.

Abu Hazim: alias of 'Adnan Khalifah.

Abu Hazim: alias of Mustafa Hamzah.

Abu-Hazim: alias of Mushar Muhammad al-Marishid.

Abu-Hazim: alias of 'Abd-al-Rahman 'Abd-al-Mu'az al-Mukhtar.

Basim Humid Ahmad al-Hazimi: variant Bassem Hamied Ahmed Al Hazimi, alias Abu-Hamzah, a Saudi from al-Madinah al-Munawarah who was born on June 6, 1987, and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on September 23, 2006, contributing his cell phone and \$900, plus donating another \$1,050. His coordinator was Abu-'Ibadah, variant Abu Ebbadah. His home phone number was 048361908; his brother Ramzi's was 0506338358, and Abu-Nur's was 0509363113.

Bassem Hamied Ahmed Al Hazimi: variant of Basim Humid Ahmad al-Hazimi.

Ahmed Mussfer Mufleh Al Ka'abie Al Hazlie: alias Abu Nourah, a Saudi from Mecca who was born in 1406 Hijra and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter in 2007. He contributed 2,000 riyals and 1,000 Syrian lira, plus his passport. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Abd Allah Al Shamalie, whom he met in Mecca. He took a bus from Jordan to Syria, where he met Abu Hajier, who took all of his cash.

Ahmed Ibrahim A. al-Haznawi: age 20, one of the 9/11 al Qaeda hijackers who took over United Airlines flight 93, which crashed in Stony Creek Township, Pennsylvania, at 10:06 A.M. (see "Saeed Alghamdi" entry).

Ahmed al Hazza: variant of Sameer Mohammed Ahmed al-Hada.

Jaballa Hejab: one of three terrorists who on July 11, 1988, fired machine guns and threw hand grenades at the *City of Poros*, a Greek island ferry-boat that was carrying tourists in the Aegean Sea, killing 11 and injuring 98. Greece authorities said he entered Greece on June 1, 1988, on a Libyan passport and was probably the group's leader. He stayed in several hotels in the Attiki area, and in an apartment on 6 Grigorios Lambrakis Street in Glifadha, the terrorists' base of operations. Fingerprints indicated that he had participated in the February 18, 1978, assassination in Cyprus of Egyptian journalist Yusuf al-Siba'i.

Gulbuddin Hekmatyar: former Afghan prime minister whose assets the United States froze on February 19, 2003, because he had taken part in "terrorist acts" by al Qaeda and the Taliban. He was named a specially designated global terrorist under the authority of Executive Order 13224.

'Abd al-Ra'uf Mahir Muhammad Helni: one of three men arrested on December 29, 1985, outside their Paris hotel on suspicion of planning to

bomb a synagogue on Rue Copernic. Their apartment contained sulfuric acid, nitric acid, wire, batteries, two packets of nails, a soldering iron, two alarm clocks, and magnesium. The Egyptian citizen had a false Spanish passport.

Ziad Helou: one of four members of Black September who assassinated Jordanian Prime Minister Wasfi Tell in Cairo's Sheraton Hotel on November 28, 1971. Jordanian Foreign Minister Abdullah Sallah was slightly injured, and an Egyptian policeman was seriously wounded. The foursome was immediately captured (see "Gawad Khali Boghdadi" entry). In April 1973, a Datsun in Beirut was bombed. Helou's similar Datsun was parked nearby. On April 10, 1973, Israeli commandos attacked his Beirut apartment, injuring him in a gun battle.

Ahmed Hemed: alias of Ahmad Muhammad Hamid Ali.

Mohammed Henab: variant Mohammed Jenab, one of the five Guards of Islam gunmen who failed in an assassination attempt against Shapour Bakhtiar, the shah's last prime minister, in Neuilly-sur-Seine, France, on July 17, 1980. On March 10, 1982, a Nanterre jury sentenced him to 20 years in prison. His release was demanded on July 31, 1984, by the three Guardsmen of Islam hijackers of an Air France B737 flying from Frankfurt to Paris.

Massud Hendi: an Iranian businessman and nephew of Ayatollah Khomeini who was arrested and charged in Paris in late September 1991 for having obtained visas for the three members of the hit team that on August 6, 1991, stabbed to death former Iranian premier Shapour Bakhtiar in his Paris home. Paris television reported that he had worked in the Iranian embassy during the Gorji affair, named after the Iranian translator implicated in the Paris attacks of 1986. On December 6, 1994, a Paris terrorism court convicted him and sentenced him to ten years for helping the killers enter France.

Lased Ben Heni: age 31 as of October 2001, a Libyan who went to Afghan camps and on March 13, 2001, had discussed with Essid Sami Ben Khemais a suffocating chemical that could be hidden in a tomato can. He was the liaison between an al Qaeda cell in Italy and a cell in Frankfurt that was wrapped up in December 2000. He was arrested in Germany and extradited to Italy. He was indicted for trafficking in arms, explosives, and chemical weapons. On April 19, 2002, the United States froze his assets.

Ashraf Refaat Nabith Henin: alias of 'Abdallah Ahmad 'Abdallah.

Lased Ben Henin: a Libyan arrested on October 10, 2001, near his Munich home on suspicion of links to al Qaeda. He was extradited to Italy on November 23, 2001.

Mamud Herman: his release from an Israeli jail was demanded on June 27, 1976, by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers of Air France flight 139 (see "Umar Abduh" entry).

Ahmed Mohd Ali Hersh: a Jordanian who shot to death 'Azmi al-Mufti, the second-highest-ranking official at the Jordanian embassy in Bucharest on December 4, 1984. Hersh was a student at the Bucharest Institute of Construction. Black September claimed credit, although the Abu Nidal Organization was suspected. Hersh was arrested.

Mustafa Ahmad al-Hiawi: alias of Sa'd al-Sharif, Osama bin Laden's Saudi brother-in-law and financial chief.

Amad al-Hidai: one of three Iraqi terrorists that Seoul police said on March 4, 1992, had been ordered to attack targets in South Korea on the eve of El Al flights to South Korea.

Abdallah Higazy: an Egyptian arrested in New York City and later released. He was initially held as a possible grand jury witness in the 9/11 case.

Abu Hija: alias of Ibrahim Tawfik Yusuf (variant Youssef), a Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine terrorist and terrorist trainer.

Farid Hijab: alias Qayid Abu-'Arishah, identified by Doha's *al-Sharq* on March 19, 1993, as a former member of the Abu Nidal Organization. He was assassinated in a car bombing in June 1990 because of his knowledge of foreign operations secrets after he was suspected of breaking off his relationship with the group.

Mahammad Hijaza: alleged by a member of the Karl-Heinz Hoffmann Group on June 25, 1981, to be a leader of a terrorist-recruiting network headquartered in Damascus.

Ahmed Hijazi: alias of Kamal Derwish.

Muhammad Rashad 'Abd-al-Hamid Hijazi: sentenced to death on July 16, 1994, by a Cairo military court for involvement with the Vanguard of the Conquest gunmen who on August 18, 1993, fired on the motorcade of Egyptian Interior Minister Hassan Alfi (see "Diya'-al-Din Hafiz" entry). He was also accused of murdering a dissident member of their group and the main prosecution witness in the trial of militants convicted of trying to kill Prime Minister 'Atif Sidqi in November 1993. Sidqi escaped unharmed, but a 15-year-old girl was killed. The prosecution failed to make the case that he was responsible for plotting to assassinate UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali during an African summit in Cairo in June 1993. He had pleaded not guilty to the charges. On August 22, 1994, he was hanged in Cairo's appeals prison.

Raed Hijazi: variant Riad Hijazy, assistant of Abu Hoshier, a Jordanian of Palestinian origin who was named in Jordan on December 13, 1999, as a member of a 28-person al Qaeda plot to attack Israelis, Americans, and other Christian tourists. Hijazi remained at large, possibly in Afghanistan. He traveled on a U.S. passport and had been a cab driver in Boston. In 1999, he had trained in

al Qaeda camps for four weeks. He was sentenced to death in absentia on September 18, 2000, by the Jordanian State Security Court for possession of arms and explosives and conspiracy to carry out attacks against the United States and Israel. He had the right to a retrial once apprehended. He was arrested on October 1, 2000, in Damascus and extradited to Jordan, where he was to face trial in a military court in January 2001. He confessed to planning the attacks on December 9, 2000, and to receiving bomb-making training in guerrilla camps in Afghanistan run by bin Laden. In October 2001, he was listed by the U.S. Treasury as having ties to terrorist financing. On February 11, 2002, the Jordanian State Security Court sentenced him to death after finding him guilty of obtaining explosives and weapons and planning attacks against U.S. and Israeli tourists in Jordan during the millennium celebrations. His death sentence was commuted to life in prison. In October 2002, a civilian appeals court said that there was insufficient evidence and ordered the military State Security Court to retry him. The retrial began on November 11, 2002. On January 5, 2003, the military court upheld the guilty verdict and death sentence.

He is possibly the same individual mentioned in the subsequent entry.

Ra'id Hijazi: on December 5, 2000, he was sentenced by Jordan to death for planning millennium attacks against U.S. and Israeli targets.

Riad Hijazy: variant of Raed Hijazi. His U.S. assets were ordered frozen on October 12, 2001.

Sami Mahmud al-Hijjah: on April 30, 1993, a military court ruled that the suicide truck bombing of the U.S. embassy in Lebanon on April 18, 1983, that killed 64 and wounded 123 was a political crime and could not be punished, thereby protecting al-Hijjah. On May 12, 1993, a military appeals court overruled the lower court. The case was to be submitted to the Judiciary Council.

Abu Hilal: on August 1, 1982, he crashed his car, loaded with 550 pounds of dynamite, into the information section of the Iraqi Ministry of Planning in Baghdad, killing himself and 19 others and wounding 138, including the Greek ambassador and two of his employees. The Iraqi Mujahedeen Movement claimed credit.

Samir Hilal: 1 of 40 Shi'ite terrorists arrested in Egypt on August 19, 1989, for planning to carry out attacks against U.S., Israeli, Saudi, Iraqi, and Kuwaiti interests, including embassies and airlines. He was one of four dissident members of the Repudiation and Renunciation Group in al-Gharibiyah Governorate who formed the terrorist cell in 1985.

Fakid Hilali: age 35, alias Shakur, a Moroccan detained in the United Kingdom in September 2003 on immigration charges who was indicted for the 9/11 attack. On April 28, 2004, Spanish investigating judge Garzón requested his extradition.

Nael Abu Hilayel: age 22, a Hamas suicide terrorist from Bethlehem who on November 21, 2002, set off a bomb in the No. 20 Egged bus in Jerusalem's working-class Kiryat Menachem neighborhood, killing 11 passengers and injuring 47. The terrorist was wearing an explosive vest packed with nails and screws. He boarded the bus two or three stops before the explosion, which broke windows on five nearby cars. Hamas said it was retaliating for the killing of its military commander, Salah Shehadeh, on July 23. Israel troops moved into Bethlehem the next day and arrested his father.

Lieutenant Roger Hile: variant Ilyas al-Hilu, copilot who on December 30, 1987, hijacked a Gazelle military helicopter at Adma Air Base in Lebanon and landed it in a municipal playground in Juniyah before going to the Al-Shuf area.

Wasif As'ad al-Hilu: arrested of instigating the attempted assassination on June 5, 1983, of Libyan

chargé d'affaires 'Abd al-Qadir Ghuqah, who was wounded at the Napoleon Hotel on al-Hamara Street in Beirut. The Liberation of Lebanon from Foreigners and the Islamic Jihad Organization claimed credit.

Zaki al-Hilu: alias Abu Sa'id, commander leader for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. On August 17, 1984, gunmen on a motorcycle fired at him at point-blank range in Madrid, hitting him in the neck. On August 19, 1984, his condition had improved.

Ali Ghaleb Himmat: a resident of Campione d'Italia, Switzerland, and Damascus who held dual citizenship of Switzerland and Tunisia. In November 2001, the United States listed him as a terrorism financier.

Suhayl Himsi: variant of Suhayl Humsi.

Amjad Hinawi: a 26-year-old Palestinian who on February 10, 1998, pleaded not guilty in front of a Palestinian court at the start of his trial for the May 13, 1996, drive-by shooting by two Hamas gunmen who fired on Jewish settlers at a bus stop near Beit El, killing a United States-born seminarian and injuring three other people. He was believed to be the driver.

Awni Hindawi: a Jordanian student arrested in Italy on March 9, 1987, for political conspiracy through association, which carried a 5- to 12-year jail sentence. He was arrested in Genoa in June 1986 for belong to an armed gang but released after six months for lack of evidence. The Genoa magistrature believed he was an important Arab terrorist. Two of his cousins were believed to have organized the abortive bomb attack on an Israeli plane about to take off from a London airport in April 1986, and the bombing of a West Berlin disco in April 1986 in which 2 people were killed and 180 others injured.

Nezar Hindawi: a Palestinian with Jordanian citizenship who left his pregnant girlfriend, Anne

Marie Murphy, at Heathrow Airport in London to catch a morning flight to Tel Aviv on April 17, 1986. An X-ray machine found a 1.5-kilogram bomb in the bag that was to go on El Al flight LY-016, a B747 scheduled to fly with 376 people. The bomb was set to explode five hours into the flight. Hindawi was arrested in a west London hotel on April 18, 1986. It was later determined that Hindawi was already married to Barbara Litwiniec. He claimed he had met the head of Syrian military intelligence in Damascus and agreed to attack Israeli targets for \$250,000. His apartment contained a Browning pistol and ammunition, and a false Swiss diplomatic passport. On July 15, 1986, a London judge ordered him to stand trial for conspiring to murder Murphy and the passengers. The trial began on October 6, 1986, at the Old Bailey in London. He was found guilty on October 24, 1986, and sentenced to 45 years in prison. He is the brother of Ahmed Nawaf Mansour Hasi, who was arrested for the April 5, 1986, bombing of La Belle discotheque in West Berlin and the March 29, 1986, bombing of the German-Arab Friendship Society in the Kreuzberg District of West Berlin.

Major Rafreh Hindawi: Jordanian officer who had been sentenced to life for plotting against the Amman government. His release was demanded on March 1, 1973, by the Black September members who seized the Saudi embassy in Khartoum.

Ahmad Ikbal al-Hindi: a Pakistani resident of Sur Bahir who was identified as the leader of a Muslim Brotherhood plot to murder Bashir Baghruti, a communist leader in Judaea and Samaria, and to knife a Jew after he prayed at the Western Wall. The plot was foiled on August 11, 1981. Al-Hindi's father was a janitor in the al-Aqsa Mosque on the Temple Mount.

Amin Hindi: alleged by a member of the Karl-Heinz Hoffmann Group on June 25, 1981, to be a leader of a terrorist-recruiting network headquartered in Damascus.

Eisa Hindi: alias of Dhiren Barot.

Issa al-Hindi: alias of Dhiren Barot.

Marwan Othman El-Hindi: age 42, a Jordan-born naturalized U.S. citizen who was one of three people living in Toledo, Ohio, charged by the FBI on February 21, 2006, with planning to attack U.S. troops in Iraq by setting up a Middle Eastern terrorism training camp (see "Mohammad Zaki Amawi" entry).

Musa Abdul Hir: alias of Zulkifli bin Hir.

Zulkifli Hir: variant of Zulkifli bin Hir.

Zulkifli Abdul Hir: variant of Zulkifli bin Hir.

Zulkifli bin Hir: alias Zulkifli, Zulkifli Hir, Zulkifli Abdul Hir, Musa Abdul Hir, Musa, Marwan, Zulkifli bin Abdul Hir, Musa Abdul, Abdul Hir bin Zulkifli, a Malaysian who has claimed to have been born on January 5, 1966, and October 10, 1966, in Muar, Johor, Malaysia. He is a United States-trained engineer believed to be the head of the Kumpulun Mujahidin Malaysia terrorist organization and a member of Jemaah Islamiyah's (JI) central command. In 2002, he was the Indonesian head of JI in the Philippines. Since August 2003, he has been in the Philippines, where he was believed to have conducted bomb-making training for Abu Sayyaf. The Rewards for Justice program offers \$5 million for his arrest and conviction.

Zulkifli bin Abdul Hir: variant of Zulkifli bin Hir.

Mahmud Hiraz: arrested in Gaza as one of the Hamas terrorists who on October 9, 1994, kidnapped Israeli Corporal Nachshon Mordekhay Wachsmann from Jerusalem's 'Atarot junction. His house was the site of a videotaped interview with the kidnappers.

Bashir el-Hirri: arrested by the Israelis in the February 24, 1969, Popular Front for the

Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) bombing of the British consulate in East Jerusalem. Also charged with a supermarket bombing. He was accused of organizing a PFLP network believed to be operating in Jerusalem, the West Bank, and Gaza.

Hisham: alias Abu Al Zubeir, variant Abu-al-Zubayr, Abu-Ja'far, an Algerian from Al Wadd who joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter in 2007, bringing with him his civil service ID. He had some computer experience. He knew an individual affiliated with the Group for Call and Combat named Al zeen Abd Al Malek, variant al-Zayn 'Abd-al-Malik, whose phone number was 0021373354159; colleague Fisel Bin Ali, variant Faysal Bin-'Ali from Al Manzarr Al Jamiel, variant al-Munzir al-Jamil from Al Wadd's phone number was 0092135674515; colleague Qasem's was 0021350888562. Hisham's phone number was 0021362290292.

Abdul-Sattar Hisham: alias Abdul Zaid, alias Saad Kadhim, an Iraqi studying at the University of Manila who was injured when a 200-pound bomb he was trying to plant at a building housing the U.S. Information Service's Thomas Jefferson Library exploded prematurely in Manila on January 19, 1991. Police planned to charge him with illegal possession of explosives. He was deported on June 28, 1991.

Abu Hisham: alias of Abd Al Mallek Hisham Mahio.

Abu Hitham: variant of Abu-Haytham, alias of Fadi Shalabi.

Mathia Hitwesh: a Libyan graduate student at the University of Philadelphia who on May 9, 1984, met with Bashir Ali Baesho, a fellow Libyan graduate student, and purchased three .45 caliber pistols with silencers from an undercover FBI agent for \$43,000. After they put the guns in the trunk of their car, they were arrested. He was charged with conspiracy to violate the National Firearms Act. The government suspected him of plotting the

assassination of Qadhafi defectors. Initially bail was set at \$10 million. He was extradited to Brooklyn to stand trial.

Mohammad Hivari: a Mujahidin-e-Khalq member who fled Iran after the November 9, 1993, bombing of the French embassy and Air France office in Tehran.

Salem Hiyari: one of three off-duty security guards who hijacked a Royal Jordanian Airlines Caravelle 50 flying between Amman and Aqaba on November 5, 1974, and diverted to Benghazi, Libya, where they were granted political asylum. The hijackers were members of the Jordanian Free Officers Movement.

Abu Hmam: Saudi Arabia-based recruitment coordinator for al Qaeda in Iraq foreign fighters in 2007.

Youssef Hmimssa: on September 17, 2001, Detroit police raided a two-story brick duplex on Norman Street, searching for the 34-year-old bin Laden associate who had once lived there. They found a day planner that contained a sketch of a U.S. military base in Incirlik, Turkey, and an Arabic reference to a planned attack on former secretary of defense William Cohen. Chicago police arrested fellow defendant al-Marabh two days later at a liquor store. Nine days later, the Secret Service arrested Youssef Hmimssa, age 30, a Moroccan Chicago cab driver whose fake ID appeared in the same bedroom as the day planner. Al-Marabh had financial dealings with Boston hijackers Ahmed Alghamdi and Satam Al Suqami. Al-Marabh was a close friend of Raed Hijazi, a former Boston cab driver on trial in Jordan for his role in an aborted plot to bomb Jordanian hotels and tourist sites filled with Americans and Israelis celebrating the millennium. Hijazi told American and Jordanian authorities that al-Marabh was a bin Laden agent.

Hmimssa entered the United States in 1994 via Chicago's O'Hare International Airport using a fake French passport with the name Patrick

Vuillaume. He lived in working-class Arab and immigrant neighborhoods including the North Side. He developed a computer expertise as well as ability to fake IDs, assuming the names of Edgardo E. Colon and Gheorghe Andreica. His March 2000 credit card scam yielded more than \$150,000 in goods. He was arrested on May 23 for credit card fraud and possession of a handgun. He was released pending trial, and skipping his June 5 appointment with Secret Service agents. He had left his apartment in West Gordon Terrace luxury condo on the North Side. A roommate saw him leave at 4 A.M. with four or five bags. His green Mitsubishi 2000 Eclipse was found in St. Paul, Minnesota, later that day. In June, he moved in with Ahmed Hannan and Karim Koubriti at a Dearborn, Michigan, apartment. They would often sit all night in a small black car. Hmimssa moved in August to a two-bedroom apartment in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, claiming to be Michael Saisa, a Chicago-based computer software employee.

The Moroccans Karim Koubriti, Ahmed Hannan, and Youssef Hmimssa remained in detention as of November 1, 2001, on charges of possession of false documents. They were indicted by a federal grand jury as part of an al Qaeda support cell that procured false passports, Social Security numbers, and other documents. They had been tasked to purchase weapons and find security breaches at Detroit Metropolitan Airport to “directly access airlines.”

On April 3, 2003, he pleaded guilty to ten federal charges of fraud and misuse of a visa in connection with indictments in Michigan, Illinois, and Iowa. He faced 46 months in prison and deportation but was expected to testify in the trial of his colleagues. He did so on April 8, saying that the four sought his assistance in fund-raising, shipping weapons, and forging documents in a plot against U.S. civilian targets. He said the defendants were trying to purchase Stinger missiles and hoped to shoot down airplanes and drive truck bombs in to stadia.

Ali Saed bin Ali el-Hoorie: variant of ‘Ali Sa’id bin ‘Ali al-Huri.

Bouchra el-Hor: a young Dutch Moroccan mother from Zutphen who was detained with her husband, Yassin Nassari, age 27, in May 2006 at Luton Airport outside London. Police found suspicious files in his laptop computer, such as instructions for making explosives and a rocket launcher. When police searched their home, they found *A Training Schedule for Committing Jihad*. They found a letter by el-Hor in which she offered herself and their six-month-old son as martyrs. She was charged with failing to disclose information to prevent a terrorist attack. Nassari was charged with possessing documents for terrorism. Their trial was set for May 23, 2007, in London. The duo had lived in the United Kingdom and traveled often to the Netherlands. El-Hor was represented by Amsterdam attorney Bart Nooitgedagt.

Fida Mohamamd: son of Abdul Horara, a Libyan arrested on March 27, 1993, in a police raid on his house on the outskirts of Peshawar, Pakistan. He threw a hand grenade at the police, injuring three people who were later taken to the hospital for treatment. He was also injured. Police recovered hand grenades, 8 fake passports for different countries, 25 stamps of Arabic language, a checkbook from the Bank of Oman, a false Pakistani passport, U.S. dollars, two motorcycles, and Pakistani rupees. The raid followed questioning of five Libyans who were arrested at a checkpoint near the Gulbahar crossing. Police found in their vehicle two .30 caliber pistols and 30 cartridges, fake passport stamps, U.S. dollars, and Pakistani currency.

Said Khavar-Hoseyni: one of four Iranian members of the Martyrs of the Iranian Revolution arrested on July 23, 1984, while carrying various weapons in Barcelona and Madrid (see “Sohrab Dezfuli” entry). He was accused of running a terrorist operation out of his residence at 337 Muntaner Street in Barcelona.

Khodor Abu Hoshar: variant of Abu Hoshier.

Abu Hosher: variant Abu Ghoser, variant Abu Ghosher, variant Khodor Abu Hoshar, received from Khalil Deek, an al Qaeda member who was arrested in Pakistan in December 1999 with a copy of *Encyclopedia Jihad*, a military training manual with bomb specifications and advice for insurgents. The Jordanian was detained in Jordan on December 13, 1999, as a member of a 28-person plot to attack Israelis, Americans, and other Christian tourists. He was an anti-Soviet 1980s Afghan War veteran who joined Muhammad's Army, a radical Islamic group that mounted terrorist attacks in Jordan in the 1980s. After his release from prison in Jordan in 1993, he moved to Yemen, where he contacted Egyptian Islamic Jihad. On September 18, 2000, the military court sentenced him to death for the plot but acquitted him on charges of links to bin Laden.

Ahmed Hossein: a 22-year-old Palestinian and one of three Black June members who took five hostages at the Syrian embassy in Rome on October 11, 1976 (see "Nabil Hasnen" entry).

Mohammed Mosharref Hossain: age 49, he worshiped at the Masjid al-Salam mosque in Albany, New York, and was arrested with the mosque's imam on August 5, 2004. They were charged in a sting with helping a government informant who wanted to sell a shoulder-fired grenade launcher to terrorists. They were charged in U.S. district court in Albany with concealing material support for terrorism and participating in a money-laundering conspiracy. The FBI said that over a year, the duo had agreed to launder money. The rocket-propelled grenade was to be used against a Pakistani diplomat in New York City as a punishment for its pro-United States policies. A November 20 meeting with the duo was videotaped. The informant is a convicted felon working for the government who told them that he was working for Jaish-e-Mohammed, a Pakistani Islamic terrorist group. The duo was paid \$65,000 in cash for their participation.

Hossain immigrated from Bangladesh in 1985.

Police said the duo had ties to Ansar al-Islam, the Iraq-based al Qaeda affiliate.

On August 24, the federal magistrate David R. Homer set bail at \$250,000 each, and both men faced 70 years in prison. They made bail the next day and were released.

Seye Jabbar Hosseini: one of four Iranians arrested on July 24, 1984, in regards to a bungled terrorist attack in the fall of 1983 against a Saudi aircraft at Madrid's Barajas International Airport. Security guards found a rocket launcher near the main runway.

Sameeh al-Hotari: age 25, a Kuwaiti convicted on July 11, 2007, by a Jordanian military court to eight years of hard labor for plotting to attack Americans living in Jordan. Al-Hotari had originally been sentenced to life with hard labor and was convicted of possession of an assault rifle, but the sentence was reduced to give him time to repent.

Djafar el Houari: president of the Algerian Fraternity in France who was placed under house arrest in Folembray, Aisne, France, on August 5, 1994, in a roundup of Algerian terrorists.

Muhamet Houda: age 39, one of two Egyptians arrested by Albanian police on June 29, 1998, and accused of attempting to organize an Islamic fundamentalist network throughout the country. They led the Renaissance of the Islamic Heritage, which has been active in charitable work for a year. Such groups were also suspected of being covers for terrorist groups. The duo rented an apartment in the Tiranë suburbs, which contained forged documents, two automatic pistols, two rifles, and ammunition.

On July 4, the Tiranë, Albanian, newspaper *Koha Jone* claimed that the duo was arrested in Elbasan, escorted to Rians Airport, and put onto a military plane, and that they were wanted for two murders committed in France and Algiers and thought to belong to a Saudi terrorist group. A judge had allegedly freed them, but the police

helped to spirit them out of the country after they were declared persona non grata.

Tiranë's *Gazeta Shqiptare* on July 14 claimed that the duo would set up a training camp in Elbasan for young Muslims who, upon graduation, would infiltrate the Kosovo Liberation Army. They were alleged to be members of the Selephist sect.

Abu Baker Zaid Bin Houeraf: alias Abu Talha, a Libyan born in 1981 who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007, bringing \$100. His phone numbers were 0925114389, 0925103865, and 0925317564.

Abu Muhammad Al Hourani: alias of Nazar Al Eied.

Fuad Ismail Hourani: age 20, a Palestinian student at a teachers' college in Ramallah, who on March 9, 2002, set off explosives in the courtyard entry of Moment, a popular Jerusalem café, killing 11 Israelis and injuring 52, including a U.S. citizen. The dead were between the ages of 22 and 31. Hamas claimed credit. Hourani's father said he was proud of his son, saying that his other sons were available for similar attacks. "One is gone but another five are left. I'm willing to sacrifice them all for the homeland." The al-Aqsa Martyrs' Brigade also claimed credit.

Ali Saed bin Ali al-Houri: variant of 'Ali Sa'id bin 'Ali al-Huri.

Muhammad Rashed Ghaleb Al Hourie: alias Abu Al Muhajir, a Yemeni from Sana'a who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007 as a fighter, contributing his passport. His recruitment coordinator was neighbor Safwan. In Syria, he met Abu Al Abbas, who took his \$320. His home phone number was 009671300377; his brother's was 00967733752175.

Ali Houssaiky: age 20, one of two Dearborn, Michigan, residents stopped on August 8, 2006, by police in Marietta, Ohio, on a traffic violation. Police discovered airplane passenger lists,

information on airport security checkpoints, \$11,000 in cash, and 12 phones. The next day, the duo was charged with money laundering in support of terrorism. On August 10, prosecutors also charged them with soliciting or providing support for acts of terrorism and a misdemeanor count of falsification. They were ordered held on bonds of \$200,000 each and were to surrender their passports. They said they had purchased about 600 phones in recent months at stores in southeast Ohio. Their attorneys said the college students were victims of discrimination. Attorney Rolf Baumgartel said, "These are all-American kids that unfortunately, in this day and age since 9/11, have names that call them into question." On August 14, Ohio authorities dropped charges against the duo for lack of evidence. The Washington County prosecutor, James Schneider, wanted to continue a charge of lying to police.

Saad al-Houssaini: alias the Chemist, arrested by Moroccan police on March 6, 2007, at a cybercafé in Casablanca. He had been believed dead or to have fled Morocco. He had vanished four years earlier after reportedly organizing the country's deadliest terrorist attack. He became an expert on bomb-making techniques, the design of explosive belts, and the recruiting terrorists to go to Iraq. Among his suicide bombs were those used in a Casablanca slum on April 10, 2007, and in an attack on the U.S. consulate in Casablanca on April 14, 2007. He had been a graduate student in chemistry in Spain in the mid-1990s before going to Afghanistan for training in al Qaeda camps and meeting with Ayman al-Zawahiri and Abu Musab al-Zarqawi. He founded the Moroccan Islamic Combatant Group, which conducted the March 11, 2004, training bombings in Madrid. He was also believed to be the group's operational commander, building the bombs used in the suicide attacks in Casablanca in May 2003 that killed 45. He was charged with organizing a criminal enterprise and other terrorism-related actions. He was represented by attorney Tawfiq Mousaif. He was born in Meknes, Morocco, the son of a professor. He studied chemistry in college,

receiving a graduate scholarship to attend the University of Valencia in Spain in 1992. Having difficulty making ends meet as a graduate student, he dropped out in 1995, claiming to go home for Ramadan but never returning. Meanwhile, his paper on the anticancer properties of certain chemical compounds was accepted by *International Journal of Chemical Kinetics*. In December 1996, he and two colleagues were arrested in Spain on charges of possession of false travel documents and manuals on how to manufacture explosives. He was released on bail, then fled to Afghanistan, staying there until October 2001, when he escaped in a Toyota truck with other Moroccans driving to Iran. He visited Damascus and Ankara before joining his family in Casablanca in April 2002. He was questioned by police and released. He had recruited at least 18 Moroccans to fight in Iraq by early 2007. His chief Internet collaborator was Zeid, a Syria-based Moroccan man.

Shafiq al-Hout: director of the Palestine Liberation Organization office in Beirut in the early 1970s. He was sent a letter bomb in July 1972, but it was detected before it could explode.

Mohammed Saddiq Howeida: variant of Mohammed Saddiq Odeh.

‘Abbas ‘Ali Ahmad Hubayl: on June 26, 1996, the Bahrain State Security Court sentenced him to seven years for four bombings in Bahrain (see “Sayyid ‘Ali Ja’far Shabar ‘Alawi” entry).

Ja’far Khalil Ibrahim Hubayl: on June 26, 1996, the Bahrain State Security Court sentenced him to seven years and fined him 1,000 dinars for four bombings in Bahrain (see “Sayyid ‘Ali Ja’far Shabar ‘Alawi” entry).

Khalid al-Hubayshi: age 26, a Saudi who was among the al Qaeda fighters with bin Laden at Tora Bora during the coalition bombing campaign following 9/11. He was captured and jailed in

Guantánamo Bay and a Saudi prison. He was released in 2006 and was the subject of a *Washington Post* profile on March 24, 2008. He had trained in a separatist camp in the southern Philippines in 1995 and in Khost, Afghanistan, in 1997. He was arrested at Peshawar airport in Pakistan in 1999 while making his way home to Saudi Arabia. He was jailed for two months, but the Pakistanis kept his passport. He used a fake passport to get to Yemen, then entered Saudi Arabia to reclaim his utilities company job. Wanted for questioning in Saudi Arabia, he fled, with another fake passport, and returned to Afghanistan in May 2001. On the strength of his skills with remotely detonated explosives, he had a half-hour audience with bin Laden in the summer of 2001. After his stay in Guantánamo, he became disillusioned with bin Laden, and wound up as a married controller at a utilities company in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, a firm where he had been working in 1995 as a 19-year-old student before joining al Qaeda.

‘Abd-al-Salam Khalil Hubbub: alias al-Mu’tasim, a Saudi from al-Jawf, al-Jazirah, who was born in 1985 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on October 14, 2006. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-Sarab. His brother’s phone number was 00966555391639; his father’s was 009666244112.

Omar Ahmad Omar al-Hubishi: born in Saudi Arabia in 1969, the Yemeni was believed by the FBI on February 11, 2002, to be planning a terrorist attack in the United States or on U.S. interests in Yemen.

Abu Huda: alias of Fadhil Ibrahim Mahmud Mashadani.

Mohamed Huda: an Egyptian Islamic Jihad and al Qaeda member arrested in Albania in 1998 and sent to Egypt. He had material indicating a planned bombing of the U.S. embassy in Tiranë. He had worked in the Tiranë branch of the Kuwaiti Society for the Revival of the Islamic Heritage.

Ahmed al-Hudathy: alias of one of three terrorists allegedly working for Iraqi intelligence whom the Saudi embassy in Thailand said in September 1991 had made threats against senior diplomats.

Hudayban Bin-Muhammad Bin-Hudayban: alias Abu-Mahjin, variant Abu Mihjen, a Saudi from Riyadh who was born on December 21, 1979, and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter on October 25, 2006, contributing 500 riyals and a passport. His recruitment coordinator was Ya'qub. His phone number was 014235580.

Ahmad 'Abd-al-Sami' al-Hudaybi: one of five members of the Egyptian al-Jihad organization arrested on July 15, 1991, in raids on two arms depots that contained 5 automatic rifles, 60 Russian-made handguns, 61 locally made shotguns, 111 revolvers, 1 large Grinev handgun, and boxes filled with explosives.

Abu-Hudhafah: alias of Salah Muhammad al-Siri.

Abdullah Hudhaif: an Afghan War veteran who threw acid on Saud Sibreen, a Saudi Interior Ministry security official, after accusing him of torturing his jailed brother. An Islamic court had sentenced him to 20 years in jail, but a state court later sentenced him to death. The Legions of the Martyr Abdullah Hudhaif claimed responsibility for the June 25, 1996, truck bombing of the U.S. military compound at Khobar Towers near Dhahran, which killed 19 U.S. airmen and wounded 547 others.

Abu-Hudhayfah: alias of Yazid Bin-'Abd-al-Rahman al-Salamah.

Abu-Hudhayfah: alias of Muhammad 'Ashur Muhammad al-Az'ar.

Abu-Hudhayfah: alias of Muhammad Sa'd Husayn.

Abu-Hudhayfah: alias of Muhammad Saqr Muhammad.

Abu-Hufis: alias of 'Ali.

Sami Mahmoud Hujji: on July 25, 1985, a Lebanese military prosecutor called for the death penalty for the Egyptian citizen's involvement in suicide bomb attacks against the U.S. embassy in Beirut on April 18, 1983, in which an Islamic Jihad truck bomb killed 64 people and injured 123.

Mokled Humaid: Islamic Jihad's military leader, he was planning a massive attack in Israel before he was killed on December 25, 2003, when Israeli helicopter gunships fired on a car in the Saftawi neighborhood of Gaza City, killing him and five others.

Abu Humam: alias of Jumaa Farid al-Saedi.

Muhammad Mahmud Humayd: alias of Najib Muhammad Mahmud.

Mansur al-Alfi Humaydah: shot to death by Egyptian police on October 1, 1994, when they tried to arrest him in al-Badrashayn. He was wanted for several Gama'at attacks on foreign tourists.

Abd Latif Humaym: named on February 14, 2005, as one of Iraq's 29 most-wanted insurgents. A bounty of between \$50,000 and \$200,000 was offered.

Nayif Bin-Ibrahim Bin-Marqua al-Humaymas: variant Naif Bin Ibrahim Bin Marzouk Al Humumies, alias Abu-Khattab al-Jawfi, a Saudi from al-Jawf, who was born in 1985 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on September 19, 2006, when he was assigned to al-Anbar. He contributed 1,561 riyals and 17,500 lira. His brother Nawaf's phone number was 00966553399441, and his brother Humaydi's, variant Hamidi, was 00966553395668.

Hasan Shilian Muhammad al-Humdi: variant Hassan Shalian Muhammad Al Hamdi, alias Abu-'Umar al-Shamali, a Saudi from Amlaj who was

born on June 13, 1975, and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on September 23, 2006, contributing a cell phone and a watch. His recruitment coordinators were Abu-Sa'ad and Abu-Sami, variant Sammi. His brother Abu-Mashari's phone number was 050376384; Abu-Rakan's was 0506593281.

Suhayl Humsi: variant Suhayl Himsi, on December 30, 1994, Judge Nasri Lahhud, the Lebanese government's representative in the military court, issued charges against the Lebanese citizen for committing terrorist acts in a van bombing in Beirut (see "Ahmad 'Abd-al-Badi'al-Hallaq" entry).

John Wong Ah Hung: alias of Arifin bin Ali.

Al Fletcher Hunter: alias of Abu Bakr Zaid Sharriff.

Abu-al-Hur: alias of Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Qulaysi.

Abu-Hurayrah: alias of Muhammad 'Abd-al-Qadir Bil-Qasim.

Abu-Hurayrah: alias of Yusuf.

'Ali Sa'id bin 'Ali al-Huri: variant Ali Saed bin Ali al-Houri, variant Ali Saed bin Ali el-Hoorie, indicted in the jurisdiction of the Eastern District of Virginia for the June 25, 1996, bombing of the Khobar Towers military housing complex in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia. The Saudi prepared the Khobar attack, buried explosives, and met with a Hizballah member tied to the Iranian military hours before the bombing. He was a passenger in the truck. The duo parked it next to a fence near the dormitory, then escaped in a waiting white Chevrolet Caprice. The U.S. Department of State's Rewards for Justice program offers \$5 million for his apprehension. He is charged with conspiracy to kill U.S. nationals, conspiracy to murder U.S. employees, conspiracy to use weapons of mass destruction against

U.S. nationals, conspiracy to destroy U.S. property, conspiracy to attack national defense utilities, bombing resulting in death, use of weapons of mass destruction against U.S. nationals, murder of federal employees, and attempted murder of federal employees. He has claimed to have been born on July 10 or July 11, 1965, in Al Dibabiya, Saudi Arabia. He is five feet two inches and weighs 130 pounds.

Abu Hurierah: alias Youssef.

Ahmad 'Abdallah al-Hurr: a Lebanese who was 1 of 13 members of the Iranian Lebanese Hizballah reported by Madrid *Diario 16* on October 20, 1987, to have entered Spain on October 13, 1987, to attack diplomats from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Iraq.

'Abd-Rabbuh Abu-Husa: Hamas fugitive suspected of involvement with Hamas members who on October 9, 1994, kidnapped Israeli Corporal Nachshon Mordekhay Wachsmann from Jerusalem's 'Atarot junction. Later that month, Israeli Defense Forces landed a helicopter in the Gaza Strip in a failed attempt to capture him.

Nasir Husain: one of the four hijackers of the Libyan Revolutionary Cells and the Organization of the Soldiers of God, Martyr Zulfikar Ali Bhutto Group, who took over Pan Am flight 73 at the airport in Karachi, Pakistan, on September 5, 1986 (see "Fahad" entry). He was arrested at the scene. On September 8, he was charged with hijacking an aircraft, murder, attempted murder, and several other crimes. He carried a Bahraini passport.

Abu-Husam: alias of Munsif Bini'bud.

Abu-al-Husam: alias of Bandar Bin-Samhan al-Hayzan.

Shadi Abu-Husam: Saudi Arabia-based recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2006.

Ibrahim Husari: on November 13, 1985, Italian authorities issued an arrest warrant for the Palestine Liberation Front (PLF) member, already in custody, in connection with the hijacking on October 7, 1985, of the Italian cruise ship *Achille Lauro* (see “Abul Abbas” entry).

Husayn: alias Abu-al-Bara’, an Algerian sent on a suicide mission by al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007. He owned a passport. He knew other members of the group in al-Qasim who were educated and wanted to join. They included college students and engineers. Among them was Farid, whose phone numbers were 099378530 and 052805862. Husayn’s phone number was 0021373655279.

‘Abd al-Karim Jama’ ‘Abdallah Husayn: one of five people for whom the Kuwaiti Interior Ministry on February 3, 1987, issued arrest warrants on suspicion of involvement in recent bombings.

Abu-Husayn: a Syria-based al Qaeda in Iraq travel facilitator in 2007.

Adil Karim Jum’a ‘Abdallah Husayn: sentenced to three years in prison and fined 300 dinars (\$1,000) by Kuwait on June 6, 1987, for the January 19, 1987, sabotage of Kuwaiti oil fields. He remained at large.

Ahmad ‘Ali Husayn: alias Abu Haydar, an Iraqi sentenced in absentia to death by the Kuwaiti State Security Court in 1984 in connection with the December 12, 1983, truck bombing of the administrative building of the U.S. embassy in Kuwait (see “Abdil Husayn ‘Aziz ‘Abbas” entry).

Ahmad Musa’id Husayn: leader of a group that fled on February 17, 1987, after People’s Democratic Republic of Yemen police opened fire on the occupants of an armored Toyota laden with 16 kilograms of dynamite sticks in Shabwah Governorate. He had been expelled from the Yemen Socialist Republic Central Committee Politburo and was to be tried in absentia.

‘Amr Husayn: a fugitive acquitted on March 17, 1994, by the higher military court in Cairo in connection with the November 25, 1993, bombing of the convoy of Egyptian Prime Minister Dr. ‘Atif Sidqi, which killed a 15-year-old girl and wounded 21 other people.

‘Azmi Husayn: alias of Hamdi Abu ‘Asbah.

Hafiz Qasim Husayn: variant of Haq Hafiz Qasim al-Dalqamuni. On June 3, 1991, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, General Command (PFLP-GC), terrorist was sentenced by the State Protection Senate of the Frankfurt Higher Regional Court to 15 years in prison for setting off five explosive charges on April 26, 1988, on a stretch between Witzenhausen in Northern Hessen and Hedemueden in the Göttingen rural district under a U.S. Army troop train, damaging the locomotive and slightly injuring the German engineer. He was found guilty of attempted murder and violations of the war arms control law and the explosives law. He had been staying in Germany since 1987, having been instructed to set up a branch organization of the PFLP-GC on German soil.

Hamid Muhammad Husayn: alias Abu-Hafs, a Saudi from Jeddah who was born on January 3, 1974, and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr on November 2, 2006, contributing a passport, a watch, a cell phone, 1,000 Syrian lira, and 1,020 riyals. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-Salih. His home phone number was 6896086; that of his brother Yusuf was 0561502004.

Husayn Habib ‘Abbas Husayn: member of a cell in Kuwait that set two bombs that exploded on July 10, 1989, in two streets leading to the Great Mosque in Mecca, killing a Pakistani and injuring 16 of the 1.5 million pilgrims from 100 countries attending the hajj.

Husni al-Sayyid Husayn: said by the Ethiopian Supreme State Security Prosecution on August 7, 1995, to be one of five terrorists who had

confessed to training in the al-Kamp and Kangu camps in Khartoum with two of the nine Egyptian Islamic Group gunmen who on June 25, 1995, fired on the armored limousine of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in Addis Ababa.

Maytham ‘Abbas ‘Abbas Ghulum Husayn: member of a cell in Kuwait that set two bombs that exploded on July 10, 1989, in two streets leading to the Great Mosque in Mecca, killing a Pakistani and injuring 16 of the 1.5 million pilgrims from 100 countries attending the hajj.

Mohammad Rashid Husayn: claimed to be innocent and merely fighting for the liberation of Palestine when his trial began at the Fourth High Criminal Court in Istanbul on November 4, 1977, for the attack in Istanbul’s airport in August 1976 that led to the deaths of 4 and injuries to 20 others. He and Mahdi Mohammad Zubeyde had been sentenced to life in prison for murder and causing injuries, but the supreme court of appeals reversed the sentences. The prosecutor asked for five to ten years for infiltrating arms into Turkey.

Muhammad Sa’d Husayn: alias Abu-Hudhayfah, a Libyan freelance worker from Benghazi who was born in 1977 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on June 11, 2007, as a martyr, bringing \$100. In Syria, he met Abu-‘Uthman, who took from him 1,200 Syrian lira and \$100. His landline was 0021816222762; his brother’s phone number was 00218925095646.

Rashid Kurshid Husayn: a Kurd whom *Ha’aretz* claimed on November 13, 1986, was one of the masked suicide terrorists who fired on and threw grenades at worshippers in the Neve Shalom synagogue in Istanbul on September 6, 1986, doused the 21 corpses with gasoline, and set them alight. Two terrorists who had barred the door died in the attack when their grenades exploded in their hands. A third escaped. The attack was claimed by Islamic Jihad; Abu Nidal Organization; Northern Arab League; Islamic Resistance; Palestinian Resistance Organization; Fighting International

Front, ‘Amrush Martyr Group; and Organization of the Unity of the Arab North.

Shaïd Abdo al-Husayn: one of three Iraqi terrorists that Seoul police said on March 4, 1992, had been ordered to attack targets in South Korea on the eve of El Al flights to South Korea.

Zayn al-Abidin Muhammad Husayn: variant Mohammed Hussein Zein-al-Abideen, alias of Abu Zubaydah.

Hasan ‘Abd-al-Jalil Husayn al-Husayni: member of a cell in Kuwait that set two bombs that exploded on July 10, 1989, in two streets leading to the Great Mosque in Mecca, killing a Pakistani and injuring 16 of the 1.5 million pilgrims from 100 countries attending the hajj.

Hisham Na’im al-Husayni: sentenced to five years on July 16, 1994, by a Cairo military court for involvement with the Vanguard of the Conquest gunmen who on August 18, 1993, fired on the motorcade of Egyptian Interior Minister Hassan Alfi (see “Diya’-al-Din Hafiz” entry).

Musa al-Husayni: alias Musa al-Khadri, alias Abu-Mazin, identified by Doha’s *al-Sharq* on March 19, 1993, as a former member of the Abu Nidal Organization.

Yusuf Naji al-Husayni: alias Abu-Hamzah, a Yemeni who joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a suicide bomber in 2007. His recruiting coordinator was Abu-‘Azzam. His phone number was 777877630.

Hasib Hussain: age 18, an unemployed Pakistani. On July 7, 2005, at 9:47 A.M., his bomb exploded on London bus No. 30 at Tavistock Square, killing 13 people. The bomb had been placed at the rear of the upper deck of the bus, which had been detoured because of the King’s Cross–Russell Square bombing a few minutes earlier. Police first said there was no evidence of a suicide bomber, although they later said that there were four suicide

bombers. Some theorized that the bomber had intended to hit another train but was prevented from entering a train station when all of them were closed. Hussain then hopped on a bus and was attempting to reset the timer when the bomb went off. He lived in Leeds and had completed vocational business studies at Matthew Murray High School. He had become more religious two years earlier. He had flown to Karachi, Pakistan, on a Saudi Arabian Airlines flight from Riyadh on July 15, 2004.

Mohammad Hussain: alias Kaka, one of seven individuals sentenced to life in prison on March 13, 1991, by a special antiterrorism court in Lahore, Pakistan, for the December 19, 1990, murder of Sadiq Ganji, an Iranian diplomat who headed the Iranian cultural center in Lahore.

Mohbar Hussain: alias Mustafa, alias Bomar Hussein, Palestinian leader of the four hijackers of the Libyan Revolutionary Cells and the Organization of the Soldiers of God, Martyr Zulfikar Ali Bhutto Group, who took over Pan Am flight 73 at Karachi's airport on September 5, 1986 (see "Fahad" entry). He ordered a fellow hijacker to shoot him in the stomach, where he was wearing explosives. The compatriot winged him, then fled. He was arrested at the scene. On September 8, he was charged with hijacking an aircraft, murder, attempted murder, and several other crimes. He carried a Bahraini passport. On July 6, 1988, Pakistani district court judge Zafar Ahmed Babar ended an eight-month trial in a special court in Rawalpindi's Adiyala maximum security prison and sentenced him to death by hanging for the hijacking and killing 11 passengers at Karachi's airport.

Mansur Hussain: alias of Mansur Hasnain.

Abdullah Hussainy: alias of Ramzi Binalshibh.

Hussam: Saudi Arabia-based recruitment coordinator for al Qaeda in Iraq foreign fighters in 2006.

Abu Hussam: Saudi Arabia-based recruitment coordinator for al Qaeda in Iraq foreign fighters in 2006, and possibly the same individual as in the preceding entry.

Shady Abu Hussam: Saudi Arabia-based recruitment coordinator for al Qaeda in Iraq foreign fighters in 2006, and possibly the same individual as in the "Hussam" and "Abu Hussam" entries.

Ibrahim Hussari: alias of Mowefaq Said Gandour.

Sami Omar al-Hussayen: age 34, a Saudi doctoral candidate at the University of Idaho, he was one of five men connected to the Islamic Assembly of North America (IANA), a Saudi charity that operates out of Ann Arbor, Michigan (see "Rafil Dhafir" entry). He was accused of raising and distributing \$300,000 through Web sites that promote terrorism and violence against the United States. The money went to pay a top IANA official and to individuals and organizations in Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Egypt, and Canada. One of the sites published a fatwa by a radical sheikh in June 2001 that advocated suicide attacks. Al-Hussayen was charged with 11 counts of visa fraud and making false statements on documents by misrepresenting to the Immigration and Naturalization Service that he was in the United States solely to attend school. He allegedly supplied expertise to a Web site that said, "The mujahid must kill himself if he knows that this will lead to killing a great number of the enemies. In the new era, this can be accomplished with the modern means of bombing or bringing down an airplane on an important location that will cause the enemy great losses." He had been studying in the United States since 1994, first at Southern Methodist University in Dallas and at Ball State University in Muncie, Indiana, where he received a master's degree in computer science. He joined Idaho's Ph.D. program in computer science in 1999, specializing in computer security and intrusion techniques. He received a monthly living stipend and tuition aid from the Saudi government. The Saudi embassy terminated the scholarship on

March 11. He pleaded guilty to an 11-count federal indictment. He was represented by defense attorney David Nevin. Magistrate Mikel Williams ordered al-Hussayen's house arrest until his April 15 trial. The defendant was to wear a monitoring device, permit police to listen to his phone calls, and agree to unannounced searches of his residence.

On March 11, the FBI announced that it had found photographs from before and after 9/11 of the World Trade Center on al-Hussayen's computer. Prosecutors asked the court in Boise to withhold bond, saying he had ties to two radical sheiks who support anti-United States violence—Saudi sheikh s Salman al-Ouda and Safar al-Hawali. The FBI agent Michael Gneckow said he found thousands of photographs of planes hitting buildings, plane crashes, the Pentagon, and the Empire State Building. He said al-Hussayen had access to some classified information.

On April 25, 2003, Judge Anna Ho ruled that al-Hussayen had violated the terms of his student visa by accepting pay to create the Internet pages and could legally be deported. He was to remain in custody pending a possible appeal. The IANA case was slated to go to trial January 20, 2004. The Saudi government, which sponsored his U.S. studies, provided money for his legal defense and sought his release.

On January 9, 2004, a federal grand jury in Idaho issued a 12-count indictment that charged al-Hussayen with conspiring to help terrorist organizations wage jihad by using the Internet to raise funds, field recruits, and locate prospective U.S. military and civilian targets in the Middle East. The Web site and e-mail group disseminated messages from him and two radical Saudi clerics that supported jihad. The indictment said he "knew and intended that the material support he provided were to be used in preparation for, and to commit, violations of federal law involving murder, maiming, kidnapping and the destruction of property" and that he sought to conceal his work. He was charged with conspiracy to provide material support to terrorists through his control of the Web sites, his financial support to IANA,

and by signing contracts and doing Internet work for the al-Haramain Islamic Foundation, a Saudi Arabia-based charity whose Bosnia and Somalia branches the Treasury Department has designated terrorist organizations. His Web sites solicited for Hamas. He sent e-mail that issued an "urgent appeal" to Muslims in the military in February 2003 to identified locations of U.S. military bases in the Middle East, residences of civilian base workers, storage facilities for weapons and ammunition, facilities of U.S. oil companies, and routes followed by oil tankers as possible terrorist targets. The e-mail also called for an attack on a senior U.S. military officer. He faced 15 years in prison. On January 13, 2003, he pleaded not guilty to the additional charge of supporting terrorism. He had already been held for nearly a year a visa fraud charges.

On March 4, 2004, federal prosecutors expanded the charges against al-Hussayen and said he ran more than a dozen Web sites to recruit and raise money for Islamic terrorists in Israel, Chechnya, and elsewhere. The new charges from the Idaho federal grand jury accused him of providing and concealing material support to terrorists.

His trial began on April 13 in Boise before a jury of eight women and four men. His defense attorneys, David Nevin and Joshua Dratel (who had represented former bin Laden aide Wadhi al-Hage), said that his Internet activities constituted free speech, while the prosecution said it was material support for terrorists. The prosecution was expected to call as witnesses five men convicted on terrorism-related cases in Portland, Oregon; Lackawanna, New York; and northern Virginia. They would testify that they watched videos on an Islamway.com Web server that showed mujaheddin in Chechnya killing Russian soldiers. The U.S. district judge Edward J. Lodge rejected pretrial defense motions for dismissal.

On April 26, 2004, the judge ruled that the jury could not see Web pages or e-mail if the prosecution could not prove that the defendant created them. However, on May 19, the judge said prosecutors could show the jury the Internet pages because they had established the foundation to

show a possible conspiracy existed between Hussayen and unindicted coconspirators associated with the IANA, which had created Web sites supporting suicide attacks in Israel and Chechnya and asking Muslims to contract money to terrorists. Judge Lodge was to rule on May 24 whether the jury could hear testimony from two American men, one of whom pleaded guilty to training with the Virginia jihad network. The duo was Khwaja Mahmood Hasan of Fairfax, Virginia, and Yahya Goba of Buffalo, New York. Hasan was serving 11 years after admitting practicing military tactics while playing paintball in Virginia. Goba trained at an al Qaeda camp in Afghanistan in May 2001.

On June 10, 2004, a day after the jury reportedly stalemated, the jury acquitted Hussayen on three counts of providing material support to terrorism. The jury acquitted him on 3 of 11 counts of false statements and visa fraud and deadlocked on the 8 others. Hussayen remained in jail pending deportation hearings. On June 30, 2004, the government agreed to drop the remaining charges in return for his dropping his appeal of his deportation order.

Hussein: alias of Mustafa Mohamed Fadhil.

Hussein: alias of Amado Sánchez.

Abu Hussein: alias of Hamam Ali Ahmed Salem.

Adel Hussein: Iraqi Mukhabarat intelligence agent named by 1 of 11 Iraqis and 3 Kuwaitis arrested on April 13, 1993, by Kuwaiti authorities as involved in a plot to assassinate former U.S. president George H. W. Bush with a bomb during his visit to Kuwait.

Akram Farhat Hussein: a detained Lebanese mentioned on August 18, 1994, by Buenos Aires LS84 Televisión as having been identified by a woman to Paraguayan police investigating the July 18, 1994, bombing of the Argentine-Israeli Mutual Aid Association in Buenos Aires that killed 96 and wounded 231. He was released after three months for lack of evidence.

Bomar Hussein: alias of Mohbar Hussain.

Hafez Mohamad Hussein: alias of Hajj Hafiz Qasim al-Dalqamuni.

Halen Hussein: one of the Operation Martyr Kamal Adwan Fatah terrorists who entered Israel on March 11, 1978, seizing a tour bus and leaving 46 dead and 85 wounded before being stopped. On October 23, 1979, an Israeli military court in Lod convicted him of murder during the raid. He was sentenced to life in prison on October 25, 1979.

Hammed Muhammad Hussein: alias Abu Haffies, a Saudi from Jeddah who was born on January 3, 1974, and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on November 2, 2006, bringing 1,000 lira, 1,020 rials, a passport, and a watch. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Saleh. His home phone number was 6896086. His phone number 05615022004.

Hussein Sharif Hussein: a Jordanian car mechanic who said Azmi al-Jayousi asked him to buy and modify vehicles to crash through gates and walls to carry "out the first suicide attack to be launched by al Qaeda using chemicals . . . striking at Jordan, its Hashemite [leadership] and launching war on the Crusaders and nonbelievers." The attack was foiled by Jordanian authorities in March 2004, who said the attack could have killed 80,000 people.

Javit Hussein: an Iranian Air Force colonel who on March 16, 1981, defected to Turkey and requested political asylum after he hijacked a C-47 four-engine cargo plane and flew to Van, a Kurd-populated city 55 miles west of the Iranian border. He was accompanied by his wife and son.

Liban Hussein: a resident of Ottawa and Dorchester, Massachusetts, listed by the United States in November 2001 as a terrorism financier. Boston police were searching for him after arresting his brother, Mohamed M. Hussein; both work for Al Barakaat. The United States froze an account at

Key Bank in Portland that had been opened on March 6, 2000, with an initial deposit of \$180 from Liban Hussein. He later transferred more than \$920,000 overseas. On November 12, 2001, Liban Hussein, age 31, who operates Barakaat North America out of offices in Boston and Ottawa, turned himself in to Canadian authorities and was released on \$8,000 bail two days later. He was ordered to surrender his passport and remain in Ottawa. His brother, Mohamed Hussein, age 33, was arrested in Boston and pleaded not guilty on November 15 to charges of running an illegal money-transfer business without a license. He was ordered held until a hearing on November 28. Prosecutors said he was a flight risk because he was in the United States illegally. The two Somali brothers, who have Canadian citizenship, said their firm helps Somalis send money back to relatives in Somalia. On June 4, Canada's Justice Department halted extradition of Liban, who was charged in the United States with operating an unlawful money-transfer business. He was freed on bail a week later. Canada said that the United States was not able to present enough information to support an extradition request. Liban had been on U.S., Canadian, and UN lists as a suspected al Qaeda associate. He was represented by attorney Michael Edelson.

Maged Hussein: the owner of an East Baltimore convenience store, he was arrested on a handgun charge on October 20, 2005. He was held in connection with the announcement on October 18, 2005, that an informant in the Netherlands warned that terrorists planned to set off explosives in the Baltimore Harbor tunnel. Authorities closed one of the two highway tunnels shortly before noon, snarling traffic for 90 minutes. Authorities closed the tunnel and searched vehicles at the Fort McHenry Tunnel. Police had been informed that six Egyptian or other foreign terrorists were to obtain bomb-making materials from a ship, assemble them, load them onto vehicles, and drive them into the tunnels. Three local Egyptians and a Jordanian were detained on immigration violations.

Mazen Ali Hussein: age 23, arrested on December 3, 2004, at a safe house of three radical Islamic members of the Iraqi group Ansar al-Islam, hours before they planned to attack Iraqi Prime Minister Ayad Allawi during a state visit. On November 16, 2005, Germany charged Ata Abdoulaziz Rashid; Hussein; and Rafik Mohamad Yousef, age 31, with plotting to assassinate Allawi. Their trial began on June 19, 2006.

Mohammed Hussein: age 33, convicted in Boston on April 30, 2002, on two charges of illegally transferring money. He worked for Barakaat North America, a franchise of the international Al Barakaat network that on November 7, 2002, was placed on a U.S. list of groups whose assets were frozen because of financial facilitation of terrorism.

Muhammad Soubhi al Hussein: alias Abu Bakker, a Syrian from Dyr al Zur who joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr in 2007. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Ahmad. He said Raddy's phone number was 355049.

Musaddeq Hussein: age 18, one of five Pakistanis who arrived in Sharm el-Sheikh from Cairo on July 5, 2005, wanted for questioning in the July 23, 2005, bombing of the resort area of Sharm el-Sheikh on the Red Sea, killing at least 88 people and injuring 119.

Mussa Ahmed Hussein Emarah Bib Hussein: alias Abu Suleiman, an Algerian who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007, bringing \$100. His personnel coordinators were Abu Jalal and Hider. He said Ibrahim's phone number was 064069103; Hussein's was 062350537; and al Arabi Jassan's was 032249960.

Osman Hussein: variant Hussein Osman, alias Isaac Hamdi.

Said Saleh Hussein: one of two South Yemenis who hijacked a Saudi Arabian Tristar en route from London to Riyadh on November 6,

1984, and diverted it to Tehran (see “Mohammed Ibrahim Almos” entry). Hussein confessed, saying that they intended to fly “to the Soviet Union but were forced to land in Tehran because the plane was low on fuel.” He said the hijacking was on behalf of the Yemeni Resistance Front. On December 29, 1985, the Tehran penal court found him guilty and sentenced him to 12 years in prison.

Sultan Hussein: one of three people who on November 23, 1996, hijacked Ethiopian Airlines Flight ET961, a B767 carrying 163 passengers and 12 crew, at 11:20 A.M., after takeoff from Addis Ababa. It was scheduled to fly to Nairobi, Brazzaville, Lagos, and Abidjan, but the hijackers demanded to go to Australia to obtain political asylum. They were armed with an ax, a fire extinguisher, and a device they claimed was a bomb. At one point, a drunken hijacker forced the copilot Yonas Mekuria away from his seat and played with the joystick controls, putting the plane into steep turns and banks. The hijackers refused to believe that the plane was running out of fuel, claiming that the plane could fly for 11 hours without stopovers. Rekha Mirchandani, age 29, an Indian passenger, said crew members told her that the hijackers had responded, “If we die, we want others to die with us. We want to make history.” The plane crashed at 3:20 P.M. into the Indian Ocean near the Grand Comore Mitsamiuti tourist beach in the Comoros Islands, killing 127 people, most of them Africans and Asians. The pilot, Captain Leul Abate, tried to minimize casualties by landing in the sea near the shore, where rescuers would quickly find survivors. However, the plane bounced and flipped before breaking apart. This was the third hijacking Abate had survived.

Among the survivors was the U.S. consul general in Bombay Franklin Huddle; his wife, Chanya; another American named McFarland; and three Italians. Eight Israelis were on the flight. A Nigerian passenger, Alphonso Dala, survived.

Police initially arrested two men for the hijacking but determined that they were innocent when the copilot said that he did not recognize them.

The hijackers were ultimately identified as Ethiopians who had lived in Djibouti for years before coming to Addis Ababa five weeks before the hijacking. Authorities were unable to determine the motives of Alamayhu Bekele, Mateias Solomon, and Sultan Hussein, who did not belong to any political party. The Kenyan survivor Kanaidza Abwao, a young hotel executive whose hand was broken in the crash, said that the hijackers used the plane’s public address system to read a statement in Amharic, French, and English: “There is a problem with the government. We were prisoners, and now we have changed the destination. If anyone tries to attack us we are going to blow the plane up. I have a grenade.” The Ethiopian survivor Bisrat Alemu remembered similar statements.

Among the dead was Mohamed Amin, age 53, a Reuters television cameraman whose 1984 photos alerted the world to the Ethiopian famine. He was returning home to Nairobi with Brian Tetley, who had written the texts for Amin’s photo books. Also killed was Leslieanne Shedd, age 28, a commercial officer with the U.S. embassy who was headed to Kenya to meet friends for Thanksgiving. Also missing was Ron Farris, age 46, a missionary doctor returning from India to Abidjan. Four injured passengers died of their wounds on November 25, bringing the total dead to 127.

Ahmed Hussein Hussein: an Egyptian Muslim militant hanged on July 17, 1993, by the Egyptian government for the April 20, 1993, attempted assassination of Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif in Heliopolis.

Abu Huthaifah: alias of Fahd Mohammed Ahmed al-Quso.

Abu-Huthayfah: alias of an unnamed Saudi from Riyadh who was sent on a suicide mission by al-Qaeda in Iraq in 2007. His phone number was 0566066821.

Naif Bin Ibrahim Bin Marzouk Al Huumies: variant of Nayif Bin-Ibrahim Bin-Marqua al-Humaymas.

Faysal Bin-Fahd Bin-‘Abd-al-Muslih Al-Huwaykim: alias Abu-Hamam, a Saudi from al-Jawf who was born in 1987 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on July 21, 2007, contributing 12 Saudi riyals and his passport. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-‘Abdallah. His home phone number was 046261959.

Nabil Salamah Salim al-Huwayti: variant Nabil Salamah Saliem al Haoutey, alias Abu-Dhar al-Tabuki, variant Abu Zer al Tabouki, a Saudi from Tabuk who was born on September 30, 1983, and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter on November 2, 2006, contributing a watch. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-Sa’d. His home phone number was 0096644235291; colleague Abu-‘Amir’s was 99066503577405.

Abu Huzifa: a Sudanese and suspected al Qaeda terrorist captured by Sudan in June 2002 in connection with the May 9, 2002, discovery by Saudi soldiers of an empty tube from a Soviet-made

SA-7 shoulder-fired antiaircraft missile a half mile away from Prince Sultan Air Base south of Riyadh, from which the United States runs its bombing campaign in Afghanistan. The tube was found inside the outer perimeter fence. The cover on the front of the tube was intact, but the back of it was scorched. Observers suggested that someone had attempted to shoot down a plane. Huzifa was brought out of the country for interrogation, during which he said that he had gone into Saudi Arabia to survey U.S. bases. He breached the outer perimeter of the base, carrying two SA-7 surface-to-air missiles. He tried to fire one at a departing U.S. plane. He panicked, buried the SA-7 in the sand, and ran.

Ali Hyderi: name used on the false Iranian passport used by Zuhair Akache (variant Zuhair Yousof Akasha), alias Captain Mamoud, leader of the October 13, 1977, Lufthansa hijacking, when he died in a shootout with a German rescue squad.

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I

Abu-Ibadah: Saudi Arabia-based recruitment coordinator of foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2006.

Sulayman Bilal Zain-ul Ibadin: arrested in early October 2001 by British authorities for links to Sakina Security Services, which trains Muslims for jihad.

Salim Ibkhiti: variant of Salim 'Abdullah.

Kamal Ibrahim: alias of Mohammed A. Salameh.

Ibrahim: A Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine leader who gave a news conference on September 12, 1970, during the multiple aircraft hijackings. He claimed that 40 hostages were being held after the detonation of the planes.

Ibrahim: alias of Mustafa Hamzah.

Ibrahim: alias of Abderraouf Ben Habib Jdey.

Ibrahim: alias of Mohammed Salman Eisa.

Ibrahim: Morocco-based recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007.

Ibrahim: alias Abu-Hashim, a Saudi from Amlaq who was a fighter for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007. He owned a passport and gave \$1,500 as a donation for Muslim treasuries. His father's phone number was 438222480.

Ibrahim: alias Abu-Mu'adh, a Libyan member of al Qaeda in Iraq sent on a suicide mission

in Mosul in 2007. His phone number was 00218925490590.

Ibrahim: alias Abu-Nasir, a Saudi from Mecca who was born in 1986 and was sent on a suicide mission by al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007. Abu-al-Zubayr, his recruitment coordinator, was imprisoned. He owned a watch. His contacts were Abu-Walid, whose phone number was 0560635061, and Abu-Riad, whose phone number was 0555712314.

Ibrahim: alias Abu-al-Nur, a Tunisian member of al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007 who owned a passport and ID. His phone number was 0021671305661.

'Abdallah Salih 'Abd-al-Karim Ibrahim: alias Abu-Ladin, a Yemeni doctor who was born in 1973 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter and doctor in 2007. His recruitment coordinator was 'Abd-al-Hay, via Safwan. He flew to Syria, where he met Abu-'Abdallah, Abu-Rashid, and Abu-Ahmad. He was going to see Abu-Harb at Abu-Ghurayb. He spoke English. His brother's phone number was 009677712037482; his uncle's was 0096777623900.

Abu Ibrahim: alias of Naji Allush, Damascus-based secretary-general of the Arab Popular Liberation Movement.

Abu Ibrahim: alias of Husayn Umari.

Abu Ibrahim: alias of Bader Bin Ibrahim Bin Nasser Al Majed.

Abu Ibrahim: leader of the May 15 Organization, a Palestinian terrorist group. The name was

believed to be an alias of Palestinian intellectual Naji 'Allush, who had moved to the Syrian zone in Lebanon after leaving Baghdad in the 1980s.

Abu-Ibrahim: alias of 'Abdallah Ibrahim 'Abdallah al-Buwardi.

'Amru Muhammad 'Ali 'Ali Ibrahim: arrested on October 15, 1994, by Egyptian police in connection with the October 14, 1994, stabbing of Naguib Mahfouz, the only Arab to receive the Nobel Prize for Literature, in a Cairo suburb. He was injured during the arrest.

Ashraf Sayid Ibrahim: hung on July 17, 1993, for the March 16, 1993, bombing by the Islamic group near Cairo's Egyptian Museum, damaging five empty tourist buses.

'Azzam Khalil Ibrahim: a Lebanese sentenced to 15 years in prison by the Kuwaiti State Security Court in 1984 in connection with the December 12, 1983, truck bombing of the administrative building of the U.S. embassy in Kuwait (see "Abdil Husayn 'Aziz 'Abbas" entry).

Barzan Ibrahim: identified on October 9, 1990, by the London-based Kuwaiti newspaper *al-Qabas al-Duwali* as a leader of a worldwide Iraqi terrorist network. The paper alleged that he had moved to occupied Kuwait to run intelligence operations there.

Hasan 'Umar Ibrahim: alias of Ali Sayyid Muhamed Mustafa al-Bakri.

Hassan Ibrahim: al Qaeda in Iraq propaganda chief who was killed in a Coalition raid in Baghdad on December 13, 2004.

Hazim Ibrahim: a house painter arrested on March 27, 1993, after the Muslim extremist shot dead an Egyptian police conscript and seriously wounded another in Cairo's al-Zahra' subway station. Police seized two revolvers, jewelry, and 5,400 pounds (\$1,600). The jewels were stolen

several months earlier when extremists held up a jewelry shop in the al-Qanatir al-Khayriyah area, 40 kilometers north of Cairo, to finance their operations.

Hilmi Ibrahim: one of three Sudanese roommates of Fares Khalafalla, one of eight foreign Islamists arrested on June 24, 1993, by the FBI and charged with planning to bomb the UN headquarters building in Manhattan; 26 Federal Plaza, which includes the local FBI headquarters and other agencies; the Forty-seventh Street diamond district, run principally by Orthodox Jews; and the Lincoln and Holland tunnels connecting Manhattan and New Jersey; and plans for various assassinations (see "Amir Zaid Abdelghani" entry). He was arrested and held on a \$75,000 bond because the Immigration and Naturalization Service said, "The circumstances of their arrests indicate they may pose a threat to society." They had entered the United States on tourist visas that had expired. They initially were not charged in the plot.

Husen Kamen Ibrahim: Iraqi terrorist in Chiang Mai, Thailand, wanted by Thai authorities on January 21, 1991, following receipt of a terrorist threat against U.S. interests and wanted by Philippine authorities for the bombing of an embassy before the Gulf War broke out on January 17. He arrived on a Pakistani airliner on January 17.

Ibrahim Sa'du Ibrahim: one of three men arrested for the November 24, 1985, assassination by the Abu Nidal Organization of Husayn 'Ali Ibrahim al-Bitar and his son, Mohammad, in the Al-Rashid suburb of Amman. The trio entered Jordan on November 14 from Kuwait carrying Jordanian passports.

Mas'ud al-'Arif Ibrahim: sentenced to death on July 16, 1994, by a Cairo military court for involvement with the Vanguard of the Conquest gunmen who on August 18, 1993, fired on the motorcade of Egyptian Interior Minister Hassan

Alfi. He was also accused of murdering a dissident member of their group and the main prosecution witness in the trial of militants convicted of trying to kill Prime Minister 'Atif Sidqi in November 1993. The prosecution failed to make the case that he was responsible for plotting to assassinate UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali (see "Muhammad Rashad 'Abd-al-Hamid Hijazi" entry). He had pleaded not guilty to the charges. On August 22, 1994, he was hanged in Cairo's appeals prison.

Mohammad Ibrahim: a Lebanon-born Palestinian who threw a grenade into the Shoham, Limassol, Cyprus, offices on September 23, 1981, injuring three female and two male Greek Cypriot employees. He was a Black June member.

Muhammad Ibrahim: alias of Ayman al-Zawahiri.

Sab'awi Ibrahim: identified on October 9, 1990, by the London-based Kuwaiti newspaper *al-Qabas al-Duwali* as a leader of a worldwide Iraqi terrorist network.

Sa'du Muhammad Ibrahim: variant Saado Mohamed Ibrahim Intissar, a 28-year-old Lebanese-Palestinian barber who on July 26, 1996, hijacked Iberia flight 6621, a DC-10 flying 218 passengers and 14 crew from Madrid to Havana, and forced it to land in the United States. He surrendered peacefully to FBI authorities.

The flight began in Beirut, with stops in Zurich and Madrid. Ibrahim did not explain how a \$120-per-month barber could purchase a tourist-class ticket, nor where his \$1,374 in cash came from.

At 1:50 P.M., Ibrahim, seated in the eighth row, went into the plane's lavatory and assembled a fake bomb consisting of two large batteries and loose wires. He forced his way into the cockpit using half of a pair of scissors and told Captain Javier Echabe, age 53, that he wanted to go to the United States. Echabe agreed, suggesting Miami.

Ibrahim appeared before a U.S. magistrate in Miami on July 29. Magistrate William Turnoff

set a bond hearing for August 1 and an arraignment for August 8. Ibrahim claimed to have been a soldier in the Lebanese Army and a barber in southern Lebanon. He faced a 20-year minimum sentence on air piracy charges. During the bond hearing, he was declared a fugitive risk and danger to the community and ordered held without bond.

Lebanese authorities announced that the hijacker was a Palestinian, not a Lebanese. He was born in the 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp in Lebanon in 1968. He was registered with the UN Relief and Works Agency on the card of his father, Muhammad Hashim Ibrahim, under No. 33016240. He carried a card bearing No. 15960 and left Lebanon with travel document No. 088415. The Lebanese authorities denied that he had ever worked for a government agency.

On April 25, 1997, a Miami jury deliberated for four hours before declaring him guilty. Sentencing was scheduled for August 11.

Sa'id Ibrahim: one of four gunmen posing as patients who on October 22, 1995, shot to death Dr. Graziella Fumagalli, an Italian doctor working at a tuberculosis hospital in Marka, Somalia, in her surgery, and wounding biologist Dr. Cristoforo Andreoli. He remained at large.

Samir Abdel Majid Ibrahim: one of the two Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers of Pan Am flight 93, a B747 flying from Amsterdam and diverted to Beirut, where they picked up another PFLP member on September 6, 1970. They flew on to Cairo, where they destroyed the plane.

Sukur Mohamed Ibrahim: Palestinian guerrilla arrested at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport in July 1981. On February 24, 1983, the Martial Law Court of Istanbul acquitted him of "conspiracy to commit a felony" and released him from custody. He had been accused of perpetrating attacks against the Israeli consulate and its personnel and had faced a ten-year prison term.

Turky Bin-'Abd-al'Aziz Bin-Ibrahim: alias of Abu al-Walid, a Saudi from the Hie al-Suwaydi neighborhood whose name appeared in al Qaeda in Iraq personnel records captured by coalition forces in Sinjar in the fall of 2007. He claimed to have been born on 10/4/1406 Hijra. He entered Iraq in October 25, 2006, via Abu-Hamad. He gave the clerk his passport, 500 riyals, and a watch. His phone number was 4256145, and his brother's was 0502029449. He wanted to be a combatant. His coordinator was Ya'uqib.

Yasser Tatih Ibrahim: a Jordanian who drove the getaway car in the October 28, 2002, assassination in Amman of U.S. Agency for International Development worker Laurence Foley. He was arrested and admitted his role. He said he was carrying out instructions of Abu Musab al-Zarqawi.

Zakariya Ibrahim: alias of Isam 'Awad.

Grisha al-Ibrahimi: recruiter of Falah ad-Din Mohammad Gotchen, an Iranian arrested on December 21, 1979, by Cairo airport officials as he arrived from Athens (see "Falah ad-Din Mohammad Gotchen" entry). Al-Ibrahimi had given Gotchen 215,000 Iranian rials for the operation.

Ja'afar al-Ibrahimi: alias Abu Mahdi al Muhandis.

'Ali Khudayr Biday 'Id: variant of 'Ali Khudayyir Badday 'Abd.

Lilian Na'im 'Id: a frequent companion of Thurayya Kamal Sahyoun, who on November 14, 1987, carried a ribboned Swiss chocolate box past security guards at the American University Hospital. A one-kilogram dynamite bomb attached to an Energa shell and nails inside exploded inside the box, killing her and 6 others and wounding 31. On November 17, a Lebanese military investigator put out a warrant for 'Id on charges of holding back evidence.

Nizar al-'Id: alias Abu-Muhammad al-Hawarni, a Syrian from Dar'a who joined al Qaeda in Iraq on September 13, 2006. He was born on November 22, 1984. His phone number was 015882827. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-al-Basr. He contributed 3,740 liras.

Rami al-'Id: alias Abu-Hamzah, a Syrian from Dar'a who joined al Qaeda in Iraq on September 13, 2006. He was born on May 1, 1987. He contributed 800 liras. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-al-Basr. His phone number was 015881810.

Stephane Ait Idir: a French citizen of Algerian origin arrested on August 28, 1994, at the Fez, Morocco, train station after terrorists shot to death two Spanish tourists at the Atlas-Asni Hotel in Marrakech on August 24, 1994.

'Abd-al-Hamid Idkayk: in a raid on a residence on October 3, 1992, Jordanian police uncovered weapons, documents, and photographs indicating that the Shabab al-Nafir al-Islami group planned to attack the United States, United Kingdom, and French embassies. He pleaded guilty to affiliation to an illegal group and possession of illegal weapons. The group had financial support from the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command.

Idris: Morocco-based recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007.

Idris Abu-Bakr Idris: variant Edriess Abu Baker Edriess, alias Hajji, a Moroccan from Casablanca who was born on June 13, 1980, and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on October 10, 2006, contributing \$100. His recruitment coordinator was Muhammad al-Jardani. His home phone number was 0021222909908.

Muhammad 'Ali Idris: one of three Libyans invited to leave Spain on December 20, 1985, when secret service agents uncovered the Libyans' plot to assassinate exile Libyan opposition leader

Dr. al-Muqayrif. The trio had worked for the Libyan embassy in Madrid but did not have diplomatic status. They left within three weeks.

Nasir Sayram Sa'id Idris: alias Abu-Hanadi, a Libyan from Darnah who was born in 1977 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007 in hopes of becoming a martyr. He brought a military ID card and \$500, along with his experience with weapons. He flew from Egypt to Syria. His recruitment coordinator was Jalal, whom he knew from a neighbor. His home phone was 00218735.

Wafa Idriss: age 28, a Palestinian emergency medical technician who on January 27, 2002, set off a bomb on central Jerusalem's Jaffa and King George Streets, killing herself and 81-year-old Pinhas Tokatli, a tour guide and seventh-generation Jerusalem resident who was the grandfather of 13, and injuring more than 150 people, 2 of whom were in serious condition. The attack occurred a half block from an attack two days earlier. Jerusalem Police Chief Mickey Levy, age 50, suffered a heart attack as he was directing his officers at the scene and was hospitalized in stable condition. Some reports named her as Shahinaz Amari, an al-Najah University student in her early twenties and a Hamas member. Her head lay in the street.

Idriss had worked as a volunteer for the Palestinian Red Crescent Society, assisting ambulance medics, since 1999. Supporters painted "the militia of the Al-Aqsa Martyrs' Brigades announces with all pride and honor the martyrdom of Wafa" at her home in the Al-Amari refugee camp near Ramallah. She apparently was the first female suicide bomber in Israel. She was a childless divorcée and ninth-grade dropout. Iraqi President Saddam Hussein ordered a memorial to her be built in one of Baghdad's main squares.

Ihab: one of three Abu Nidal Organization gunmen in a speeding red Renault who on April 25, 1990, opened fire on the organization's breakaway faction leader 'Abd-al-Rahman 'Isa near his home

in Algiers. The trio was apprehended. Ihab was a representative of the group in Algiers.

Ihab: alias of Muhammad 'Abd-al-Radi Khalil.

Hisham Ikhityar: a Syrian major general whose financial assets were frozen on August 15, 2006, by the U.S. Treasury Department, which called him a terrorist supporter.

Abu Ikram: alias of Samir Basheer Ma'alawi.

Muhammad 'Abd al-Il'al: a Palestinian Islamic Jihad official who was killed in an Israeli rocket attack on April 2, 2001.

Adnan Ilhan: awakened the four suicide bombers in a series of al Qaeda attacks in November 2003 that killed 58 people and wounded 750 in Istanbul. He was captured in southwestern Turkey.

Hasan Ilyan: his release from an Israeli jail was demanded on June 27, 1976, by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers of Air France 139, flying from Tel Aviv to Paris (see "Umar Abduh" entry).

Abu Imad: alias of Mohammed Selim.

Abu Iman: alias of Muhammad Hasan Ramadan al-'Awadi.

Abdel Iman: Iraqi Mukhabarat intelligence agent named by 1 of 11 Iraqis and 3 Kuwaitis arrested on April 13, 1993, by Kuwaiti authorities as involved in a plot to assassinate former U.S. president George H. W. Bush with a bomb during his visit to Kuwait. He gave the suspect a suicide belt.

Marten Imandi: he was 1 of 15 members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, General Command, arrested on May 18, 1989, in Sweden on suspicion of involvement in explosions in Copenhagen and other crimes. On December 21, 1989, he was convicted of murder and gross

destruction dangerous to the public and sentenced by the Uppsala town court to life in prison. He was found innocent of the bombing of Northwest Orient Airlines' office in Stockholm in April 1986. He was found guilty of the bombing of the Copenhagen office of Northwest Orient in July 1985, and admitted complicity in the bombing of a Copenhagen synagogue in July 1985. He was also convicted of complicity in connection with the bombing of the Amsterdam office of El Al in 1986, but an appeals court overturned the conviction in 1990. On May 9, 1991, he escaped from Kumla prison by using a sheet to let himself down a 23-foot wall. He used a shotgun hidden outside to commandeer a car. He was captured with fellow inmate Ioan Ursut on May 14, 1991, while driving a stolen car near Arboga, 15 miles from the prison, when they came to a police checkpoint. Imandi was captured following a car chase; Irsut was picked up two hours later.

'Abdallah Ahmad Imhayrith: alias 'Abdallah Bin-Ruwahah, a Libyan from Benghazi born in 1978 who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007, bringing \$400. He reported al-Madar's phone number as 00218913766585; that of al-Bayana was 00218925883678.

Jabbar Nasir Zayir Inad: 1 of 11 Iraqis and three Kuwaitis arrested on April 13, 1993, by Kuwaiti authorities in a plot to assassinate former U.S. president George H. W. Bush with a bomb during his visit to Kuwait. The Iraq intelligence operative resided in the al-Zubayr area. On May 10, 1993, Kuwait ruled out extradition, saying it would try the group. On May 16, 1993, the Kuwaiti attorney general denied press reports that he had been released on bail.

Saado Mohamed Ibrahim Intissar: variant of Sa'du Muhammad Ibrahim.

Asif Iqbal: alias of Muhammad Asif Haider.

Abu Abdul Rahman al-Iraqi: a former Iraqi army general behind the multipronged raid on Abu Ghraib prison in 2005. He was suggested by some

observers to be the heir apparent in June 2006 to Abu Musab al-Zarqawi as leader of al Qaeda in Iraq.

Abd al-Hadi al-Iraqi: alias Abu Abdallah, a Kurd from northern Iraq who fought with Osama bin Laden in Afghanistan and served as liaison to Abu Musab al-Zarqawi. President George W. Bush ordered his U.S. assets frozen on September 24, 2001. Al-Iraqi operated around Quetta, Pakistan, in 2006, often traveling through Iran to Iraq to meet with al-Zarqawi and his successor Abu Ayyub al-Masri. He was captured and turned over to U.S. custody in late 2006. He was believed to be involved in assassination attempts against Pakistani President General Pervez Musharraf and a UN official, and to have coordinated with the Taliban against U.S. troops in Afghanistan. He once served as Ayman al-Zawahiri's chief assistant. Before 9/11, he was on a council of advisers to Osama bin Laden. He had worked in Afghanistan for 15 years as a trainer and planner from the early 1990s to 2000s. He also became a major in Saddam Hussein's army before joining al Qaeda. An individual by the same name was listed on January 8, 2002, by U.S. Central Command as an al Qaeda camp commander who had been detained.

Abu Hajir: alias of Hamad 'Abdallah al-Mutayri.

Abu Hajir al-Iraqi: alias of Mamdouh Mahmoud Salim, Osama bin Laden's communications and weapons procurer.

Abu Maysara al-Iraqi: spokesman for al Qaeda in Iraq in August 2005.

Irhabi007: Internet screen alias of Younis Tsouli, a Moroccan living in London who was a pioneering cyberterrorist for al Qaeda.

'Isa: alias Abu-Ja'far, a Saudi sent on a suicide mission by al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007. He owned a passport and ID. He knew a certified weapons trainer named 'Abd-al-Malik, whose phone number was 00966554171989. 'Isa's phone number was 00966505170969.

‘Abd al-Nabi ‘Abd al-Rasul ‘Isa: a Lebanese who was 1 of 13 members of the Iranian Lebanese Hizballah reported by Madrid *Diario 16* on October 20, 1987, to have entered Spain on October 13, 1987, to attack diplomats from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Iraq.

‘Abd-al-Rahman ‘Isa: one of two dissident former members of the Central Committee and Political Bureau of Fatah, Revolutionary Council, who on October 31, 1989, were reported by Beirut’s *al-Nahar* to have claimed that Abu Nidal Organization had killed 156 of his followers in Libya in 1988. ‘Isa said that he had left West Germany on October 18, 1989. On April 25, 1990, three gunmen in a speeding red Renault opened fire on him near his home in Algiers. He was hit by three bullets, including one in the right eye, which required surgery. The trio was apprehended and found to be members of the Abu Nidal Organization.

‘Adil Isma’il ‘Isa: 1 of 11 Iraqis and 3 Kuwaitis arrested on April 13, 1993, by Kuwaiti authorities in a plot to assassinate former U.S. president George H. W. Bush with a bomb during his visit to Kuwait. The Iraqi had been convicted in several criminal cases. On May 10, 1993, Kuwait ruled out extradition, saying it would try the group.

Habitah ‘Isa: alias Abu-al-Bara’, an Algerian from al-Wad who joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter in 2007, bringing his national service card. He had experience with computers. His phone number was 0021332217049.

Khumayis Walid ‘Isa: a Palestinian alleged by *Panorama* on August 2, 1992, to be a leader of an anti-Arafat Palestinian Popular Struggle Front who was linked to a Calabrian Mafia plot to assassinate Italian Minister of Defense Salvo Ando, Minister of Justice Claudio Martelli, and Enrico Coppola, Carabinieri general and commander of the fourth division with its base in Messina. He was born on August 23, 1961, in Al-Fuhays, Jordan. He married Clara Di Ciaulo in Milan in 1987. He was subject of a May 1987 expulsion

order. A similarly named individual was arrested in Brazil for possession of a large quantity of heroin.

Mahmud ‘Isa: a Palestinian detained by Canadian authorities. On January 22, 1988, the Organization for the Defense of Palestinian Strugglers warned Ottawa not to harm or extradite him.

Majid ‘Abdallah al-‘Isa: a Palestinian who was 1 of 18 Arab terrorists reported by Madrid *Diario 16* on October 20, 1987, to have entered Spain in August to attack Middle Eastern diplomatic missions and assassinate Saudi ambassador Muhammad Nuri Ibrahim. They had received weapons and casing reports on the ambassador from a Lebanese student resident in Spain whose initials were H. M. I.

Zein Isa: one of four members of the Abu Nidal Organization jailed on April 1, 1993, by St. Louis police for planning to blow up the Israeli embassy and murder Jews. He was already in prison awaiting execution for stabbing to death his 16-year-old daughter in 1989. The indictment said he discussed killing Jews in the United States and was involved with Luie Nijmeh with illegal transfers of money. He had received his instructions in Mexico in 1987. Charges against the 63-year-old were dropped in July 1994.

Anwar Abu ‘Isah: a secretary who some believed was involved in the April 10, 1983, assassination of ‘Isam as-Sartawi, Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) representative at the Socialist International Conference held in Albufeira, Portugal. The Abu Nidal Organization claimed credit, as did the Antiterrorist Iberian Command. ‘Isah was shot in the thigh during the attack. He had joined the PLO a year earlier.

Abu Isahak: alias of Maswood Awad Jibreel Al Awami.

‘Isam: alias of Sami al-Shayib.

Abu-Isam: Algeria-based recruitment coordinator for al Qaeda in Iraq foreign fighters in 2007.

Muhammad 'Abd-al-Hadi Isam: a Jordanian and one of six Arabs arrested on April 1, 1995, by Philippine authorities in Caloocan for being members of the little-known Islamic Saturday Meeting (see "Hadi Yousef Alghoul" entry).

Salim Muhammad Salim al-'Isawi: alias Abu-'Ubadah, a Libyan from Masratah who was born on March 23, 1990, and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on October 1, 2006, contributing \$100 and a watch. His home phone number was 002185124468. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-al-Layth.

Jacqueline Isbir: member of the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction charged in absentia on May 8, 1985, by an Italian judge with the February 15, 1984, assassination in Rome of Leamon R. Hunt, the American director general of the multinational force in Egypt's Sinai Peninsula. On June 18, 1985, a Trieste court found three other defendants guilty.

Abu-Ishaq: a Syria-based al Qaeda in Iraq travel facilitator in 2007.

Tarik S. Ishmael: a Jordanian head of the Saudi Arabia-based Islamic International Relief Organization who was detained by Philippine police on July 8, 1994, on suspicion of involvement with Abu Sayyaf.

Abu-Isid: alias of Khalid Ta'in.

Islam: alias of Ait Bellouk Mohamed.

Islam: alias Abu-al-Darda', a Libyan member of al Qaeda in Iraq who was to conduct a suicide mission in Tall 'Afar in 2007. He contributed \$100. His brother Abd-al-'Aziz could be contacted at 00218925803710.

Abu Islam: alias of Ahmed Al Naji Edrees.

Abu Islam: alias of Mussab Muhammad Al Fadel.

Ahmed Shief Abu Islam: alias of Ahmad Muhammad Hamid Ali.

Khaled Khaled Ahmed Shawki al-Islambouli: variant of Khalid Shaqi Islambuli.

Mohammed Shawqi al-Islambouli: a senior member of the Egyptian Islamic Group and mentioned by Ayman al-Zawahiri in a video on August 5, 2006, as having merged his Gama'at Islamiyah group with al Qaeda. He was the brother of Khalid Shawqi al-Islambouli.

Lieutenant Khalid Shawqi Islambuli: variant Khaled Khaled Ahmed Shawki al-Islambouli, alias Second Lieutenant Khaled Attallah, commander of the artillery squad and leader of the four members of the Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood who emptied an AK-47 magazine into President Anwar Sadat's chest on October 6, 1981. On November 12, 1981, he was named as one of the assassins. He was sentenced to death on March 6, 1982, and shot by firing squad on April 15, 1982.

Muhammad al-Islambuli: brother of Khalid Shawqi Islambuli, and identified by Egyptian authorities on March 20, 1993, as a senior Egyptian fundamentalist abroad who had trained 25 Muslim members of the outlawed Gama'at group who were arrested at the al-Sallum border post after trying to enter Egypt from Libya with false passports. Police said they were planning to carry out attacks.

Sabber Essa Al Ismaeli: alias Abu Omar al Meccaie, a Saudi from Mecca who was born on 8/4/1404 Hijra and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on 1st Ramadan 1427 Hijra (circa 2007), bringing a watch. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Abed Sulaimani. His father's phone number was 555530988.

Ismael: Libya-based recruitment coordinator for al Qaeda in Iraq foreign fighters in 2007.

'Abd al-Hamid Isma'il: arrested on August 30, 1987, by Egyptian police for hiding Muhammad Kazim 'Abd al-Qawi, a suspect in the attempted assassination on August 13, 1987, by four gunmen who fired on Major General Muhammad

al-Nabawi Isma'il, former deputy prime minister and interior minister, in front of his house in Cairo.

'Abd al-Wahhab Ibrahim Isma'il: one of five alleged Iraqi agents and members of the October 17 Movement for the Liberation of the Syrian People who were arrested by Syria in connection with the multiple bombings of public buses in Syria on April 16, 1986, that killed 27 people and wounded 100. The five were tried and convicted. They were executed on August 24, 1987.

Abu-'Anas Isma'il: alias of Abu-Bakir.

'Adil Murtada'I Kazim Isma'il: acquitted by Kuwait on June 6, 1987, for the January 19, 1987, sabotage of Kuwaiti oil fields.

Hatan Ismail: arrested on August 23, 1995, by Shin Bet for being one of the top organizers of a Hamas bombing campaign in Israel.

Mamdouh Ismail: an Egyptian lawyer arrested in Egypt in April 2007 on charges of connection to al Qaeda and receiving directions from Ayman al-Zawahiri to conduct attacks in Egypt.

Mohammed Ismail: a Libyan colonel arrested on November 27, 2003, by Egyptian authorities on suspicion of orchestrating a Libyan plot to assassinate Saudi Crown Prince Abdullah. Saudi officials said he worked with surgeon Saad Faqih, a prominent London-based Saudi dissident, to recruit radicals.

Mohammed Ismail: four months after his release from Guantánamo, he was recaptured while attacking a U.S. military position in Qandahar, Afghanistan. He had told the press upon his release that the Guantánamo jailers "were very nice to me, giving me English lessons."

Muhammad Huzayin Hasan Isma'il: acquitted on July 16, 1994, by a Cairo military court of involvement with the Vanguard of the Conquest gunmen who on August 18, 1993, fired on the

motorcade of Egyptian Interior Minister Hassan Alfi.

Mullah Ismail: alias Mullah Ahmad Shah, a senior Taliban commander in Kunar Province of Afghanistan who was killed by Pakistani security forces in a shootout as he traveled with a kidnapped trader on their way to the Northwest Frontier Province on April 15, 2008. He had seized the trader in an Afghan refugee camp in Pakistan and tried to run a checkpoint, opening fire on police. He was wanted for using a shoulder-fired rocket to shoot down a U.S. MH-47 Chinook helicopter in June 2005, killing eight Navy SEALs and eight Army air crew from the 160th Special Operations Aviation Regiment. He was also a facilitator of al Qaeda terrorists in the area and had organized numerous attacks on NATO, U.S., and Afghan forces in northeastern Afghanistan.

Qari Ismail: a member of a Taliban-linked group who was named by Pakistani prosecutors on March 1, 2008, as having received the equivalent of \$6,500 from Tehrik-e-Taliban leader Baitullah Mehsud to organize the December 27, 2007, assassination of former Pakistani prime minister Benazir Bhutto.

Sabir 'Isa al-Isma'il: alias Abu-'Umar al-Makki, a Saudi from Mecca who was born on January 11, 1984, and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on September 23, 2006, contributing a cell phone and a watch. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-'Abid Sulaymani. His home phone was 5221023; his father's was 555530988.

Sami Ben-'Ali Isma'il: a U.S. citizen of Palestinian descent who was arrested in Israel on January 20, 1978, for membership in the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, committing a crime in Israel, maintaining contact with a foreign agent, and undergoing weapons training in August 1976 in Libya under the guidance of Taysir Quba. He had been detained on December 21, 1977, upon arrival at Ben Gurion Airport, when he intended to visit his dying father in Ramallah.

Shaban Hassan Ismail: on August 20, 1998, FBI Director Louis Freeh and senior FBI agents visited Nairobi for an update on the investigation of the August 7, 1998, bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania. The FBI and local police officers raided the local headquarters of the Mercy International Relief Agency, a Muslim group, carting away files, computer equipment, a fax machine, audiotapes and videotapes, \$3,500 in cash, and three glass bookshelves. They also took into custody Shaban Hassan Ismail, the group's education coordinator. The group's attorney, Abdikadir Hussein Mohamed, said the agency is registered in Ireland and that the local chapter was founded by Kenyans of Somali extraction. It operates orphanages and other charities in Kenya, Ethiopia, Uganda, and Somalia, and has no association with Osama bin Laden, who often uses charities as covers for his overseas operations. The group's bank accounts were frozen after the raid.

Yusif Ali Yuseb Ismail: a suspect arrested in October 1985 by Italian authorities in a campground in Rome in connection with the hijacking on October 7, 1985, of the Italian cruise ship *Achille Lauro* (see "Abul Abbas" entry).

Eyad Ismoil: a Palestinian sentenced on April 3, 1998, to 240 years in prison without parole, fined \$250,000, and ordered to pay \$10 million in restitution in the February 26, 1993, bombing of the World Trade Center (WTC). On April 4, 2003, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit upheld his convictions in the 1993 WTC bombing and the Boyinka plot by Ramzi Yusuf to down ten U.S. airliners flying from Asia to the United States.

Abdel Nasser Issa: arrested on August 23, 1995, by Shin Bet for being one of the top organizers of a Hamas bombing campaign in Israel.

Helhem Khodr Issa: one of seven people arrested on November 27, 1984, by Italian police at an apartment in the seaside resort of Ladispoli. Police

found a map of the U.S. embassy in Rome that had strong and weak security points marked (see "Mohammed Ramsi Arzouni" entry).

Hussein Issa: one of three Lebanese men arrested on August 20, 1986, in West Berlin on suspicion of preparing to bomb a U.S. military installation. The trio was supported by Libya. They were released on September 3, 1986, because of insufficient evidence. Two of the men were handed over to immigration police for possible deportation.

Mahmud Sardar Issa: a Sudanese who heads the Islamic Zakat Fund Trust in Blantyre, Malawi, who was one of five suspected members of al Qaeda detained on June 21, 2003, by the Malawi National Intelligence Bureau two weeks before President George W. Bush was scheduled to visit Africa (see "Fahad Ral Bahli" entry).

Salah Issa: director of the Cairo office of the South Yemen airline company who was arrested on August 6, 1976, in connection with an assassination attempt against a former prime minister of South Yemen, Mohammed Ali Haitham. His release was demanded by the hijackers of an Egyptian B737 flying from Cairo to Luxor on August 23, 1976.

Redouan Issar: alias Abu Khatib, age 43, a Syrian military veteran who remained at large after the arrests on November 10, 2004, in The Hague of two Islamic radicals. Police had detained him, Jason Walters, and two others in October 2003 after Spanish police found their names during a raid in Barcelona. One 18-year-old had bomb-making materials, but the group was released for lack of evidence. The police also could not hold suspects during the summer after the cell members were suspected of plotting an attack on the European soccer championships in Portugal. He was believed to be the leader of the cell.

Abdirahman Sheikh-Ali Isse: age 49, headed the Al Barakaat branch on Beauregard Street in Alexandria, Virginia. On September 11, 2002, he

and his nephew Abdillah S. Abdi, age 36, were sentenced by U.S. district judge James C. Cacheris on charges of wiring more than \$7 million from their Raage Associates branch to Al Barakaat's headquarters in the United Arab Emirates over three and a half years (see "Abdillah S. Abdi" entry). Isse sent more than \$4.2 million; Abdi more than \$3.4 million. Isse was represented by attorney Kevin Byrnes. Cacheris sentenced Isse to 18 months.

Bah Isselou: age 20, a Mauritanian held in federal custody as of November 2001 in connection with FBI and Immigration and Naturalization Service investigation of the 9/11 attacks.

Abu Taha al-Ithawi: leader in 2007 of an al Qaeda in Iraq military group operating south of the Euphrates and conducting suicide bombings.

Abu Iyad: alias of Salah Khalaf.

Abu Iyad: Fatah spokesman in Amman who said on November 8, 1970, that the bombing of a Tel Aviv bus station two days earlier in which 2 people were killed and 34 injured as "the start of more and bigger operations within our occupied homeland." Abu Daoud claimed that he had met with him in Sofia in August 1972 to plan Black September's Olympics attack of September 5, 1972.

Abu Ali Iyad: an al Fatah field commander whom Black September claimed was tortured to death by Jordanian Prime Minister Wasfi Tell during the summer of 1971. Tell was killed by Black September on November 28, 1971.

Abu-'Ubaydah Iyad: alias of Yasir Shaykh Yusuf.

Akram Iyhad: a name used to rent a white Peugeot 505 that was used by two masked gunmen on February 4, 1990, to intercept a Safaja Tours bus on the Ismailia-Cairo desert road, where they fired automatic weapons and threw four grenades, killing 10 and injuring 19. He claimed to have

entered the country on January 21, 1990, and to have been born in 1956. His passport, No. 7774, was forged.

Abu Izzadeen: age 31, arrested by British antiterrorism police on February 8, 2007, on suspicion of encouraging terrorism. He had heckled Home Secretary John Reid at a public meeting in 2006. On April 24, 2007, he was one of six people arrested for raising funds for terrorism and inciting others to commit terrorism overseas. He had been free on bail on charges of encouraging terrorism after praising the suicide bombings behind the July 2005 London subway and bus attacks. On April 18, 2008, he was jailed in London, sentenced to four and a half years after being found guilty of funding terrorists and inciting terrorism overseas.

'Ali 'Izz-al-Din: an individual from Dayr Qanun al-Nahr and one of six individuals reported by Beirut's *al-Nahar* on August 6, 1990, as having appeared at an Amal news conference on charges of kidnapping, assassination, setting of explosions, and bringing booby-trapped cars into Tyre, Lebanon (see "Mustafa 'Awn" entry).

Hasan Izz-al-Din: aliases Ahmed Garbaya, Samir Salwwan, Sa'id, and Samir Salwan, a Shi'ite Muslim member of Lebanese Hizballah who was indicted for his role in planning and participating in the June 14, 1985, hijacking of TWA flight 847, which resulted in assaults on various passengers and crew members and the murder of U.S. Navy diver Robert Dean Stethem (see "Mohammed Ali Hamadei" entry). Izz-al-Din was fingered by Mohammed Ali Hamadi, who confessed during his trial in West Germany in 1988. He is wanted for conspiracy to commit aircraft piracy, to commit hostage taking, to commit air piracy resulting in murder, to interfere with a flight crew, to place a destructive device aboard an aircraft, to have explosive devices about the person on an aircraft, and to assault passengers and crew. He claims to have been born in Lebanon in 1963. He is about

five feet ten inches tall and weighs 150 pounds. He was also believed by U.S. officials to have been one of the April 5, 1988, hijackers of Kuwait Airlines flight 422, a B747 flying from Bangkok to Kuwait that was diverted to Mashhad, Iran. The Rewards for Justice program offers \$5 million for his arrest and/or conviction.

Sharif ‘Izzat: alias Sharif ‘Izab ‘Atwah, one of five Palestinians sentenced to death on October 27, 1988, by the Sudanese court president Judge Ahmad Bashir under article 252 on charges of pre-meditated murder for firing submachine guns and throwing tear-gas shells in the Acropole Hotel and the Sudan Club on May 15, 1988, which killed

eight people in Khartoum (see “Ibrahim ‘Ali” entry).

‘Abd-al-Rahman ‘Izzat: identified by Doha’s *al-Sharq* on March 19, 1993, as a former member of the Abu Nidal Organization who left in October 1989 and escaped an assassination attempt in Algeria.

Ibrahim Ya’qub ‘Izzat: name used by Tal’at Fu’ad Qasim.

Walid ‘Izzat: identified by Doha’s *al-Sharq* on March 19, 1993, as a member of the Abu Nidal Organization’s Central Committee.

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Sami Muhammad Ali Said Jaaf: alias of Abu Umar al-Kurdi.

Colonel Abdel Aziz Jaafar: a former Sudanese intelligence officer who said on July 3, 1995, that he had been trying for five years to kill Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and that Sudan was involved in the June 26, 1995, attack on Mubarak's limousine in Addis Ababa.

Abu Ja'afir: alias of Khalid Ali Al Ja'sfari.

Ali Jaarah: a Palestinian suicide bomber who on January 29, 2004, set off a 15-pound bomb at 9 A.M. on the crowded green-and-white Egged bus No. 19 in central Jerusalem's Rehavia neighborhood, killing 10 people and injuring more than 50 others. The blast threw body parts into neighboring apartments. The bus was a block from Prime Minister Ariel Sharon's official residence. Jaarah had carried the bomb in a sack filled with pieces of metal that became shrapnel. The al-Aqsa Martyrs' Brigade and Hamas said it was a joint operation.

Jaarah was a six-year veteran of the Bethlehem police force. He lived in the Aida refugee camp. He would have been 25 years old five days later. His handwritten will said he was retaliating for the killing of eight Palestinians by Israeli security forces in the Gaza Strip on January 28.

The next day, Israeli troops raided Bethlehem and leveled Jaarah's family home in the Aida refugee camp.

Mawlud Ja'ba': alias Abu-Jubrin, a Libyan from Ihdabyah who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007.

His recruitment coordinator was Abu-Jalal. His uncle's phone numbers were 0021363160079 and 002126994503.

'Ajjab Jabalah: alias of Samir Muhammad Ahmad al-Qadir.

Hijab Jaballah: alias Khadir Samir Muhammad, reportedly involved with the three terrorists who on July 11, 1988, fired machine guns and threw hand grenades at the *City of Poros*, a Greek island ferryboat that was carrying tourists in the Aegean Sea, killing 11 and injuring 98. His fingerprints were found in a hired car and in the Glifadha apartment in which he lived. The Abu Nidal Organization had claimed that he had died in 1985.

Mahmoud Jaballah: a 37-year-old Egyptian arrested in Canada in June 2000 for making phone calls to an Egyptian Islamic Jihad group in London. He was held without formal charge on a security certificate, a procedure that was deemed constitutional by an Ottawa federal appeals court on December 10, 2004. On February 23, 2007, Canada's Supreme Court unanimously struck down the use of secret testimony to imprison and deport foreigners as possible terrorist suspects, saying it violated the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. The court suspended the ruling for a year, leaving six detainees—five Arabs and one Sri Lankan—in limbo. Two were in a special prison, three were free on bond, and the last was ordered released on bond. Jaballah, accused of al Qaeda affiliation, was on a hunger strike.

Fahmi Muhammad Jabaq: born in 1956, one of three Lebanese Shi'ite students who hijacked Alitalia flight 713, a DC-8 flying from Tehran to Rome with a refueling stop in Beirut on September 7, 1979 (see "Haydar Asad Jamal ad-Din" entry).

'Awni Jabar: alias of 'Abd-al-Karim Muhammad.

Omar Jabar: a Hamas member who masterminded the suicide bombing in a Netanya hotel during a Passover dinner celebration in 2002 that killed 30 and wounded 143 others. He was arrested on March 26, 2008, by Israeli authorities in Qalqiliya, a town on the West Bank.

Yasin Muhammad 'Abd-al-Jabar: alias Abu-'Azam al-Hajazi, a Saudi from Mecca who was born in 1988 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007, bringing 500 Syria lira and \$900. His phone numbers were 05047726280 and 0507009309.

Ahmed Haj Ibrahim Mousa Assad Jabara: a fedayeen from the village of Tourmus-Aya. Member of Fatah's Martyr Farid al-Boubaly Brigade, which set off a bomb in an old refrigerator in Zion Square in West Jerusalem, killing 15 people and injuring 75, including 2 Americans, on July 4, 1975. On June 27, 1977, an Israeli military court in the occupied West Bank sentenced him to life for the bombing.

Abdul Rahman Jabarah: brother of Mohammed Mansour Jabarah, with whom he attended al Qaeda terrorist training camps in Afghanistan. He was believed involved in the May 2003 bombings in Riyadh that killed nine Americans.

Mohammed Mansour Jabarah: alias Abu Hafsa al Kuwaiti, alias Sammy, a Canadian Kuwaiti of Iraqi descent arrested in Oman in February 2002 on charges of organizing a plot to bomb the United States and Israeli embassies in Singapore. Canadian officials announced that they would hand him over to the United States, where he was later held in a secret location. Canada claimed that

Jabarah volunteered to go to the United States for questioning. He had apparently talked to the FBI about his al Qaeda contacts, including Ham-bali and Khalid Sheikh Mohammed. He pleaded guilty to terrorism charges on July 30, 2002. But on January 18, 2008, the 26-year-old was sentenced to life in prison in a New York federal courtroom after federal prosecutors announced that he had lulled his captors and had been hiding weapons in a plan to kill them. He hid steak knives, a long piece of nylon rope, and instructions on how to make explosives. He wrote angry passages in his diary about the death of his childhood friend Anas al-Kandari, who introduced him to al Qaeda in Kuwait, while attacking a Marine outpost in Kuwait in October 2002. He wrote a will and a hit list, and of martyrdom he observed, "If they release me then I will kill them until I am killed." He attended al Qaeda terrorist training camps in Afghanistan with his brother, Abdul Rahman Jabarah. He also worked with Faiz Bafana, who had dealt with Zacarias Moussaoui, on a 2000 plot to attack U.S. warships in Singapore. After Moussaoui obtained too many explosives, he shifted to planning operations against the U.S., UK, and Israeli embassies and large office buildings in Singapore.

Sufiyan Jabarin: a 26-year-old Hamas suicide bomber who on August 21, 1995, boarded Egged bus No. 26 in Jerusalem and killed 5 people and injured 103.

Jabbar 'Abbas Jabbar: an Iraqi sentenced to life in prison by the Kuwaiti State Security Court in 1984 in connection with the December 12, 1983, truck bombing of the administrative building of the U.S. embassy in Kuwait (see "'Abdil Husayn 'Aziz 'Abbas" entry).

Taha Abd a 'Jabbar: release from an Israeli jail was demanded on June 27, 1976, by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers of Air France 139, from Tel Aviv to Paris (see "Umar Abduh" entry).

Reza Jabbari: a male flight attendant who on September 19, 1995, hijacked an Iranian Kish Air B707 on its way from Tehran to Kish and demanded a flight to Zahran, Saudi Arabia. Saudi Arabia refused landing rights. The plane landed at Israel's Ovda Military Air Base, where he requested political asylum, saying he was "sick of being in Iran." He was remanded into custody for 15 days. He admitted to all of the charges against him, including air piracy, hijacking, possession of weapons, and infiltration. He escaped from Iran because "of its oppressive regime and the authorities' attitude toward the public." He said he had served in the Iranian army for a decade and had become a colonel. He was a member of a Hercules plane crew before becoming a steward on an Iranian army plane leased to a domestic airline. Iranian radio called for his extradition, although the two countries do not have diplomatic relations. On September 29, 1995, the Beer-sheba district court rejected his appeal to be released from detention and ordered him held until October 5.

Abu Jabber: alias of Jalal Awad Abd Allah.

Ibrahim Yusif Turki Jabbari: named on February 14, 2005, as one of Iraq's 29 most wanted insurgents. A bounty of between \$50,000 and \$200,000 was offered.

Butrus Jabbus: an officer of the Lebanese Forces Party wanted for questioning in the January 26, 1994, bombing of the Sayyidat al-Najat Church in Beirut.

Fares Kfah al-Jabel: 1 of 16 Middle Eastern terrorists the Saudi embassy told Thai officials on March 20, 1990, were planning to attack Saudi diplomats and officials overseas. He carried an Iraqi passport.

Al Haj Jayez Jaber: founder of the terrorist group Heroes of the Return, which had merged with other groups to form the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP). The PFLP claimed

that he was one of the hijackers of Air France flight 139, flying from Tel Aviv to Paris on June 27, 1976, and ultimately diverted to Entebbe.

Aly Jaber: a member of the Revolutionary Action Organization (RAO) imprisoned in Iraq whose release was demanded by the RAO following the December 25, 1986, hijacking of Iraqi Airways flight 163, a B737 flying from Baghdad to Amman and diverted to Arar, Saudi Arabia, where it crashed, killing 65, according to Iraqi news.

Arwah J. Jaber: a University of Arkansas graduate student who on June 16, 2005, was indicted in federal court for providing material support to the Palestinian Islamic Jihad by seeking to join the organization.

Faiz Jaber: France claimed he was a 44-year-old member of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine's (PFLP) military branch in charge of guerrilla operations and was one of the PFLP hijackers of Air France flight 139, flying from Tel Aviv to Paris on June 27, 1976 (see "Umar Abduh" entry).

Haji Fayez Jaber: Uganda claimed that he was one of the dead Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers of Air France flight 139, flying from Tel Aviv to Paris on June 27, 1976 (see "Umar Abduh" entry).

Lieutenant Mohammed Jaber: a Fatah member who hijacked an Alia Caravelle flying from Beirut to Amman on September 8, 1971, and diverting to Benghazi, Libya (some reports said Syria) after fighting off a security officer and threatening the captain with a grenade. He was arrested by local police but given political asylum. Fatah claimed he had been sentenced to death by a Jordanian military court for his part in battles with Jordanian troops that summer and that he had acted on his own "to get rid of the bloodbaths and intimidation to which Palestinian commandos are being subjected in Jordanian prisons and detention camps."

Samih Jaber: a Palestinian American who lived in Chicago and was arrested with his cousin, Mohammed Barakat, on February 9, 1995, as they disembarked from a plane in Tel Aviv. They were accused of funneling the \$154,000 in cash and checks they carried from Chicago's Muslim community to Islamic Jihad. They claimed that they intended to invest in Arab building projects. He was released on February 12. The Palos Hills resident is the chairman of the Arab-American Chamber of Commerce in Chicago.

Abu Jabir: alias of Saied Bin Abd al Qader Saleh Al Soua'aily.

Adnan Jabir: deputy leader of four Arab terrorists who fired small arms and threw grenades at Jewish religious students in the West Bank on May 2, 1980, killing 5 settlers and injuring 17. The Palestine Liberation Organization's Unit of the Martyr Ibrahim Abu Safwat claimed credit. On September 16, 1980, Israeli security forces arrested the four terrorists plus six Fatah accomplices who had helped them hid in caves in the Hebron hills. Jabir said he had trained in the Soviet Union with Fatah, the Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Arab Liberation Front, Saiqa, and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

Ahmad Hamid Jabir: his release from an Israeli jail was demanded on June 27, 1976, by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers of Air France flight 139, flying from Tel Aviv to Paris (see "Umar Abduh" entry).

Ahmad Sa'd Jabir: charged by Egypt with crossing the border at illegal places to serve as a driver in the foiled plot to assassinate Ghayth Said al-Mabruk, a political refugee living in Alexandria, Egypt, on August 6, 1985.

Bassam Jabir: indicted on March 24, 1994, in connection with the January 29, 1994, murder by the Al-Awja Palestinian organization in Beirut of

Jordanian First Secretary Naeb Umran Maaitah. He was in jail on other charges.

Fatim Badir Jabir: his release from an Israeli jail was demanded on June 27, 1976, by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers of Air France flight 139, flying from Tel Aviv to Paris (see "Umar Abduh" entry).

Idris Jamal Jabir: one of six Arabs for whom the Nicosia district court issued an eight-day arrest warrant on May 30, 1989, in connection with the discovery two days earlier by fishermen of two Soviet-made SAM-7 missiles in the McKenzie seashore area near Larnaca International Airport (see "Tawfik Wadi' al-Azhar" entry).

Muhammad Abu-Jabir: identified by Doha's *al-Sharq* on March 19, 1993, as a former member of the Abu Nidal Organization.

Abd-al-Karim al-Jabiri: one of two al Qaeda members who died when a wire-guided missile blew up in Yemen (see "Abdallah Muhammad Fari" entry).

Jabon: on November 24, 2005, Spanish authorities announced that the suspected terrorist, who had been arrested six months earlier, had diagrams of the London Underground and Canadian subways on his laptop.

Hamedo Fahad al-Jabor: 1 of 16 Middle Eastern terrorists the Saudi Embassy told Thai officials on March 20, 1990, were planning to attack Saudi diplomats and officials overseas. He carried a Syrian passport.

Marwan al-Jabour: accused al Qaeda paymaster who was arrested in Lahore, Pakistan, in May 2004. The *Washington Post* claimed he had been held in Jordan for six weeks. The Palestinian was released from detention in Afghanistan on June 30, 2006. As of December 2007, he was believed to be in Gaza.

Nassim Jabri: one of two Hamas bomb suicide bombers who on August 31, 2004, set off bombs within 20 seconds of each other on the No. 6 and No. 12 Metro Dan buses when they were 100 yards apart near Beersheba's city hall, killing 16 people along with the 2 Palestinian suicide bombers and hospitalizing 97. The bombers were Hebron neighbors.

Mish'an al-Jaburi: a former member of Iraq's Parliament who fled to Syria after he embezzled government funds. As of January 2008, he supported Iraqi insurgents and owned al-Zawra, a television station critical of the coalition that has aired al Qaeda recruitment videos. His assets were subjected to financial sanctions by the U.S. Treasury on January 9, 2008, under Executive Order 13438. Al-Zawra's assets were included in the Treasury announcement.

Muhammad Jaburi: an Iraqi diplomat identified on October 9, 1990, by the London-based Kuwaiti newspaper *al-Qabas al-Duwali* as a leader of a worldwide Iraqi terrorist network. The paper claimed he had been behind 16 bombings in Beirut.

The Jackal: alias of Ilich Ramírez Sánchez.

Muhammad Nayif al-Jada': variant of Mohammed Nayef Jadaa.

Mohammed Nayef Jadaa: variant Muhammad Nayif al-Jada'. On July 25, 1985, a Lebanese military prosecutor called for the death penalty for the Palestinian's involvement in suicide bomb attacks against the U.S. embassy in Beirut on April 18, 1983, in which an Islamic Jihad truck bomb killed 64 people and injured 123. On April 30, 1993, a military court ruled that the suicide truck bombing was a political crime and could not be punished, thereby protecting Jada'. On May 12, 1993, a military appeals court overruled the lower court. The case was to be submitted to the Judiciary Council.

Salah Hasan Jadallah: Gaza resident and one of the Hamas terrorists who on October 9, 1994, kidnapped Israeli Corporal Nachshon Mordekhay Wachsman from Jerusalem's 'Aterot junction. His brother, an employee of Reuters in Gaza, had participated in filming the video used by the terrorists.

Saqar Al-Jadawi: a bin Laden aide whose U.S. assets were ordered frozen on October 12, 2001.

Abu Al Zubear al Jadawic: alias of Abd Allah Al Sheik.

Abu-al-Zubayr al-Jaddawi: alias of 'Abdallah al-Shaykh.

Abdal Ra'of bin Muhammed bin Yousef al-Jadi: alias of Abderraouf Jdey.

Salah Jadid: a former Syrian chief of staff whose release from prison was demanded on February 19, 1981, by the Arab Revolution Vanguard Organization kidnappers of two Soviet experts.

Muhammad Saud Muhammad al Jadiee: alias Abu Obieda al Outaibe, a Saudi from Riyadh born on 4/8/1406 Hijra and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr on November 2, 2006, bringing a watch and passport. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Turab. His home phone number was 096614252902; Sultan's was 00966508550299.

Abdel Fiad Ja'far: an Algerian expelled by the British Home Office to Algeria on May 17, 1984, for "preparing acts of terrorism."

Abu Jafar: mentioned by Yacine Akhnouche on February 4, 2002, as involved in a plot to bomb the Strasbourg cathedral. Possibly Abu Jafar al-Jaziri, the later al Qaeda financier and logistics chief.

Abu Jafar: variant of Abu-Ja'far.

Abu-Ja'far: alias of Hisham.

Abu-Ja'far: alias of 'Isa.

Abu-Ja'far: alias of Khalid 'Ali al-Ja-fari.

Abu-'Ja-far: alias of Ibad al-Naji Faraj.

Abu-Ja'far: variant Abu Jafar, alias of Adam Shabraq Hamid.

Husayn Abu Ja'far: a Hizballah member whom *Ha'aretz* claimed on November 13, 1986, was one of the masked suicide terrorists who fired on and threw grenades at worshippers in the Neve Shalom synagogue in Istanbul on September 6, 1986 (see "Khalid Ahmed" entry). The newspaper said he is the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine representative in Iran and a trainer at the Mansuriyat base. He left Istanbul and returned to Tehran three days before the attack, leaving the operation to the two remaining terrorists.

Isma'il Ja'far Ghulum Ja'far: member of a cell in Kuwait that planted two bombs that exploded on July 10, 1989, in two streets leading to the Great Mosque in Mecca, killing a Pakistani and injuring 16 of the 1.5 million pilgrims from 100 countries attending the hajj.

Khalid Ja'far: on March 20, 1989, Radio Free Lebanon claimed that the Lebanese student was given a cassette recorder rigged with explosives by a Libyan explosives expert called the Professor in Bonn one week before the December 21, 1988, Lockerbie bombing of Pan Am flight 103 that killed 270 people.

Khalour Muhammed Jafar: one of three Lebanese Palestinians identified in a March 16, 1989, FAA warning of a possible plan to hijack a U.S. airliner in Europe. The FAA said the trio might be carrying false passports issued in Bahrain, Pakistan, or North Yemen.

Yahya Qanbar 'Ali al Ja'far: member of a cell in Kuwait that planted two bombs that exploded on July 10, 1989, in two streets leading to the Great Mosque in Mecca, killing a Pakistani and injuring 16 of the 1.5 million pilgrims from 100 countries attending the hajj.

Khalid 'Ali al-Ja'fari: alias Abu-Ja'far, a Libyan from Sart who was born on January 27, 1980, and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on September 13, 2006. His phone numbers were 0913757801 and 0913757366.

Mohammad Qasem Ja'fari: 1 of 57 people of Middle Eastern and North African origin arrested by French police on June 3, 1987, in connection with the discovery of an arms, explosives, and drugs cache in Fontainebleau forest, south of Paris, the previous week. Threats had been made by the Committee for Solidarity with Arab and Middle East Political Prisoners. He had been arrested in Lyons. On June 8, 1987, the Iranian student was expelled to Iran.

Yossef Mohammad Jafar: 1 of 16 Middle Eastern terrorists the Saudi embassy told Thai officials on March 20, 1990, were planning to attack Saudi diplomats and officials overseas. He carried a Lebanese passport.

Abu Jaffar: alias of Hisham.

Abu Jaffar: alias of Riyadh Khalid Saleh Baoudda.

Muammar Ahmed Yousef al-Jaghbeer: age 34, convicted in absentia and sentenced to death for the murder in Jordan on October 28, 2002, of U.S. Agency for International Development officer Laurence Foley. The Jordanian with al Qaeda ties was captured in Iraq. On March 14, 2005, he pleaded not guilty in a retrial. On November 28, 2007, a Jordanian military court sentenced al-Jaghbeer to ten years in prison, saying he had not intended to kill Foley. Earlier in November 2007, al-Jaghbeer was sentenced to death for the 2003

bombing of the Jordanian embassy in Baghdad that killed 17 people.

‘Id Salih Husayn al-Jahalin: one of a group of Jordanian Afghans sentenced on December 21, 1994, by the Jordanian State Security Court for belonging to an illegal society, participating in a conspiracy to carry out terrorist acts, and possessing explosives for illegal purposes (see “Muhammad ‘Ali ‘Isa Abu-‘Abbad” entry). Al-Jahalin was sentenced to death, but it was later reduced to 20 years in jail. He lost his legs when a bomb he placed in a coconut shell went off under his cinema seat. He was the only defendant to confess.

‘Abd-al-‘Aziz Muhammad al-Jahni: alias Abu-Muhammad, a Saudi from Medina who was born in 1980 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter on February 3, 2007, contributing \$400, his passport, and an ID. His recruitment coordinator was Khalid, whom he knew through a friend. He arrived in Iraq by caravan that took him from Saudi Arabia to Jordan, Syria, and the Iraqi border. While in Syria, he met the hajjis Abu-‘Uthman and Abu-Muhammad, to whom he donated \$2,000 of his \$6,000. His home phone number was 009668320061; his sister’s was 009662655525. He had prior national guard experience.

Ahmad Bin-Muhammad Muhammad al-Jahni: alias Abu-al-Darda’, a Saudi teacher with a bachelor’s degree in Koran studies who was born in 1983 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter in 2007. His recruitment coordinator was Husam. He flew to Syria, where he met Abu-al-Bara’, Abu-‘Umar, and Abu-al-‘Abbas. He brought 4,700 riyals. His phone numbers were 00966569452454 and 00966503634001.

Riyad ‘Awwad Muhammad al-Jahni: alias Abu-Basil, a Saudi from Yanbu’a who was born in 1980 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr on August 11, 2007, contributing 3,000 riyals and a passport. His recruitment coordinator was

Abu-‘Umar, whom he met through one of the mujahidin in Iraq. He arrived in Syria via a land route from Jordan. While in Syria, he met Abu-‘Umar, who treated him well but took from him “God knows” how much money. He had military experience making F-15 parts. His home phone number was 023228907; his wife’s phone number was 0500861292.

Sami Ja’ja: commander of the defunct Lebanese Forces questioned by police on April 22, 1994, in the January 26, 1994, bombing of the Sayyidat al-Najat Church in Beirut. On May 20, 1994, the chief public prosecutor Judge Munif ‘Uwaydat charged him with the bombing. He was also questioned in the killing of his Christian rival Dani Sham’un.

Wa’el Hamza Jalaidan: logistics chief and one of three founders of al Qaeda. He was in contact with Ghassan Dahduli, a member of a Tucson Islamic center that reportedly raised funds for a bin Laden group.

Jalal: a Libya-based recruiter for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007.

Abu-Jalal: Algeria-based recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2006.

Abu-Jalal: alias of Mawlud.

Kalaw Jalali: an Abu Sayyaf member killed on January 13, 1995, in a clash with government troops in District Lantawan, Isabela, Basilan, Philippines.

Sayeed Jalaluddin: alias of Mohammad Yusuf Shah.

Abdulfettah Jalhan: Palestinian guerrilla arrested at Istanbul’s Yesilkoy Airport in July 1981. On February 24, 1983, the Martial Law Court of Istanbul acquitted him of “conspiracy to commit a felony” and released him from custody. He had

been accused of perpetrating attacks against the Israeli consulate and its personnel and had faced a ten-year prison term.

Mohammed Abu Jalla: a Palestinian nurse who on March 10, 1991, stabbed to death four Jewish women in Jerusalem. He was shot and captured by police, whom he told he was trying to “send a message” to U.S. Secretary of State James A. Baker on the eve of his visit to Israel. The killer was from the Jabaliya refugee camp in the Gaza Strip. He sustained a bullet wound in the leg. On April 8, 1991, a Jerusalem court sentenced him to four life terms.

Jamal Jaloud: one of six Iraqis among the nine suspected terrorists, including the brother of Ramzi Yusuf, arrested on December 29, 1995, by Philippines police, who also seized explosives, 50 Philippine passports, and maps of metro area Manila.

Hamad al-Jalwan: one of the April 5, 1988, hijackers of Kuwait Airlines flight 422, a B747 flying from Bangkok to Kuwait that was diverted to Mashhad, Iran. He had arrived in Bangkok on March 26, 1988, with a forged Bahraini passport.

Garad Jama: a resident of Minneapolis listed by the United States in November 2001 as a terrorism financier. He was removed from the list on August 27, 2002.

Jama’a Jama’a: a Syrian brigadier general whose financial assets were frozen on August 15, 2006, by the U.S. Treasury Department, which called him a terrorist supporter.

Jamal: alias Abu-Zaynab, a Lebanese member of al Qaeda in Iraq who brought his ID and travel document in 2007. His phone number was 009611471803.

Jamal: Algeria-based recruitment coordinator for al Qaeda in Iraq foreign fighters in 2007.

Jamal: alias Abu-Khalid, an Algerian truck driver from Algiers who was born on January 30, 1973, and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr on February 15, 2007, contributing 100 euros, a passport, and a watch. His recruitment coordinator was Samir. He arrived by plane in Syria, where he met ‘Abd-al-Hadi, whom he gave 100 of his 250 euros. He could be contacted via Nadhir, whose phone number was 0021377176779.

Abdullah Shaheed Jamal: alias of Germaine Lindsay.

Akbar Jamal: age 28, one of five men whom on December 29, 2002, the FBI asked the public to be on the lookout for. They were believed to have entered the United States illegally around December 24, possibly from Canada (see “Abid Noraiz Ali” entry).

Lyal Jamal: variant Ali Yamal.

Qayyum Abdul Jamal: age 43, a part-time school bus driver from Mississauga, Ontario, who was 1 of 17 people arrested on June 2, 2006, in nighttime raids in the Toronto suburbs (see “Shareef Abdelhaleen” entry). Jamal was charged in the explosives plot and with receiving terrorist training.

Majed Jameel: an Iraqi fedayeen who was allegedly behind the November 12, 2003, truck bombing in Nasiriyah, Iraq, that killed 19 Italians and 12 Iraqis.

Mohammed Jameel: arrested in early October 2001 by British authorities for links to Sakina Security Services, which trains Muslims for jihad.

Jahmaal James: age 23, 1 of 17 people arrested on June 2, 2006, in nighttime raids in the Toronto suburbs (see “Shareef Abdelhaleen” entry). He was represented by defense attorney Gary Batasar and charged with receiving terrorist training.

William James: name on an a British passport used by one of two Iraqi terrorists arrested on January 21, 1991, in Bangkok who were part of an international terrorist network financed and armed via Iraqi diplomatic pouches. He was deported on January 28, 1991, but ultimately flew to Nepal on January 31. He was not charged in Thailand but was arrested by Nepalese police upon arrival. Nepal deported him back to Bangkok on February 3, 1991. On February 7, they were deported to Athens.

Mansur al-Jamri: spokesman for the London-based Bahrain Freedom Movement who took credit for the nine bombs that exploded on May 5, 1996, in Manama, destroying four shops and damaging five others.

Zar Jan: arrested on June 4, 2005, after a shootout with police 30 miles east of Kabul. He was wanted for armed robbery, kidnapping, and other killings. He had been named as a Taliban gang commander responsible for the November 19, 2001, killing by a dozen gunmen of four journalists at Tangi Abrishum, 55 miles east of Kabul. Harry Burton, an Australian television cameraman, and Azizullah Haidari, an Afghan photographer, worked for Reuters. The Spaniard Julio Fuentes worked for *El Mundo* newspaper. Italian citizen Maria Grazia Cutuli worked for *Corriere della Sera*. The journalists were on their way to Kabul days after the Taliban had been forced from the city.

Mohammed Javad Janab: one of five terrorists jailed for trying to assassinate former Iranian premier Shapour Bakhtiar in France on July 17, 1980, who were pardoned on July 27, 1990, and deported to Tehran.

Abdullah Janabi: named on February 14, 2005, as one of Iraq's 29 most wanted insurgents. A bounty of between \$50,000 and \$200,000 was offered.

Abu-Janah: alias of Wajdi Muhammad 'Awadallah al-'Awfi.

Abu-Jandal: alias of Jihad 'Awwad al-Samiri.

Abu-Jandal: alias of Salih Hamad Salih Hamad, variant Saleh Hammed Saleh Hammed.

Abu-Jandal: alias of Jum'ah.

Abu-Jandal: alias of Ayman.

Abu-Jandal: alias of Sa'd Muhammad Khalifah.

Abu-Jandal: alias of Hasan Marzuq Raghrib al-Zidani.

'Azam Salah 'Ali Jandal: one of two Palestinians arrested on April 29, 1986, for the murder of Paul Appleby, a UK tourist, at the Garden Tomb in Jerusalem on April 27, 1986, by Fatah, the Revolutionary Council (headed by Abu Nidal). On November 4, 1986, a military court sentenced him to life.

Abu Jandel: alias of Jihad Awad Al Sammery.

Nabeel Ahmed Issa Jaourah: a thirtysomething Jordanian welder of Palestinian origin from Zarqa Province who on September 4, 2006, opened fired on tourists near the Roman amphitheater in Amman's Hashemite Square, killing a British male tourist and wounding five other tourists—including two British women, a Dutch man, a New Zealander woman, and two Australian women—and a Jordanian tourist police sergeant, who was hit by two bullets but nonetheless subdued the gunman.

Hanadi Tayseer Jaradat: age 29, a female Palestinian suicide bomber from Jenin in the West Bank who on October 4, 2003, killed 19 people, including a U.S. citizen, and injured another 60 when she set off a 22-pound bomb in the Maxim restaurant during lunch in Haifa. Islamic Jihad said the bomber had recently graduated from a law school in Jordan. She had watched Israeli troops shoot and kill her brother, Fadi Jaradat, age 23, and cousin Salah Jaradat, both

Islamic Jihad supporters, in their family home in June. Israeli authorities demolished her family home.

On January 16, 2004, the Israeli ambassador Zvi Mazel ripped out cords to floodlights and threw one of the lights into a pool that consisted of Jaradat's picture on a small ship floating in a pool of red water. The exhibit was by Israeli-born Jewish artist Dror Feiler and Swedish artist Gunilla Skold, who said the piece calls attention to how weak, lonely people are capable of horrible things. The ambassador told Feiler that the piece glorified suicide bombers and legitimized genocide. Israel demanded that it be removed. On January 18, Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon praised Mazel's actions, saying the "entire government stands behind him" for vandalizing the exhibit in Stockholm's Museum of National Antiquities.

'Izzat Jaradat: alias Sulayman, identified by Doha's *al-Sharq* on March 19, 1993, as a member of the Abu Nidal Organization's Central Committee who was responsible for intelligence administration.

Abu Jarah: alias of Amar Bin Hammed Bin Aqeel Al Sa'adoun.

Ali Jarallah: an opposition Islah Party member who on December 28, 2002, shot to death Jarallah Omar, deputy secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party, minutes after he delivered a speech at the annual congress of the Islamic Reform Party in Sanaa. On September 14, 2003, a court sentenced Jarallah to death. On November 27, 2005, Jarallah, a suspected al Qaeda member, was executed in the courtyard of the Sanaa central prison after being convicted of Omar's killing and plotting the attack in 2002 on a Baptist charity hospital that killed William Koehn, age 60, of Kansas; Kathleen A. Gariety, age 53, of Wauwatosa, Wisconsin; and Martha Myers, age 57, of Montgomery, Alabama.

Mouaia Jarara: a 23-year-old identified by the Israeli government on September 23, 1997, as

one of four Palestinians living in the West Bank village of Asirah Shamaliya, north of Nablus, who were responsible for an attack on July 30, 1997, and the September 4, 1997, attack in which three Palestinians set off bombs in Ben Yehuda Street in Jerusalem, killing themselves, 5 others, and wounding 190 shoppers, including many foreign visitors, among them Americans.

Saqr Jaravi: a Saudi whose name was on a list of individuals passed by the Coalition to Afghans who were searching for al Qaeda members after 9/11 and the overthrow of the Taliban.

Abu Akram al-Jarbani: Yemen-based recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007.

Al-Haram al-Jarbani: Yemen-based recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007.

Muhammad Jarbu': on November 13, 1985, Italian authorities issued an arrest warrant for the Palestine Liberation Front member in connection with the hijacking of the Italian cruise ship *Achille Lauro* on October 7, 1985 (see "Abul Abbas" entry). Jarbu' was scheduled to be aboard the ship but fell ill before the ship departed.

Muhammad al-Jardan: variant of Muhammad al-Jardani.

Muhammad al-Jardani: variant Jaradan, a Morocco-based recruitment coordinator for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2006.

'Amir Qasim Muflih al-Jardat: variant Ammer Qassem Mufleh al Jardat, alias Abu-Isma'il al-Zarqawi, a Jordanian from al-Zarqa' who was born on April 28, 1987, and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr on November 10, 2006, contributing a watch, passport, and ID card. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-Usamah. His brothers' phone numbers were 0795782530 and 0795615173.

Ammer Qassem Mufleh al Jardat: variant of ‘Amir Qasim Muflih al-Jardat.

Ahmad Muhammad Husayn al-Jariydsi: alias Abu-Dujanah, a Libyan from Darnah who was born on August 16, 1986, and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on October 1, 2006, contributing \$100. His home phone numbers were 00218630453 and 00218631218.

Mohamed el Jarmouni: age 27, one of three individuals arrested with sabers on May 1, 2004. They were injured during an overnight gun battle in Casablanca’s southern suburbs.

Abu al-Jarrah: alias of Owsan Ahmed al-Turaihi.

Abu-al-Jarrah: alias of ‘Amad.

Khalid al-Jarrah: alias Abu-‘Ubaydah, a Syrian from the Damascus suburb of Al-Tal who was born in 1985 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007, bringing 5,000 Syrian lira. His phone number was 5922247, extension 011.

Ziad Samir Jarrah: variant Ziad Samir Jarrahi, one of the 9/11 al Qaeda hijackers who took over United Airlines flight 93, which crashed in Stony Creek Township, Pennsylvania, at 10:06 A.M. At 9:31 A.M., the pilot’s microphone caught screaming as two men invaded the cockpit. Thirty seconds later, an American voice yelled, “Get out of here. Get out of here.” A hijacker, probably Ziad Jarrah, got on the microphone to tell the passengers, “Ladies and gentlemen, it’s the captain. Please sit down. Keep remaining sitting. We have a bomb aboard.” A bit later, he said, “Hi, this is the captain. We’d like you all to remain seated. There is a bomb aboard. And we are going to return to the airport. And they have our demands, so please remain quiet.” The hijackers subdued the pilots, then forced several passengers to phone their relatives to say they were about to die.

Ziad Samir Jarrahi: variant of Ziad Samir Jarrah.

Carlos Musallim Jaru: his release from an Israeli jail was demanded on June 27, 1976, by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers of Air France flight 139 (see “Umar Abduh” entry).

Muhsin Jarudi: a Lebanese student arrested by Geneva police on August 20, 1979, in connection with the assassination of Zuhair Muhsen, chief of Saiqa (Thunderbolt), a Syria-sponsored Palestinian organization, and head of the Palestine Liberation Organization’s (PLO) military department, on July 25, 1979, in Cannes. The PLO asked Swiss officials to hand him over or allow the PLO to interrogate him. France and Syria made similar requests through Interpol.

Ayman Jarwan: age 33, of Syracuse, a Jordanian citizen born in Saudi Arabia who worked as the executive director of Help the Needy and was one of five men connected to the Islamic Assembly of North America, a Saudi charity that operates out of Ann Arbor, Michigan, who were indicted by federal authorities on February 26, 2003, in connection with two money-raising and distribution efforts (see “Rafil Dhafir” entry).

Khamis Jarwan: age 18, a Palestinian from the Askar refugee camp outside Nablus, on August 12, 2003, set off a suicide bomb that killed Yehezkel Yeketieli, age 43, a construction worker as he shopped for breakfast for his wife and two children in eastern Rosh Haayin, a Tel Aviv suburb. Another 14 people were injured. The al-Aqsa Martyrs’ Brigades claimed credit. Jarwan, wearing an explosives-packed knapsack, walked past a Russian-born security guard at the Half Price supermarket in a shopping mall.

‘Abd-al-Rahman Muhammad al-Jaryi: alias Abu-‘Ammar al-Najdi, a Saudi who was born circa 1985 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007, having arrived by plane from Saudi Arabia to Syria. He brought 5,000 riyals with him. He had lived in Riyadh, with a home phone of 009664273312. He had attended a teaching college and had

some experience as a teacher but wanted to be a fighter.

Khalid Ali Al Ja'sfari: alias Abu Ja'afir, a Libyan from Serret who was born on January 27, 1980, and joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Omar. His phone numbers were 0913757801 and 0913757366.

Osama Jawabreh: age 29, a member of the Palestinian al-Aqsa Martyrs' Brigades, who on June 24, 2001, was killed by a powerful bomb planted in a public phone in Nablus. Two Palestinian children were slightly injured. Palestinians charged that this was an assassination, coming 48 hours after Israel had warned that it was prepared to resume assassination of terrorists.

Mohammed Jawad: as a 17-year-old, he threw a homemade grenade into a U.S. military jeep on December 17, 2002, in Afghanistan, injuring U.S. Army Sergeant 1st Class Michael Lyons, U.S. Army Sergeant 1st Class Christopher Marti, and Afghan interpreter Assadullah Khan Omerk. He was captured and incarcerated at Guantánamo Bay. Prosecutors sent charges to the Pentagon in October 2007. On January 31, 2008, he was formally charged with attempted murder of two U.S. soldiers and a translator. He faced three counts of attempted murder and three counts of causing serious bodily harm when his case would come before a U.S. military war crimes tribunal. The Afghan citizen was born in a Pakistani refugee camp. He refused to accept a U.S. military lawyer, Army Reserve Colonel J. Michael Sawyers, and had to be dragged from his cell to his hearing on March 12, 2008. He had a seventh-grade education. In the court, he was charged with attempted murder and intent to inflict bodily harm. The Pashto speaker said he was in the vicinity of the Kabul bazaar when it was attacked but denied throwing the grenade. When he was captured, he was carrying two more grenades. He faced life in prison.

Muhammad Jawad: Iraqi Mukhabarat intelligence agent named by 1 of 11 Iraqis and 3

Kuwaitis arrested on April 13, 1993, by Kuwaiti authorities as involved in a plot to assassinate former U.S. President George H. W. Bush with a bomb during his visit to Kuwait.

Khalid Danham al-Jawari: Iraqi member of Black September. On March 15, 1973, a U.S. federal warrant was sworn out for him. He was believed to have escaped the United States after planting bombs. On March 7, 1973, an elaborate network of explosives was found in the trunks of cars parked in front of the El Al warehouse at John F. Kennedy International Airport, the First Israel Bank and Trust Company, and the Israel Discount Bank. Police dismantled the bombs. A search of the vehicles revealed paper with Black September letterhead. The FBI reported that the bombs were set to go off on March 4 during Israeli Premier Golda Meir's New York visit, but an error in their circuits caused them not to explode.

Ziyad al-Jawari: identified on October 9, 1990, by the London-based Kuwaiti newspaper *al-Qabas al-Duwali* as a leader of a worldwide Iraqi terrorist network.

Abu Jawed: alias of Samir Bin Muhammad Al Majnoni.

Abu-Khattab al-Jawfi: alias of Nayif Bin-Ibrahim Bin-Marqua al-Humaymas, variant Naif Bin Ibrahim Bin Marzouk Al Huumies.

Sami Ahsan Ahsan al-Jawfi: alias Abu-Usayd, a Yemeni from Sana'a who joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter in 2007, contributing his watch. He also had a passport and ID card. His recruitment coordinator was 'Abd-al-Hay. His home phone number was 009677273750; his brother's was 00967733821412.

Hamza al Jawfi: a Gulf Arab believed by some to have become al Qaeda's external operations chief, succeeding Abu Ubaida al Masri, who died of hepatitis C in December 2007.

‘Isam Muhanna Isma’il al-Jawhari: an Egyptian and one of two ‘Izz-al-Din al-Qassam Hamas terrorists who on October 9, 1994, killed 2 and wounded 14, including an American, in an attack in Nahalat Shiv’a in central Jerusalem. The terrorists fired automatic weapons at people sitting in cafés along the promenade. Soldiers and armed civilians returned fire, and police killed the duo as they were about to throw hand grenades. He was expelled from the Egyptian army because of his ties with extremist Islamic groups. Hamas said that this was the first time it had used a non-Palestinian in an attack against Israel.

Khalouq Jawher: alias Hakiem, a Moroccan born in 1975 who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007. He lived in Morocco. His brother’s phone number was 0021279034354; his uncle’s was 002126484203. He contributed 3,100 lira and a watch. He also brought a passport, ID card, and blood-type card. He observed, “You can use the passport it is not burned,” suggesting that his travel had not come to the attention of the authorities. He brought with him 100 euros. He knew his coordinator, Nabil, from a friend. He also met Abu-‘Umar in Syria. He arrived by bus from Turkey via Syria and on to Iraq. He wanted to be a martyr. He had worked in Morocco as a guard and claimed foreign language experience.

Jayarajan: alias of N. V. Shanmugam.

Abu-Jayb: alias of Bandar Bin-Zayn al-‘Abidin Bin-Fawwaz al-Sharif.

Salah Majjed Hessen Bu Jaydar: alias Abu Al Muthanah, a Libyan from Dernah who was born in 1977 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr in 2007, depositing his passport. His recruitment coordinator was Khalid. While in Syria, he met Abu Othman. His brother’s phone number was 00218295794960.

Manlia Plod Jayed: linked to the December 2, 1982, bombing of the Iraqi consulate in

Thailand by the Mujabbar Bakr Commando Group.

Azmi al-Jayyousi: one of several individuals arrested by Jordanian authorities in March 2004 in what they said was a plot by al Qaeda to use chemical weapons that would have killed 80,000. Jordanian car mechanic Hussein Sharif Hussein said al-Jayyousi asked him to buy and modify vehicles to crash through gates and walls to carry “out the first suicide attack to be launched by al Qaeda using chemicals . . . striking at Jordan, its Hashemite and launching war on the Crusaders and nonbelievers.” On February 15, 2006, a Jordanian court sentenced to death Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, al-Jayyousi, and seven other men for plotting chemical attacks against sites in Jordan in 2004. Al-Jayyousi was in the courtroom.

Mustasem Jayyoushi: a Palestinian from Jordan and one of four Black June terrorists who took over the Semiramis Hotel in Damascus on September 26, 1976, taking 90 hostages (see “Mohammed Barqani” entry).

Kifah Wael Jayyousi: indicted on November 22, 2005, in the case of José Padilla, accused of plotting to set off a radioactive device in the United States. He was believed to be part of a North American “support cell” that sent money, recruits, and other forms of support overseas to assist in a global jihad. The navy veteran is a Jordan-born U.S. citizen who holds a Ph.D. in civil engineering. He was a school system administrator in Detroit and Washington, DC. He had published the *Islam Report* newsletter that called for fighters to support Muslims in the Balkans, the former Soviet Union, and Somalia. On August 16, 2007, the jury convicted José Padilla, Adham Amin Hassoun, a Lebanon-born Palestinian, and Jayyousi on one count of conspiracy to murder, kidnap, and maim overseas, which carries a life sentence; one count of conspiracy to provide material support for terrorists; and one count of material support for terrorists (see “Adham Amin Hassoun” entry).

Muhammad Brazim Jayyusi: alias 'Ali Shawqi, a Lebanese whose eight-day detention was ordered by Limassol's district court in connection with the Black June attack in which a grenade was thrown into the Shoham, Limassol, Cyprus, offices on September 23, 1981, injuring three female and two male Greek Cypriot employees.

Abu Sulayman Jazairi: variant of Abu Suleiman al Jazيري.

Turki Muhammd al-Jaza'iri the Algerian: alias Abu-'Abadah al-Makkawi, a Saudi who lived in Mecca and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter on January 22, 2007. He was born on 1410 Hijra (roughly 1990). His mother's phone number was 00966505536904; his home number was 0096602543368. He contributed 10 lira and brought no valuables. He flew from Jeddah to Damascus, then moved to Dir al-Zur. His coordinator was Abu-'Ali. While in Syria, he met Abu-'Umar al-Tunisi, who requested assistance from Abu-Husayn. He was carrying 1,300 riyals. The Syrian delegation took \$200 from him. He gave it to Abu-Basil and \$10 to Abu-Umar. He had worked as a plumber.

Adil Jazeeri: an Algerian and suspected longtime aide to Osama bin Laden, arrested in June 2003 by Pakistani police in Hayatabad, Peshawar, Pakistan. On July 13, Jazeeri was handed over to U.S. authorities, who flew him out of the country from Peshawar airport. The Associated Press said he might have been brought to Bagram, Afghanistan, for questioning.

Yassir al-Jazeeri: an Algerian or Moroccan who was suspected of being a high-level al Qaeda operative. He was arrested in Lahore, Pakistan, on March 15, 2003.

Abu Suleiman al Jazيري: an al Qaeda high-value target killed on May 14, 2008, when a U.S. Predator drone fired Hellfire missiles at two guesthouses in Damodola, Banjaur, Pakistan. Authorities believed he was planning attacks outside Pakistan.

Abu Bakr Jaziri: Osama bin Laden's head of organized fund-raising, who served as the Afghan Support Committee's financial chief. Jaziri moved to Pakistan in 2000. He was banned by the U.S. Department of the Treasury on January 9, 2002. By February 2005, he was listed as having died.

Abu Jafar Jaziri: possibly the same individual described in the preceding entry, an al Qaeda logistician listed by U.S. Central Command on January 8, 2002, as having died.

Mustafa Abu Jdai: age 28, a Jordanian held as of November 2001 by U.S. authorities in their 9/11 investigations.

A. Raouf Jdey: alias of Abderraouf Ben Habib Jdey.

Abderraouf Ben Habib Jdey: aliases Faruq al-Tunisi, Abd al-Rauf bin al-Habib bin Yousef al-Jiddi, Abderraouf Dey, A. Raouf Jdey, Abdal Ra'of bin Muhammed bin Yousef al-Jadi, Abderraouf ben Habib Jeday, Ibrahim, Mustapha, Papa, Marzouk, Farouq, Faruq al-Tunisi, and Rubi'i al-Urduni, he is closely linked with al Qaeda operatives and has been involved in plans for conducting hijackings and other terrorist operations. He is an associate of the Tunisian terror suspect Faker ben Abdelazziz Boussora, with whom he travels. The U.S. Rewards for Justice program issued a reward of \$5 million for his arrest. He left his native Tunisia in 1991 and immigrated to Montreal, obtaining Canadian citizenship in 1995. In Canada, he studied biology at the University of Montreal and attended the El-Sunna Mosque in Montreal. He left Canada in 1999 and received combat training and experience in Afghanistan through 2000. He fought against the Afghan National Alliance and wrote a suicide letter that stated his intention to become a jihadi martyr. He appeared in a martyrdom video that was later found in an al Qaeda leader's house in 2001. His whereabouts since 2001 are unknown. The 9/11 Commission said that he was initially scheduled to be a

9/11 hijacker. He was possibly in Turkey in early 2002. As of early December 2007, he was still at large. He claims to have been born on May 30, 1965, in Tunisia. He is six feet tall and weighs 209 pounds.

Fethi Ben Naji Jebran: implicated in the August 2, 1987, bombing of four tourist hotels in Sousse and Montastir, Tunisia, by the Habib al-Dawi Group of the Islamic Jihad Organization in Tunisia.

Abderraouf ben Habib Jeday: alias of Abderraouf Ben Habib Jdey.

Abu Mu'Az al-Jeddawi: possibly a Saudi, believed by the FBI on February 11, 2002, to be planning a terrorist attack in the United States or on U.S. interests in Yemen.

Abu Jihad: one of the surviving terrorists in the March 5, 1975, Fatah attack on the Hotel Savoy in Tel Aviv claimed that Abu Jihad, second in command of Fatah, had organized the attack.

Khaled Jehani: age 29, a Saudi who succeeded the arrested Abd-al-Rahim al-Nashiri as head of al Qaeda's Persian Gulf operations. On May 6, 2003, Saudi television showed the faces of 19 men, including 17 Saudis, a Yemeni, and an Iraqi (who held Kuwaiti and Canadian citizenship) being sought following the discovery of a large arms cache in Riyadh. Authorities said the terrorists planned attacks in the kingdom. After a gunfight with police in which the getaway car was damaged, the suspects stole vehicles and fled into a densely populated section of the city. The government also found identity papers for Khaled Jehani. The government later said the terrorists planned attacks on the royal family—including the defense minister Prince Sultan and his brother, the interior minister Prince Nayef—and received their orders directly from Osama bin Laden. The government offered a reward of \$80,000 for information leading to the cell and \$10,000 for information about the terrorists.

Jehani is part of the Harbi tribe in western Saudi Arabia. His group had planned several terrorist attacks, including one on an expatriate residential community in Jeddah. He had recorded a martyrdom videotape that was recovered from an Afghan compound. He had been on the FBI's list of most wanted al Qaeda members since January 2002. He had left the country age at 18 to fight in Bosnia and Chechnya. He served in Afghan camps. After the November 2002 capture of Abd-al-Rahim al-Nashiri, he moved up in the organization.

He was believed to have led the triple truck bombing on May 12, 2003, of a residential complex in Riyadh that killed 34 and injured 190.

Riadh Jelassi: one of three Tunisians whose trial began on February 18, 2002, in Milan. The trio was convicted on May 17. (The State Department said four members of the Tunisian Combatant Group were sentenced in February to up to five years for providing false documentation and planning to acquire and transport arms and other illegal goods.) Judge Ambrogio Moccia said they would be expelled from Italy after serving their sentences. They had been cleared of several charges of supplying false documents and smuggling arms. He received four years and six months.

Mohamed Ahmed Jemil: one of two leaders in December 1986 of the Sudan-based Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Army, which had kidnapped foreigners that year.

Drees Jemrani: a resident at the Marien Street apartment used by the Hamburg al Qaeda cell that assisted the 9/11 hijackers. As of late November 2001, he remained in Hamburg.

Mohammed Jenab: variant Mohammed Henab, one of the five Guardsmen of Islam gunmen who failed in an assassination attempt against Shapour Bakhtiar, the shah's last prime minister, in Neuilly-sur-Seine, France, on July 17, 1980. On March 10, 1982, a Nanterre jury sentenced him to 20 years in prison. His release was demanded on

July 31, 1984, by the three Guardsmen of Islam hijackers of an Air France B737 flying from Frankfurt to Paris.

Ahamed Muhammad Hussein al Jerdesec: alias Abu Dajanah, a Libyan from Dernah who was born on August 16, 1986, and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on 9th Ramadan 1427 Hijra (2006), bringing \$100. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Ahmed. His home phone numbers were 00218630453 and 00218631218.

Yasser al-Jhani: a member of the Islamic mujahideen militia who allegedly met with computer expert Babar Ahmad in Phoenix in 1998.

Yuval Jibli: a soldier residing in Jerusalem who was arrested on January 2, 1997, for being an accomplice of Noam Friedman, who the previous day had fired ten rounds from his M-16 assault rifle into an Arab marketplace in Hebron, injuring seven Palestinians.

Salim M. Nahi al-Jibouri: third secretary at the Iraqi embassy in Thailand who was one of five men detained by the immigration police in January 1991 as part of a terrorist plot against U.S., UK, Israeli, and Australian installations and airlines. He claimed to be a member of the Iraqi intelligence agency Mukhabarat. He allegedly ran the Palestinian Commandos terrorist organization.

Abu Jibril: alias of Mohamad Iqbal Abdurrahman.

Ahmed Jibril: variant Jebiril, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, General Command.

Bashir Ibrahim Jibril: a Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) member assassinated in Athens on August 19, 1978. The PFLP blamed the Greek government.

Mohammed Jibril: the son of Ahmed Jibril, the head of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, General Command (PFLP-GC).

Mohammed died on May 20, 2002, in a car bombing in Beirut's Mar Elias neighborhood. The bomb was connected to wires hidden in his Peugeot. The PFLP-GC blamed Israel, which denied the charge. PFLP-GC officials in Damascus said Mohammed Jibril was coordinator of military operations in the Palestinian territories. The senior Jibril had earlier claimed credit for gunrunning to Palestinian terrorists.

Muhammad Kafi Jibril: one of ten suspected terrorists arrested on July 28, 1984, in Sudan for plotting terrorist acts in Khartoum. He was the leader of the Sudanese Socialist Popular Front, Revolutionary Committees Movement (see "Farahna Tih al-Basha" entry).

Abd al-Rauf bin al-Habib bin Yousef al-Jiddi: alias of Abderraouf Ben Habib Jdey.

Husayn al-Jidi: a cadet sentenced to hang on January 16, 1994, in connection with a plot foiled on June 26, 1993, to assassinate Jordanian King Hussein (see "Ziyad al-'Abdallat" entry). His sentence was commuted to 15 years at hard labor.

Samir Jidi: tried and convicted on April 10, 1995, by the Palestinian Authority's Higher Court for State Security for training young men for suicide attacks for the Islamic Jihad. He was sentenced to 15 years in prison.

Hassan Abu-Jihaad: variant of Hassan Abujihaad.

Abu Jihad: planner of Fatah's Operation Martyr Kamal Adwan on March 11, 1978, in which the terrorists seized a tour bus in Israel and left 46 dead and 85 wounded before they were stopped.

Abu Jihad: alias of Mustafa Mohamed Fadhil.

Abu Jihad: alias of Bruno.

Abu Jihad: on May 22, 1985, the Jordanian state prosecutor's office issued a summons for him in connection with a foiled plot by the Libyans and

the Abu Nidal Organization to set off a bomb at the U.S. embassy in Egypt.

Abu Jihad: leader of three terrorists who on July 11, 1988, fired machine guns and threw hand grenades at the *City of Poros*, a Greek island ferry-boat that was carrying tourists in the Aegean Sea, killing 11 and injuring 98.

Abu-Jihad: alias of Zayd 'Ali Muthanna al-Nawwar.

Al-Zir Jihad: one of two Palestinian students who threw a hand grenade at two other Palestinian students at a Thessaloniki, Greece, student hotel on November 8, 1985. They were arrested while attempting to leave the country on a flight from Mikra Airport. Police found an automatic weapon, two grenades, and 420 grams of dynamite in the al Fatah members' apartment.

Ahmed Nur Ali Jim'ale: a resident of Mogadishu and Dubai listed by the United States in November 2001 as a terrorism financier. He was the founder in 1989 of Al Barakaat, which operates in 40 countries.

Anwar Jomaa: on October 31, 1990, the Paris Appeals Court reduced his prison sentence from eight to five years for being an accomplice in a bombing wave in Paris in September 1986. The court added a ten-year ban on entering France.

Ahmad Mahmud Jomma: a Lebanese arrested on September 10, 1994, by Argentine police in the Puerto Iguazú area in connection with the July 18, 1994, bombing of the Argentine-Israeli Mutual Aid Association in Buenos Aires that killed 96 and wounded 231. He was released on September 14, 1994.

Tarek Jamil Jomma: variant Tark Jamil Jomma, a Lebanese arrested on September 10, 1994, by Argentine police in the Puerto Iguazú area in connection with the July 18, 1994, bombing of the Argentine-Israeli Mutual Aid Association in

Buenos Aires that killed 96 and wounded 231. He was released on September 14, 1994.

Ahmed Jooma: name of an alleged member of a Libya-sponsored Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hit team targeting President Ronald Reagan and other senior government officials in November 1981. Some reports had the assassins in Mexico or Canada.

Joseph: one of six members of the Arm of the Arab Revolution, a Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine cover name, who took over a ministerial meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in Vienna and took 70 hostages, including 11 oil ministers. A warrant was handed down in the OPEC case by the Vienna criminal court on December 23, 1975, describing him as aged about 30, about 175 centimeters tall, slender, with curly black hair combed back to the neck, and a moustache.

Feisal Hanna Joudi: a Lebanese arrested on May 10, 1986, in connection with two men arrested on May 2, 1986, by Spanish police for carrying a four-kilogram bomb in the vicinity of the Bank of America building in Madrid. The duo claimed membership in the Call of Jesus Christ (see "V́ctor Cerro" entry). The duo claimed Joudi had promised them \$70,000 and that he was directed by the Libyans. The Madrid *Cambio 16* reported that Joudi had worked for France as a double agent penetration of the terrorist group. He had been arrested in Paris a year earlier but had been released on condition that he spy on the group.

Mohammed Joulane: during a raid on his apartment in France on September 6, 1994, an Algerian Islamic Salvation Front stamp and documents were found. He was charged the next day.

Ali Joulani: age 30, a Palestinian resident of Jerusalem who on August 5, 2001, drove up to the Israeli Defense Ministry in Tel Aviv, got out of his car, and fired an assault rifle at the lunchtime

crowd of soldiers and civilians on the sidewalk, injuring two civilians and eight soldiers. He was shot by an Israeli policeman and a soldier, and then crashed his car into a utility pole. He died of his injuries a few hours later. He had three small children and a fourth on the way in the Arab neighborhood of East Jerusalem's Qalandia. Relatives said he was apolitical.

Manzoor Qadar Joyia: 1 of 19 men between the ages of 18 and 33 arrested on August 14, 2003, by Canadian officials who said they had followed "a pattern of suspicious behavior," including one man who took multiengine commercial-pilot flying lessons over the Pickering Nuclear Power Plant. Instructors said he was an "unmotivated student" who had taken the lessons for three years; the normal course is one year. Police found two of the duo outside the gates of the plant at 4:15 A.M. on a day in April 2002. The duo asked "that they be allowed to enter the perimeter in order to go for a walk on the beach." Some of their associates had access to nuclear gauges that could be used to make a dirty bomb. One of their associates, who lived with a suspect, worked for the Global Relief Foundation, which supports al Qaeda. Some of the men lived in two apartments that had unexplained fires. The group faced immigration charges, and they were held as possible threats to national security. All but one had connections to the Punjab province of Pakistan. On August 27, immigration officials said that they should be detained indefinitely. They were in Canada before September 5, 2001. The Project Thread investigators said 18 suspects were Pakistani; the other was an Indian.

On September 8, Immigration and Refugee Board adjudicator Ilze Decarlo ruled that Joyia should remain in jail while police continued to investigate:

"More than two and a half years after he arrived, what he was up to remains a mystery." He had applied in Ontario to marry a woman who lived in Pensacola, Florida, but there was no evidence that they had married. A tenant in his apartment building told the superintendent that he saw men from

the apartment throw paper bags out the window to a man in a waiting taxi. The tenant claimed there were passports and other ID documents in a bag. Joyia was represented by attorney Tariq Shah.

Abu Jubaer: alias of Jaber A. Elbaneh.

Jubair: alias of Jaber A. Elbaneh.

Abu-Jubayr: alias of Sa'id Bin-'Abd-al-Qadir Salih al-Say'ali.

Abu al-Laith al-Jubori: spokesman for al Qaeda in Iraq in May 2008.

Ali Jubouri: one of two terrorists who on May 17, 2004, set off a suicide car bomb at the military checkpoint to the entrance to the Green Zone in Baghdad, site of U.S. headquarters, killing Izz-al-Din Salim, aka Abdul Zahra Othman Muhammad, a Shi'ite Muslim and head of the Iraqi Governing Council, and six other Iraqis, and wounding two U.S. soldiers and six other Iraqis. The Arab Resistance Group al-Rashid Brigades claimed credit.

Muharib Abdul Latif al-Jubouri: propaganda chief for al Qaeda in Iraq who helped plan the kidnappings of U.S. reporter Jill Carroll and peace activist Tom Fox, of Virginia. Al-Jubouri was also involved in the early 2006 kidnapping of two German engineers who were held for three months before being released. Al-Jubouri had been captured by U.S. forces in 2003 and released the following year. He operated out of Syria and Iraq, coordinating the movement of foreign terrorists and finances into Iraq. He was killed by U.S. troops in Iraq on May 1, 2007.

Abu-Jubrin: alias of Mawlud Ja'ba'.

Muhammad Su'ud Muhammad al-Juday'i: alias Abu-'Ubaydah al-'Utaybi, a Saudi from Riyadh who was born on April 14, 1986, and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr on November 2, 2006, contributing a watch and passport. His

recruitment coordinator was Abu-Turab. His home phone number was 0096614252902; Sultan's was 00966508550899.

Abu-Usayd al-Jufi: alias of Sami Ahsan al-Jufi.

Sami Ahsan al-Jufi: alias Abu-Usayd al-Jufi, a Yemeni from Sana'a who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007 as a fighter. His brother's phone number was 00967733821512. His home phone was 00967274750. His travel facilitator was 'Abd-al-Hay. He contributed his passport, ID card, and watch.

Abu-'Usamah al-Juhani: alias of Sulayman Bin 'Abd-al-Majid Mus'ad 'Ulaythah al-Hajjuri al-Juhani.

Sulayman Bin 'Abd-al-Majid Mus'ad 'Ulaythah al-Hajjuri al-Juhani: alias Abu-'Usamah al-Juhani, a Saudi student in a teaching college from Yanbu' al-Bahr who was born in 1984 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr on August 11, 2007, bringing his passport and contributing 4,000 riyals. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-'Umar. He came across the Jordanian border to Syria, where he met Abu-'Umar. His brother's phone number was 0551183821; his parents' was 0505315195; and his cousin's was 0556023207.

Khalid Ibn Muhammad al-Juhani: one of four individuals who were seen on al Qaeda videotapes seized in the home of the late al Qaeda commander Muhammad Atef. They were believed on January 17, 2002, to be at large and planning suicide attacks against Western targets. He kissed a Kalashnikov rifle on camera.

Abu Julaybib: alias of Hassan A'aedd al-Qahtani.

Wa'il Julaidan: a Saudi who accompanied Osama bin Laden to Afghanistan in 1980 and fought with him in the 1989 Jalalabad battles. He had conducted graduate studies in the United States. He served as bin Laden's logistics chief and link to the Islamic nongovernmental organizations (NGOs)

in Peshawar, serving as president of the Islamic Coordination Council of 13 NGOs. He also was executive director in 2000 of the Saudi's Joint Relief Committee for Kosovo, and later the chief of the Pakistan-based Islamic charity Rabita.

Abu-Julaybib: alias of Hasan 'A'id al-Qahtani.

Iqayl Jum'a: one of ten suspected terrorist members of the Sudanese Socialist Popular Front, Revolutionary Committees Movement arrested on July 28, 1984, in the Sudan for plotting terrorist acts in Khartoum (see "Farahna Tih al-Basha" entry).

Majdi Abu Jumaa: one of two surviving Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers of an Egged No. 300 bus in Tel Aviv on April 12, 1984. After nine hours, Israeli Defense Forces soldiers stormed the bus and killed the two other terrorists. An investigation that began on April 27 indicated that the surviving terrorists were killed following their capture. An autopsy on their exhumed bodies indicated that they had died from skull fractures caused by blows from a blunt instrument. On May 28, the Israeli Defense Ministry announced that the duo had been beaten to death. On August 13, five members of Shin Bet and three police officers were charged with using unnecessary force; they were pardoned on August 24, 1986, before a trial could take place.

Subhi Shehade Hassan Abu Jumaa: one of two surviving PFLP hijackers of an Egged No. 300 bus in Tel Aviv on April 12, 1984 (see "Majdi Abu Jumaa" entry).

Moosa Jummaa: variant Musa Jum'ah, a surviving member of eight Fatah terrorists who attacked Tel Aviv's Hotel Savoy on March 5, 1975, taking ten hostages. Israeli troops stormed the building and the terrorists set off their explosives, killing the other terrorists, three Israeli soldiers, and eight hostages, including citizens of the Netherlands, Germany, Switzerland, and Somalia. Jummaa, age 23, was discovered during a cleanup operation,

hiding behind a wooden wall. He claimed to have been born in Beersheba and that the attack was organized by Abu Jihad, second in command of Fatah. The Operation Martyr Kamal Adwan Fatah terrorists who entered Israel on March 11, 1978, seizing a tour bus and leaving 46 dead and 85 wounded before being stopped, were to have demanded his release.

Jum'ah: alias Abu-Jandal, a Libyan member of al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007 who brought \$110 and whose phone number was 002185305771.

Adnan G. el Shukri Jumah: variant of Adnan G. El Shukrijumah.

Anass Munier Al Jumah: alias Abu Al Mujahid Al Shami, a Syrian born in 1986 who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007 and was assigned to Al Anbar.

His home phone number was 0510317178; his brother Ahmed's was 092810947.

Ibrahim 'Umran Jum'ah: alias Abu-Khalil, an Egyptian student of business administration who was born on September 1, 1975, and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a suicide bomber on January 31, 2007, bringing 400 euros, his passport, a student ID, and his driver's license. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-'Ala, whom he knew via Abu-'Abdallah. He flew to Syria from Ireland and France. In Syria, he met Abu-Muhammad. He claimed experience in physical fitness. He did not want to give his phone number to the al Qaeda in Iraq personnel clerk.

Al-Haram al-Jurbani: al Qaeda in Iraq recruitment facilitator for foreign fighters from Yemen in 2007.

K

Yamal K.: one of two Syrian hijackers of a Lufthansa B727 en route from Frankfurt to deport them to Damascus on February 27, 1985. The plane landed at Schwechat airport in Vienna, where the hijackers demanded political asylum and freedom from prosecution. After five hours, the duo surrendered. They were taken to Landesgericht prison to face trial for air piracy.

Salaheddine Kaara: one of the five Guards of Islam gunmen who failed in an assassination attempt against Shahpour Bakhtiar, the Shah's last Prime Minister, in Neuilly-sur-Seine, France on July 17, 1980. On March 10, 1982, a Nanterre jury sentenced four of them, including Kaara, to life in prison. His release was demanded on July 31, 1984 by the three Guards of Islam hijackers of an Air France B737 flying from Frankfurt to Paris.

Wail Racched al-Kaatib: a Lebanese and one of six Arabs arrested on April 1, 1995 by Philippine authorities in Kaloocan for being members of the little-known Islamic Saturday Meeting. The group had ties to Ramzi Yusuf. Documents taken from the detainees indicated that they planned to attack U.S. and Saudi citizens in the Philippines. They were charged with illegal possession of firearms and explosives. Police had seized several M-16 Armalite rifles, dynamite, and detonators. Police said they were preparing for a series of bombings to disrupt the May 8 elections. In December 1995, they were tried before the Kaloocan City Regional Trial Court for illegal possession of firearms and explosives.

Walid Nicolas Kabbani: one of three individuals arrested in Richford, Vermont on October 23, 1987 after they illegally crossed into the United States from Canada with a terrorist bomb made from two metal canisters filled with smokeless gunpowder. A black hood found with the bomb and bomb-making equipment resembled hoods used in terrorist attacks in the Middle East. On October 28, 1987, U.S. Magistrate Jerome J. Niedermeier ordered them held without bail. They said they were Canadian citizens living in Montreal, but were believed to be Lebanese. On May 17, 1988, the U.S. government reported that the trio were members of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party, a Syrian terrorist organization that assassinated Lebanese President-Elect Bashir Gemayel in 1982. A jury found Kabbani guilty of several explosives violations and an immigration violation. He could face 35 years in prison.

Muhammad Kabbus: variant of Muhammad Kabous.

Abu Abd al Kabeer: alias of Muhammad Anwar Rafia'a Yahya.

Ayman Zayen Kulayp Al Kabidan: alias Abu Hamza, a Saudi from Al Jawf who was born in 1406 Hijra and joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007, contributing 3,170 rials, 2,200 lira, and his passport. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Abd Allah. He arrived from Jordan in Syria, where he met Abu Omar and Abu Abbas, who relieved him of his cash. His phone numbers were 00966508823282 and 009664626129.

Abu 'Abd al-Kabir: according to the captured Sinjar personnel records of al Qaeda in Iraq, he arrived in Iraq on May 9, 2007, having traveled from Darnah, Libya. He hoped to become a martyr. He signed up through coordinator Bashar and contributed several thousand Syrian Lira. His Syrian coordinator was Abu Abbas.

Abu 'Abd al-Kabir: alias of Muhammad Anwar Rafi' Yahya.

Muhammad Kabous: variant Kabbus, alias Taliban, who lived in Tharodant, variant Tharudant, Hungary, and was born in 1982. He joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr in 2007, contributing 150 euros, some Turkish currency, his passport, ID, and driver's license. His recruitment coordinator was Mua'awia al Maghribi, whom he met through Al Bashieer, variant al-Bashir. He flew from Morocco to Turkey and on to Syria, where he met Abd Al-Rahman, Omar, and Walied. He had experience as a mechanic and driver. His mobile phone number was 0021268771451; his cousin's was 0021268735144.

Kabuli: alleged by Iranian exiles to have been the shooter of 'Ataollah Bay-Ahmadi (variant Ataallah Bayahmadi), a former colonel in the late Iranian Shah's army, on June 4, 1989 in his Dubai hotel room shortly after the victim's arrival in the United Arab Emirates. The exiles said he had been refused an entry visa to Dubai, so he entered via Sharjah. He was believed to have contacts with Iran's Consul General in Dubai, Hamid Ashraf Islami, who had earlier served as the chief of security for Iranian Prime Minister Mir-Hossein Mousavi.

Mohammed Kacem: alias of Georges Ibrahim 'Abdallah.

Mondeher Ben Salah Ben Kacem: implicated in the August 2, 1987 bombing of four tourist hotels in Sousse and Montastir, Tunisia by the Habib al-Dawi Group of the Islamic Jihad Organization in Tunisia.

Samir Kadar: variant of Samir Mohammed Hadar.

Walid Kaddoura: alias Abu Khaled, a member of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine who gave instructions to the hijackers of Pan Am 93 on September 6, 1970 from a control tower.

Tallal Khaled Kaddourah: a Lebanese and one of two Black Septemberists who opened their suitcases at an Athens airport inspection on August 5, 1973, pulled out machine guns and grenades, and killed three and wounded 55 passengers. They had been ordered to attack the TWA flight to Tel Aviv, but the passengers had already boarded. The dead included two Americans and an Indian. The terrorists claimed that they were avenging the Mossad execution of Abu Youssef in Beirut on April 10, 1973. They seized 35 hostages but soon surrendered to Athens police. On August 7, 1973, the two told a court that they had "orders to hit at emigrants to Israel because they kill our wives and children." Kaddourah was 21 at the time of the attack. The Seventh Suicide Squad claimed credit, although the duo were later identified as belonging to Ahmad abd-al Ghaffur's group of Fatah dissidents. After a one-day trial, a Greek court sentenced them to death on January 23, 1974. The sentences were commuted to life in prison on April 23, 1974. Their release was demanded in the armed attack/hijack on December 17, 1973 in Italy and the February 2, 1974 takeover of a Greek ship in Karachi, Pakistan. The duo were released and expelled to Libya on May 5, 1974. It appears they were freed in Libya; one of them was with Abd al-Ghaffur when he was killed in Beirut on September 13, 1974.

Saad Kadhim: alias of Abdul-Sattar Hisham.

Marwan Adib Adam Kadi: alias of Marwan al-Sadafi.

Shaykh Yassin Kadi: alias of Yasin Al-Qadi.

Na'im Bil-Qasim Faraj Ibrahim al-Kadiki: alias 'Abd-al-Rahman, a Libyan from Benghazi who joined al Qaeda in Iran in 2007 and was assigned to al Anbar.

Ali Hemin Kadir: an Iraqi who was one of six men arrested on March 1, 2002 by Rome police on suspicion of al Qaeda ties. They were held on suspicion of association with a "criminal organization with terrorist intentions" and intent to obtain and transfer arms and weapons. Wiretaps of their conversations included discussions of killing President Bush, a cyanide compound, and weapons needed for terrorist training camps in Afghanistan. Police seized videos, address books, and a plane ticket to Phoenix. They also found a letter with the address of Lotfi Raissi, an Algerian accused in the United Kingdom of giving pilot training to the September 11 hijackers.

Husni Hatem Abdul Kadir: Palestinian with Jordanian nationality and one of two assassins of Izz Ad-Din al-Qalaq, Paris Palestine Liberation Organization chief, and his aide, Hammad Adnan, on August 3, 1978. The Rejection Front of Stateless Palestinian Arabs, and Black September and June, claimed credit. The Abu Nidal Organization member was released from a French jail on February 5, 1986 after serving eight years of a 15-year sentence for the murder. He was deported to an unnamed Arab country.

Ahmad Sa'id al-Kadr: alias Abu Abdurrahman, 53 as of Christmas 2001, an Egyptian-born Canadian who ran the Afghanistan branch of Human Concern International, a Canada-headquartered charity. He was held by Pakistan for the November 1995 bombing of the Egyptian Embassy in Islamabad. Kadr was released shortly after Canadian Prime Minister Jean Chrétien's visit to Pakistan and joined bin Laden in Afghanistan. His name was on a wanted list passed to Afghans by the Coalition after 9/11 and the overthrow of the Taliban. On October 12, 2001, the United States ordered his U.S. assets frozen.

Abu-Kafa: Saudi-based recruitment coordinator for al Qaeda in Iraq foreign fighters in 2007.

Abu Kafi: recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007.

Faysal al-Kafri: alias Kamal Mansur, identified by Doha's *al-Sharq* on March 19, 1993 as a former member of the Abu Nidal Group. He split from the organization, disappeared, and was rumored to have emigrated to Australia or South America.

Binyamin Ze'ev Kahana: identified on March 13, 1994 by Israeli authorities as a jailed leader of the extremist group Kahana Lives, which the Cabinet unanimously banned for being a terrorist group.

Binyamin Kahane: also known as Rabbi Meir Kahane.

Martin David Kahane: birth name of Meir Kahane.

Rabbi Meir Kahane: also known as Binyamin Kahane, and born as Martin David Kahane, leader of the Jewish Defense League (JDL) in the 1970s. He founded the group in 1968. The group was responsible for numerous bombings during that period. He was indicted on May 13, 1971, along with six other JDL members, for conspiracy to violate federal gun laws. On July 23, 1971, he received a five-year suspended sentence, was fined \$5,000, and was placed on probation in New York.

He ultimately emigrated to Israel, where the Kahane Chai, a similarly radical group, was formed. On June 27, 1974, he was convicted by a Jerusalem district court of trying to harm Israeli-U.S. relations by conspiring to bomb foreign embassies in Washington, DC. He was sentenced to a two-year suspended sentence the next day but was acquitted of charges of conspiracy to murder and kidnap Soviet and Arab diplomats in the United States. Kahane confessed he had urged American

JDL members to bomb the Soviet and Iraqi embassies in Washington, DC and New York financial institutions with Soviet ties.

On February 18, 1976, he was dragged away from the World Conference on Soviet Jewry by Belgian police after he tried to enter the conference hall in Brussels. He had been refused a request to join the U.S. delegation.

On May 13, 1980, he was arrested by Israeli police for planning to retaliate against Arabs for the attack on the West Bank two weeks earlier. He said he had nothing to do with the arms found on the roof of Yeshivat Hakotel.

On January 5, 1984, he escaped police custody while being detained for inciting violence against Arabs. He won a seat in the Israeli Knesset on July 24, 1984.

He resigned as the JDL's leader on August 16, 1985.

He renounced his U.S. citizenship in 1988, but tried to regain it in a New York court in 1990.

He was shot in the neck and killed by El Sayyid A. Nosair on November 5, 1990 while giving a lecture at the midtown Marriott Marquis East Hotel at Lexington Avenue and 48th Street in New York City. (Reports that he and his wife were killed in an ambush in the West Bank by the Intifada Martyrs on December 31, 2000 conflict with this report.)

Kamal Kahil: a senior leader of the Izz al-Din al-Kassem Brigades, the Hamas armed wing, who was killed on April 2, 1995 when a bomb exploded in a Gaza City apartment house where two members of Hamas were manufacturing bombs. Six people died, including a five-year-old girl. Police found 150 hand grenades, a pistol, three rifles, and explosives-packed belts for suicide bombings.

Nabil Nasir Kahlili: one of two Iraqis, one of whom was alleged to be a member of the Iraqi intelligence service, who were reported by Chilean radio on January 28, 1991 to have entered Chile with the objective of attacking mining enterprises in which U.S. enterprises have invested. They

were discovered by El Litio Mining Company in Calama.

Abd Allah Muhammad Gubran Al Kahttany: alias Abu Al Barra'a, a Saudi from Riyadh who joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr in 2007, contributing \$100 and his passport. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Abd Allah, whom he knew via Abu Oumran. In Syria, he met Abu Abbas. He brought 23,000 lira with him. He said Fahid's phone number was 00966560609091.

Hany Mahmoud Kaireldeen: age 30, a Palestinian who worked as a manager of an electronics store in Passaic, New Jersey, and who had lived in the United States since entering from Israel on a student visa in 1990. He was arrested in March 1998 by Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) officers. While he was not charged with any crime, INS accused him of overstaying his student visas and held him at the Mercer County Jail. On June 26, INS officials said they want to deport him because the FBI believed he was plotting to kill Attorney General Janet Reno and that he was familiar with the World Trade Center bombing conspiracy. He was a suspected member of an unnamed terrorist organization and had made a "credible threat" against Reno for her role in the conviction of the bombers. He had also met at his then-home in Nutley, New Jersey, with other individuals and Nidal Ayyad, who was convicted in the bombing. Family and friends said his ex-wife lied to the FBI. (He married in 1994 and had a daughter. Following a bitter divorce, he remarried and petitioned to become a permanent resident. He was in a custody dispute with his ex-wife.) His attorney, Regis Fernandez, said he denied everything in the legal summaries. Immigration court hearings were adjourned until July 31.

In a landmark ruling, on October 20, 1999, U.S. District Judge William Walls in Newark, New Jersey held that it is unconstitutional to use in court against immigrants classified terrorism evidence that they are not permitted to see. He ordered Kaireldeen released. The use of classified evidence in some two dozen immigration cases

was first authorized in 1996 by an antiterrorism bill that followed the Oklahoma City bombing. All of the cases were against Arab or Muslim immigrants.

Ramazani Kahlo: one of five Iranian diplomats arrested in Turkey on October 25, 1988 who were planning to kidnap Said Abu Hassan Mochhadezade, an anti-Khomeini engineer working in Erzincan who reportedly was a member of the Peoples Mujahideen. They were to be tried by a state security court in Istanbul State. The press reported that two of them were members of the Savama Iranian secret police; the other three were members of the embassy's bodyguard team.

Saeed al-Kahtani: a Saudi detained in the United States and later released. He was initially held as a possible grand jury witness in the 9/11 case. The 9/11 Commission said that he was initially scheduled to be a 9/11 hijacker, but was denied entry into the United States by officials at the Orlando International Airport.

Ray Kajmir: an Iranian-born naturalized citizen who owned a New York City boutique. He was accused of attempting to assist Kristina Katherina Berster, a suspected West German terrorist, who was arrested on July 16, 1978 as she attempted to enter Vermont from Canada using a fake Iranian passport. On August 12, 1978, a court in Burlington, Vermont issued a 10-count indictment against Kajmir. On October 28, 1978, Kajmir was found innocent of aiding and abetting Berster.

Kaka: alias of Mohammad Hussain, one of seven individuals sentenced to life in prison on March 13, 1991 by a special antiterrorism court in Lahore, Pakistan for the December 19, 1990 murder of Sadiq Ganji, an Iranian diplomat who headed the Iranian Cultural Center in Lahore.

Mouslam Kakher: one of 57 people of Middle Eastern and North African origin arrested by French police on June 3, 1987 in connection with

the discovery of an arms, explosives, and drugs cache in Fontainebleau forest, south of Paris, the previous week. Threats had been made by the Committee for Solidarity with Arab and Middle East Political Prisoners. He was detained at the St. Etienne home of a Shi', a Muslim Iraqi friend.

Sharak Kalanjian: a suspected Syrian terrorist who was arrested in Toronto on July 31, 1984 by U.S. immigration officials as he attempted to board a flight to Los Angeles while the Olympics were in progress.

Djaber Kalibi: arrested in September 1986 by French counterintelligence agents following a wave of bombings that left 13 dead. On April 24, 1988, Paris police jailed the Iranian anti-Khomeini leftist for possession of explosives he said would be used for attacks in Iran. He was sentenced to four years.

Haj Hafiz Kassem Kalkamoni: variant of Hajj Hafiz Qasim al-Dalqamuni.

'Abd-al-Rahim Kallas: On May 11, 1988, Italy's Supreme Court of Cassation confirmed an appeals court's life sentence for him in the October 7, 1985 shipjacking of the *Achille Lauro* and murder of U.S. passenger Leon Klinghoffer.

Dr. Kamal: alias of 'Ali al-Fara.

Ibrahim Kamal: alias of Ramzi Ahmed Yusuf.

Namiq Ahmad Kamal: on March 13, 1996, the Lebanese Court of Cassation acquitted him of the June 16, 1976 murder of U.S. Ambassador Francis Meloy, U.S. First Counselor Robert Waring, and Lebanese driver Zuhayr al-Mughrabi. The court ruled that the act fell under the 1991 amnesty law and ordered the immediate release of the former Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine members. He and his accomplice were not charged with the actual killing. He was charged with hiding the embassy car the day after the murder. The court said the two did not have sufficient

prior knowledge that the hostages were to be murdered.

Hoseyn Kambuzian: one of three suspected members of an Iranian hit squad who were released on April 6, 1984 by the Philippine Commission on Immigration and Deportation in spite of internal protests that the trio represented a threat to security. There were charges of a pay-off. Some suspected them of involvement in the disappearance of nine pro-Shah Iranian students on August 16, 1983.

Abed Abdel Razzak Kamel: age 30, a gunman who, on December 30, 2002, walked into a meeting room and shot to death a U.S. missionary doctor, Martha Myers, 57, of Montgomery, Alabama, and her two U.S. colleagues, hospital administrator William Koehn, age 60, of Arlington, Texas, and purchasing agent Kathleen Gariety, age 53, from Wauwatosa, Wisconsin, at the Jibla Baptist mission hospital in Ebb province, 105 miles south of Sanaa. The terrorist then moved to another room, where he shot a fourth American, pharmacist Donald Caswell, age 49, of Levelland, Texas. Caswell underwent surgery for removal of two bullets. The terrorist then aimed at a Filipino hospital employee, but the gun jammed. The terrorist surrendered.

He had posed as a patient, and when it became his turn to be treated, he opened fire. He said he had hoped the killings would bring him closer to God. He said he was a member of Yemen's Islamic Jihad and shot the Americans because they were preaching Christianity. Yemen said the Islamic extremist had al Qaeda ties and was a member of the Islamic opposition Islah Party. The Party said he had left the organization to join Islamic Jihad because the Party was "too soft against the West and America." Yemen detained numerous militants and set up roadblocks. Kamel was an associate of Ali Ahmed Mohamed Jarallah, who had killed an opposition leader two days earlier. Kamel and Jarallah were trained in Afghanistan, according to local security officials. Police said that the duo had provided a list of eight targets indicating that they planned to attack other foreigners,

journalists, and Yemeni political leaders. One target was a guesthouse used by Ismaili Muslims in Sanaa. By January 2, 2003, Yemeni authorities had detained 30 people in the case, picking up another five on that date. No charges had been filed as of that date.

At the opening of the trial on April 20, 2003, prosecutors called for the death penalty, which Gariety's siblings opposed on April 25. The defendant said at the trial, "Yes, I killed them to take revenge on Christians and Americans. I am comfortable" with the attack because he acted "out of religious duty" and for revenge against "those who converted Muslims from their religion and made them unbelievers." He said he coordinated the attack with Ali al-Jarallah. The trial was held in a court in Ebb province, 105 miles south of Sanaa.

On May 10, 2003, Kamel was sentenced to death, according to his attorney, Mahrous Oqba, who said the verdict violated Islamic law and he would appeal. Jarallah was sentenced to death in a separate trial in 2003. On December 1, 2003, a tribunal affirmed the death sentence of Kamel, who said he would appeal the decision to the Yemen Supreme Court. Court officials expected that the conviction would be upheld and passed to President Saleh, who was expected to sign off on the order to carry out the sentence.

Fateh Kamel: an Algerian veteran of the 1980s anti-Soviet Afghan war, who was tied to the 1996 bombers in Paris who left one bystander and several Islamic radicals dead. He was also linked to Ahmed Ressay, who was arrested on the United States-Canadian border on December 15, 1999 while transporting explosives. In April 2001, a Paris court sentenced him to eight years in prison for running an underground terrorist logistics network linked to al Qaeda.

Amer Mohammed Kamfar: had lived in Vero Beach, Florida with Abdulrahman Omari, who was videotaped in Portland, Maine on 9/11 boarding U.S. Airways flight 5930 to Boston in the company of 9/11 lead hijacker Muhammad Atta. Kamfar has a Federal Aviation Agency pilot's

license and is a flight engineer and mechanic. He was believed at large and armed as of 2001. The name could have been stolen. On September 14, 2001, the *Washington Post* reported that federal agents were searching for Amer Mohammed Kamfar, who lived next door to Adnan Bukhari, 40, and Hadi Rayani. The trio had taken flight training in Vero Beach, and told neighbors that they worked for the Saudi national airline. Saudi pilot Amer Kamfar said from his home in Mecca that he was puzzled that someone else was using his name. An Ameer Bukhari, a student pilot, died on September 11, 2000, in a midair crash while trying to land a small plane at a St. Lucie County airport. Adnan Bukhari's wife returned to Saudi Arabia on August 30; the family's lease ended the next day, but he asked for a two-week extension, then for another two or three days. Bukhari bought a \$1,795 living room set within five minutes and asked Rooms to Go, a furniture store in Vero Beach, to ship it immediately to Saudi Arabia. Kamfar and his family put all of their belongings in the trash and disappeared from their Vero Beach home.

Abu Muhammad Kamil: chief of security in southern Lebanon for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command. He was kidnapped and released in early July 1987. On July 9, 1987, he and his family were the target of a grenade attack at his home; they escaped injury.

Ahmad Husayn Kamil: alias of 'Ali Mahmud.

Fyad H. Abdul Kamil: one of two male Lebanese hijackers of a South African Airways B727 flying from Salisbury, Rhodesia to Johannesburg, South Africa on May 24, 1972. The duo threatened to blow up the plane. At a refueling stop in Salisbury, they let some of the passengers deplane. In Blantyre, Malawi, they demanded money from the Anglo-American Mining Company. The next day, all passengers and crew escaped. Troops fired on the jet, and the hijackers were captured. On September 18, 1972, they were sentenced to 11 years. They were released in Malawi in 1974.

Some reports claim that they then went to Cairo, while others say they were deported to Zambia on May 21, 1974.

Namiq Ahmad Kamil: turned himself in during May 1994 and was sentenced to four years of hard labor and ordered to pay the costs of the trial on July 21, 1994 in connection with the PFLP's June 16, 1976 murder in Beirut of U.S. Ambassador Francis E. Meloy, Jr., First Secretary Robert Waring, and Lebanese driver Muhammad Miqdad. He intended to appeal.

Mohammed Kamin: about age 30, an Afghan detainee held at Guantánamo Bay charged by U.S. military prosecutors on March 12, 2008 with planting explosives and launching missiles toward a U.S.-occupied area in Afghanistan in 2003. He was charged with a single count of providing material support to terrorism by joining al Qaeda and training at one of its camps to make and use small arms against U.S. and coalition forces. He made remote detonators for roadside bombs and transported mines, missiles, rockets, and tracking equipment to be used by the Taliban or al Qaeda against U.S. forces. He was also accused of surveilling U.S. military bases, planting two mines on a bridge, and launching missiles against U.S. troops and other coalition forces around Khost. He faced life in prison.

Mehdi Kammoun: one of three Tunisians whose trial began on February 18, 2002 in Milan. The trio was convicted on May 17. (The U.S. State Department said four members of the Tunisian Combatant Group were sentenced in February to up to five years for providing false documentation and planning to acquire and transport arms and other illegal goods.) Judge Ambrogio Moccia said they would be expelled from Italy after serving their sentences. They had been cleared of several charges of supplying false documents and smuggling arms. Mehdi Kammoun received five years and 10 months.

Kamran: alias Atif.

Abdel Rahman al-Kanadi: arrested on August 29, 2000 in Pakistan for his role in the Egyptian Islamic Jihad bombing in 1995 of the Egyptian Embassy in Pakistan. He was carrying a Canadian passport and was chief of the Human Concern International office in Peshawar. Egypt considered requesting extradition.

Gassan Kanafani: variant Ghassan, painter, poet, editor of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine's (PFLP's) weekly journal *al Hadeef*, PFLP spokesman, and number four in the PFLP hierarchy. He died on July 9, 1972 when a bomb exploded in his car outside his home in Hazmiyeh, outside Beirut. His niece, Lamis Najem, 17, was also killed. He was married to Annie Hover of Copenhagen. He had a small son and daughter. The previous month, the Israeli newspaper *Haaretz* had blamed Kanafani for the Lod Airport attack by the JRA on May 30, 1972. On July 9, 1972, an Israeli National Police spokesman said that Kanafani's brother lived in Denmark and may have been involved in a plot to send parcels that would be mistaken as having been sent from the Israeli Copenhagen embassy.

Ahmad Jabbar Habib Muhammad al-Kan'ani: variant Ahmad Jabbar Habib Muhammad al-Kan'ani, 1 of 11 Iraqis and 3 Kuwaitis arrested on April 13, 1993 by Kuwaiti authorities in a plot to assassinate former U.S. President George H. W. Bush with a bomb during his visit to Kuwait. The Iraqi intelligence operative resided in al-Basrah and was related to another suspect. He was a representative of the al-Sharhan Commercial Company. He admitted receiving a bag containing the bombs and remote control device before the network members attempted to flee the country. He helped several suspects escape to the house of another plotter. On May 10, 1993, Kuwait ruled out extradition, saying it would try the group. On May 16, 1993, the Kuwaiti Attorney General denied press reports that he had been released on bail. On June 4, 1994, the three-judge panel sentenced him to 12 years, including 10 years with hard labor for possessing explosives and

unlicensed firearms and two years with hard labor for participating in smuggling wines.

Ahmad Jabbar Habib Muhammad al-Kan'ani: variant of Ahmad Jabbar Habib Muhammad al-Kan'ani.

Anas Ahmed Ibrahim Kandari: age 21, leader of a 15-member al Qaeda cell in Kuwait who was one of two gunmen in the October 8, 2002 murder of U.S. Marine Lance Corporal Antonio J. Sledd and the injuring of U.S. Marine Lance Corporal George R. Simpson in a drive-by shooting. The cell members trained at al Qaeda camps in Afghanistan; some fought for the Taliban. Kandari had three relatives detained by the United States at Guantánamo Bay for al Qaeda involvement. Kandari had written a letter to his mother five days earlier, suggesting he would die soon. One of the gunmen left a note in the vehicle saying he was angry over the massacres of Palestinians by Israeli authorities. He was among 31 Islamic extremists arrested by Kuwaiti authorities following the killing. On June 5, 2004, a Kuwaiti criminal court convicted seven Kuwaiti Islamic extremists of the attack. Three of the suspects received four or five years in prison for joining an illegal organization and weapons possession. They and three others were fined \$680 to \$17,000. One was given two years' probation. Five were acquitted. Other reports suggest that Kandari was killed in the attack. He was a childhood friend of Mohammed Mansour Jabarah, who introduced him to al Qaeda. He was a student of Suleiman Abu Ghaith, the al Qaeda spokesman.

Imad Kanouni: acquitted by a French court on December 19, 2007 on charges of "criminal association with a terrorist enterprise." He was the only one of six former inmates of Guantánamo Bay who was not found guilty of using false identification and visas to "integrate into terrorist structures" in Afghanistan. They admitted to being in the military camps, but said they had not used their combat training. The group were among seven French citizens captured in or near

Afghanistan by the United States in 2001 following 9/11. They were held for two years at Guantánamo, then handed over to Paris in 2004 and 2005. One was freed immediately upon arrival. The others spent up to 17 months in French prisons.

Abd Allah Al-Kanoush: alias Abu Haffas, a Moroccan born in 1976 who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007, bringing \$100 and 120 euros. His phone numbers were 077715163 and 071056305.

Mir Aimal Kans: alias of Amal Kasi.

Youssef Kaoutari: age 31, one of the five individuals without police records who, on May 16, 2003, conducted suicide bombings in Casablanca that killed 45 and wounded more than 100.

Elie Karabetian: 23-year-old Jordanian member of the Palestine Popular Struggle Front who joined Mansur Seifeddin Mourad in throwing two hand grenades into the Athens office of El Al on November 27, 1969, killing a 2½-year-old Greek child and wounding 15 others, including three Americans, a Briton, 10 Greeks, and a 3-year-old Greek child. He was sentenced to eight years but was released on July 22, 1970 after terrorists demanded his freedom during the hijacking of an Olympic Airways jet to Cairo.

Hacer Karabulut: alias of Seyhan Dogan.

Suat Karabulut: alias of Kenan Gunyel.

Karam: Fatah member who drove the Land Rover used by eight Black September terrorists who took over the Saudi Embassy in Khartoum on March 1, 1973 and killed two U.S. diplomats and one Belgian diplomat. A Sudanese court indicted him on five counts, including murder. Six defendants were convicted of murder on June 24, 1974 and sentenced to life, but Sudanese President Gaafar el-Nimeiry immediately commuted each sentence to seven years. He announced that the group would be handed over to the Palestine Liberation

Organization (PLO). They were flown to Cairo the next day. It appears that Egypt placed the group at the disposal of the PLO in November 1974.

Hossein Allah-Karam: head of the Ansar'e Hizballah, an extremist Shi'ite fundamentalist group. On April 18, 1997, he threatened Germany with suicide bombings if Berlin did not apologize for a court ruling that blamed Tehran for ordering the assassination of Kurdish dissidents in September 1992.

Joe Emilie Karam: a sailor from Beirut arrested on May 26, 1989 in Cyprus in connection with the discovery by fishermen of two Soviet-made SAM-7 missiles in the McKenzie seashore area near Larnaca International Airport. A group of six young Arabs was plotting to shoot down the helicopter of Lebanon's Christian leader, Major General Michel Awn, who was scheduled to arrive in Cyprus en route to Casablanca.

Ashour Edress Karami: alias Abu Ubidah, a self-employed Libyan from Dernah who was born in 1984 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr circa 2007, bringing his passport and \$100. His recruitment coordinator was Assed Allah, whom he knew via his neighbor. He arrived via Egypt and Syria, where he met Abu Al Abbas. His phone numbers were 0021881825890 and 00218925799910.

First Lt. Majid Karami: a defecting Druze officer in the Lebanese Army from 'Ayn Zhaltah who joined the copilot on December 30, 1987 in hijacking a Gazelle military helicopter at Adma Air Base in Lebanon and landing it in a municipal playground in Juniyah before going to the Al-Shuf area. He said he was protesting the government's inability to find the individuals who killed former Prime Minister Rashid Karami in a helicopter at Adma Air Base.

'Abdol'aziz Karayem: a Lebanese and 1 of 17 terrorists in Kuwait whose release was demanded in several hijackings in the 1980s. During the

invasion of Kuwait by the Iraqi Army in August 1990, the 17 escaped from the Kuwaiti prison and intended to go on to Iran. He went on to southern Lebanon.

Abolghsaem Karee: one of eight Iranian students arrested in the United States on November 15, 1979 for attempting to smuggle three disassembled Winchester 30.06 rifles, matching scopes, 15 boxes of ammunition, and a street map of Washington, DC with certain embassies marked, as one of the men was about to board TWA 900 from Baltimore-Washington International Airport to New York's JFK International Airport. The Iranians spoke of taking the rifles to Iran. They claimed to be attending Baltimore-area colleges, and were jailed on bonds ranging from \$25,000 to \$250,000. The group was charged with dealing in firearms without a license, placing firearms on an interstate commercial airliner without notifying the carrier, and conspiracy. On November 26, 1979, charges were dismissed against him.

Kariem: variant Karim, alias Abu Muhjeen, variant Abu-Mahjan, a Saudi from Riyadh who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007, bringing his passport. His phone numbers were 0554458667, 0504287774, and 2450638.

Karim: alias of Ahmad 'Abd ak-Karim Niimah.

Karim: variant of Kariem, alias Abu-Mahjan.

'Abd-al-'Aziz Muhammad 'Ali Karim: alias Abu-al-Sadiq, variant Abu Al Sadeq, a Libyan from Darnah who was born on November 11, 1979 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on October 4, 2006, contributing \$100, a watch, and a ring. His phone number was 0021881632225. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-'Umar.

Abd-al-Basit 'Abd-al-Karim: alias of Ramzi Ahmad Yusuf.

Abdel Basit Abdel Karim: alias of Ramzi Ahmad Yusuf.

Abdul Karim: alias of Fazul Abdullah Mohammed.

Awass 'Ali 'Abd-al-Karim: alias Abu-Uways, a Libyan from Dernah who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007, bringing 15,000 liras and a passport. His recruitment coordinator was Bashar. His home phone number was 0021881622193.

Fathallah Khayrallah 'Abd-al-Karim: variant Fattah Alah Khaier Allah Abd Al Karim, alias Abu-Qutaybah, variant Abu Qutaibah, a Libyan from Wadi al-Na'qah who was born in 1979 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on October 4, 2006, contributing a watch and \$100. His recruitment coordinator was Abu 'Umar. He said the phone number of 'Abd-al-Rahim was 00218927088345.

Fennouh Abdel Karim: alleged member of the Islamic Salvation Front who was arrested for involvement in the August 26, 1992 bombing of the Air France ticket counter at Houari Boumedienne Airport in Algeria that killed 12 people and wounded 128. Public sessions of his trial began on May 4, 1993. On May 26, 1993, a special Algiers judicial council passed death sentenced on 38 defendants, including him. The council found him guilty of actual direct participation in the crime as well as taking part in an aggression with the aim of destroying the governing regime. On August 31, 1993, after exhausting all constitutional and legal appeals, he was executed.

Hani al-Siba'i Abu-Karim: one of seven fundamentalists with terrorist connections who were arrested on September 27, 1998 in London under the immigration law.

Hasan Mahmud Karim: a Lebanese who was one of 13 members of the Iranian Lebanese Hizballah reported by Madrid *Diario 16* on October 20, 1987 as having entered Spain on October 13, 1987 to attack diplomats from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Iraq.

Haytham Mahfuz 'Abd al-Karim: an Iraqi acquitted in absentia by the Kuwaiti State Security

Court in 1984 in connection with the December 12, 1983 truck bombing of the administrative building of the U.S. Embassy in Kuwait, killing 4 people and injuring 59.

'Uthman 'Abd al-Karim: one of two heavily armed Palestinian brothers with Jordanian passports who hijacked a Kuwait Airlines B737 flying from Beirut to Kuwait on July 24, 1980. The duo demanded between \$750,000 and \$2.7 million they claimed was owed them by a Kuwaiti businessman. They released 37 passengers in Kuwait, then flew on to Bahrain, back to Kuwait, on to Abadan, and back to Kuwait. The hijackers eventually surrendered to a Palestine Liberation Organization representative and were imprisoned.

Hamid Reza Karimi: alias Hamid Gezo Mehran Beheiri, one of five Iranian diplomats arrested in Turkey on October 25, 1988 who were planning to kidnap Said Abu Hassan Mochhadezade, an anti-Khomeini engineer working in Erzincan who reportedly was a member of the Peoples Mujahideen. They were to be tried by a state security court in Istanbul State. The press reported that two of them were members of the Savama Iranian secret police; the other three were members of the embassy's bodyguard team. On October 28, 1988, he was expelled and flown out of Turkey.

Ra'id al-Karmi: age 27, a Palestinian militant who died when a bomb exploded outside his hide-out in Tulkarm, West Bank. He had lost an eye via shrapnel in a bombing on September 6, 2001, and was on Israel's most-wanted list. Israel neither confirmed nor denied Palestinian charges of culpability. Prime Minister Ariel Sharon's office said Karmi was responsible for numerous shootings and the deaths of nine Israelis. The al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades said it would resume attacks against Israel after a month-long standdown.

Israeli officials said that on January 23, 2001, Karmi was among four Palestinian gunmen who kidnapped two Israeli restaurateurs from a Tulkarm sandwich shop while they were lunching with an Arab friend. The Israelis were bound, gagged, and shot in the head nearby. Karmi said

it was in revenge for the assassination three weeks earlier of Thabet Thabet, a local Palestinian leader. The four were jailed by the Palestinian Authority but escaped after a few months in custody. They later often appeared in public. Israel also accused Karmi of several drive-by shootings, snipings, and bombings that injured more than a dozen people and killed nine.

Samir Karimou: variant Abdelkader Krimou, one of five Algerian al Qaeda members whose trial began on April 16, 2002 in Frankfurt in connection with the plot to bomb the Strasbourg marketplace on December 23, 2000. They were charged with forming a terrorist organization, planning to cause an explosion, plotting to commit murder, falsifying documents, dealing drugs, and various weapons charges. Germany had rejected Karimou's asylum application, but he stayed in the country, financing himself through credit card fraud and drug dealing. He was arrested in April 2001. On August 29, 2002, Judge Karlheinz Zeiher ruled that there was not enough evidence that he belonged to the group and ordered him released. Karimou had admitted spending time in an Afghan military camp, but he claimed he left it after three months because he lacked discipline. He had not been charged with involvement in the plot, only with membership in the group.

Moustafa Mahmoud Karoush: a member of the Palestine Liberation Organization who strangled an Israeli soldier and left his body in a cave in November 1984. He was arrested in March 1985 after the discovery of the body. In October 1986, a military court in the West Bank sentenced him to life for the murder and several 1984 bombings in Tel Aviv.

Youssef Karroum: age 35, a Moroccan-born Canadian citizen who crossed the Canadian border at Blaine, Washington, near Seattle, on January 27, 2000 and was arrested by Immigration and Naturalization Service and Customs Service agents. Authorities were suspicious about his documentation; he had also been "red flagged" by the FBI as a possible associate of Ahmed Ressam, who

had been arrested on December 15, 1999 while trying to cross into Washington State with bomb-making materials. Bomb-sniffing dogs reacted to traces of what might be nitroglycerin. No bomb was found. Karroum said he was an unemployed electrician. His attorney said he was not held as a suspect in the Algerian terrorist bombing conspiracy case. A U.S. Magistrate ordered him held as a material witness the next day. A court appearance was set for February 1. His attorney said on February 3 that he had been cleared of any link to the case.

Al Abd Aalah Al Karshami: alias Abu Mussab, who lived in Jazzerat al Arab and was born in 1405 Hijra, joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 207. His home phone number was 0096626822731; colleague Ahmed's was 0096650434185; colleague Hussin's was 009665488211.

Ra'd Khalil al-Kasabirah: one of a group of Jordanian Afghans tried on December 21, 1994 by the Jordanian State Security Court for belonging to an illegal society, participating in a conspiracy to carry out terrorist acts, and possessing explosives for illegal purposes. The Muslim fundamentalists bombed cinemas and wounded nine people, including an attack on January 26, 1994 at an Amman cinema showing what they perceived to be pornographic films, and another bombing on February 1, 1994. The group had been seized in a crackdown on Muslim radicals in January 1994. Their trial began on August 27, 1994, when they were accused of planning to assassinate leading Jordanians, including Abd al-Salam al-Majali, Jordan's former chief peace negotiator with Israel. One of those sentenced to death was Muhammad Jamal Khalifa, a Saudi fugitive son-in-law of Osama bin Laden. He was acquitted.

Basr Kasemi: variant Kazemi, alias Hammad Habadi Ariwi, alias Mohammed Hamadi, one of three Iranians arrested on June 3, 1994 by police in Hat Yai, Thailand, in connection with the discovery on March 5, 1994 of a truck loaded with a ton of explosives in Thailand. Police believed that

they planned assassination attempts against senior members of the U.S., Israeli, Pakistani, and other embassies, and that the truck bomb was to be used against the Israeli Embassy. On August 16, 1994, he was released for lack of evidence connecting him to the truck bomb.

Jawad Kasfi: a leader of the Religious Resistance Front (also known as Faithful Resistance, headed by Mustafa Dirani, a splinter faction of Amal, which is affiliated with Hizballah. Kasfi was suspected of organizing attacks against Israeli Army forces and the South Lebanon Army militia from 1984–1988. His release was demanded on December 16, 1988 by the kidnappers of three Irish UN Interim Forces in Lebanon soldiers in Tibnin. Israel released two of the jailed terrorists whose release was demanded but did not identify them.

'Abd al-'Aziz Farhat al-Kashab: variant al-Kashat, one of three Arabs charged on May 16, 1987 in a Limassol, Cyprus district court with plotting to murder two British citizens on April 20, 1987, attempted murder, carrying and using automatic weapons, carrying explosives, and possessing forged passports. The attackers were members of the al-Mehdi Ben Barka organization. They were also suspected in the bombing on August 3, 1986 of the Akrotiri military airport. The merchant with a Saudi passport was arrested on April 29, 1987 by Limassol police.

'Abd al-'Aziz Farhat al-Kashat: variant of 'Abd al-'Aziz Farhat al-Kashab.

'Abd-al-Mun-im al-Kashif: one of 40 Shi'ite terrorists arrested in Egypt on August 19, 1989 for planning to carry out attacks against U.S., Israeli, Saudi, Iraqi, and Kuwaiti interests, including embassies and airlines. He was one of four dissident members of the Repudiation and Renunciation Group in al-Gharibiyah Governorate who formed the terrorist cell in 1985.

Hamzah Kasim: a Lebanese man arrested in January 1987 in a police raid in Saarland, West

Germany in connection with the detention of Ali 'Abbas Hamadei, brother of the hijacker of a TWA plane in June 1985. Hamadei had stayed with Kasim until December 1986.

Monzer al-Kassar: variant Munsir al-Qaysar, Syrian arms trafficker who sold weapons to groups in Nicaragua, Brazil, Cyprus, Bosnia, Croatia, Somalia, Iran, Iraq, and the Palestinian territories. He was connected to Mohammed Abbas, alias Abu Abbas, who was behind the *Achille Lauro* attack, and to Saddam Hussein's elder son, Uday. On July 24, 1987, he and his brother Haytham were expelled from Spain. He was accused of being connected with two attacks on Arab citizens in Madrid.

On November 1, 1989, subpoenas issued in U.S. District Court in Washington, DC in connection with a suit against Pan Am pending in federal court in Brooklyn asked for all documents pertaining to his activities. The suit arose from the December 21, 1988 bombing of Pan Am flight 103 over Lockerbie that killed 270 people.

On June 4, 1992, police in Marbella, Spain arrested him. He was believed to have financed the March 17, 1992 car bombing at the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires that killed 29 and injured 252.

On February 24, 1993, the Spanish National Court granted his extradition to Argentina, where he was wanted for forgery. He was accused of having illegally obtained Argentine nationality.

He was arrested by Spanish authorities in Madrid on June 8, 2007 on U.S. charges of conspiracy to sell millions of dollars of small arms, ammunition, thousands of machine guns, rocket-propelled grenade launchers, and possibly surface-to-air missiles to the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) rebels "to protect their cocaine trafficking business and to attack United States interests in Colombia." He was living in a 15-room Renaissance palazzo near Marbella, on the Costa del Sol, where he met on February 6, 2007 with two U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration informants to discuss a deal worth \$7.8 million to \$13.5 million, plus costs of

transportation. The indictment also said al-Kassar offered "to send 1,000 men to the informants to fight with the FARC against U.S. military officers in Colombia." He and his associates were indicted on four counts of supplying material support to a foreign terrorist group; conspiracy to kill U.S. nationals, officials, and employees; and conspiracy to acquire an antiaircraft missile. Romanian authorities arrested his codefendants, Tareq Mousa al-Ghazi and Luis Felipe Mareno Godoy. The U.S. requested extradition.

Ahmed Ibrahim Kassem: age 27, an Egyptian.

Majid Kassem: a former Iraqi Army officer allegedly behind the November 12, 2003 truck bombing in Nasiriyah, Iraq that killed 19 Italians and 12 Iraqis.

Talat Fouad Kassem: identified by the FBI in 1995 as one of seven men with ties to Hamas and the Islamic group who helped plan the February 26, 1993 World Trade Center bombing.

Talat Fuad Kassem: leader of the Egyptian al-Gama'at who was detained by Zagreb police in September 1994.

Wael Kassem: age 31, of East Jerusalem, 1 of 15 men arrested on August 17, 2002 by Israeli police who broke up the terrorist cell responsible for eight bombings in the previous six months (including the March 9, 2002 suicide bombing of the Moment Café, the May 7, 2002 attack at the Rishon Letzion pool hall, and the July 31, 2002 bombing at Hebrew University that killed nine and wounded 87). The Israelis said they had learned that the Hamas cell was about to set off another bomb in central Israel. Kassem was commander of the Jerusalem cell. On September 12, 2002, an Israeli court charged four Arab residents of East Jerusalem with murder, attempted murder, and conspiracy to murder in the case. They faced life in prison. They were also accused of having chosen the targets and transporting the suicide bombers to attacks on Café Moment in Jerusalem

that killed 11 and at the Rishon Letzion pool hall that killed 16.

Oussama Kassir: a Lebanese Palestinian and Stockholm resident who allegedly participated in a plot to create a terrorist training camp in Oregon and had made threats against police. In August 2002, he admitted to having met Kerim Chatty in Sweden's Osteraker prison in 1998, where Kassir taught him Islamic lessons and prayers.

On December 11, 2005, Prague authorities arrested the 39-year-old and extradited him to New York on September 25, 2007, where he was accused of planning to teach others bomb making, poisoning, and throat-slitting tactics and set up a terrorist training camp in Bly, Oregon. The newly trained Muslim radicals would then fly to Afghanistan for further training before deployment. He could face charges of conspiracy to kidnap, maim, and injure persons in a foreign country; providing material support to terrorists; and distributing information related to explosives, destructive devices, and weapons of mass destruction.

Abdulla Khayata Katan: a Spaniard of Syrian origin believed to be an al Qaeda militant, who, on May 9, 2005, testified that Spanish police had visited him in prison in 2004 and suggested that they would obtain his release in exchange for cooperation on the 9/11 case.

Mahmud Ayat Ahmad al-Katib: alias Darrar Yusuf, a Fatah member who fired three shots at Husayn Muhammad 'Ali, an Iraqi Embassy employee in Libya, who died on August 17, 1978. al-Katib was carrying a Jordanian passport, which he had used in traveling from Damascus on August 12. The charge sheet said that Khalid Abdullah, who provided the revolver, told al-Katib to assassinate the ambassador.

Ahmad Khalil Ibrahim Hubayl al-Kattab: variant Hubayl al-Kattab, 30-year-old employee of the Aluminum Bahrain Company (ALBA) who was one of four suspects from Sutrah, Bahrain who

confessed in front of an investigating judge to pouring gasoline and throwing Molotov cocktails at the al-Zaytun Restaurant in Sitrat Wadiyan on March 14, 1996, killing seven Bangladeshi workers. On July 1, 1996, the State Security Court sentenced him to death for premeditated arson.

Hamid el-Kattabi: alias of Georges Ibrahim 'Abdallah.

Ahmad Ibrahim Hasan Katu: alias Abu-Hamzah al-Ta'ifi, a Saudi from Al-Ta'if, Al-Jzairah who was born on October 21, 1988 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on October 1, 2006, contributing 600 riyals, 6,000 lira, and a cell phone. His home phone number was 9906627330359.

Rabbi David Kav: one of two Israeli rabbis arrested by Israeli police on November 26, 1995 in connection with the November 4, 1995 assassination of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzak Rabin. Police said they had given assassin Yigal Amir religious sanction to kill Rabin on grounds that he was a "persecutor" who posed a threat to the security of the Israeli people.

Ahmed Kawasma: one of two Hamas suicide bombers who, on August 31, 2004, set off bombs within 20 seconds of each other on the No. 6 and No. 12 Metro Dan buses 100 yards apart near Beersheba's city hall, killing 16 people along with the two Palestinian suicide bombers, and hospitalizing 97. The bombers were Hebron neighbors.

Mahmoud Amdan Salim Kawasme: age 20, of Hebron, a Hamas suicide bomber who, on March 5, 2003, set off a backpack bomb on Egged bus No. 37 in Haifa, killing himself, 14 Israelis, and one American and injuring 40. The bomb was packed with shards of metal, nuts, and bolts. Police found a letter in Arabic near his body praising "the terror attacks on the twin towers on September 11." The letter claimed that the Koran foretold that the World Trade Center towers and the people near Ground Zero would collapse into hell. The letter included a prayer to protect the bomber

from capture prior to detonation. Soldiers detained his father and two brothers on suspicion of involvement in the attack.

Ali Kaya: name used in a false Turkish passport by an Iranian briefly detained by French police who later believed that he was a member of the hit squad that, on August 6, 1991, stabbed to death former Iranian Premier Shapur Bakhtiar in his Paris home. Kaya and an associate had tried to enter Switzerland on August 7 with forged visas and Turkish passports in the names of Musa Kocer and Ali Kaya. They were turned over to French authorities, who released them because they had valid French visas.

Abdul-Wahab Kayyali: leader of the Iraqi-backed Arab Liberation Front in 1975.

Muhammad Kazdari: On July 11, 2002, police seized false documents from suspected al Qaeda terrorist sympathizers in Milan and other northern Italian cities and arrested nine Arab suspects. Two Moroccan men, Muhammad and Said Kazdari, had been arrested, sentenced, and jailed for several months earlier in the year but were paroled. They had also made false papers for stolen cars. Police were investigating whether this was a counterfeiting operation that assisted al Qaeda around the world.

Said Kazdari: On July 11, 2002, police seized false documents from suspected al Qaeda terrorist sympathizers in Milan and other northern Italian cities and arrested nine Arab suspects. Two Moroccan men, Muhammad and Said Kazdari, had been arrested, sentenced, and jailed for several months earlier in the year but were paroled. They had also made false papers for stolen cars. Police were investigating whether this was a counterfeiting operation that assisted al Qaeda around the world.

Adel Murtada Kazem: a polytechnic student under detention pending trial and 1 of 16 people accused on March 9, 1987 of a bombing in 1987

in a parking lot near Salehiyeh complex in downtown Kuwait, bomb explosions in two oil wells and an artificial island in Al-Ahmadi, setting fire to Mina 'Abdallah refinery in June 1986, and a mob riot in front of the Bayan police station in 1987.

Basr Kazemi: variant of Basr Kasemi.

Abu 'Ali Kazim: On November 13, 1985, Italian authorities issued an arrest warrant for the Palestine Liberation Front member in connection with the hijacking of the Italian cruise ship *Achille Lauro* on October 7, 1985. The hijackers killed Leon Klinghoffer, 69, an American confined to a wheelchair, and dumped the body overboard. The hijacking ended in Egypt. Kazim was a bodyguard for Abbas Zaida.

'Ali 'Abdullah Husayn Kazim: member of a cell in Kuwait that set two bombs that exploded on July 10, 1989 in two streets leading to the Great Mosque in Mecca, killing a Pakistani and injuring 16 of the 1.5 million pilgrims from 100 countries attending the hajj. The Kuwaiti student told Saudi television on September 21, 1989 that he was asked to join the Followers of the Line of the Imam, a branch of Hizballah, and attended meetings to prepare for the Mecca explosives. He said the explosives moved from the Iranian Embassy in Kuwait to Medina, then on to Mecca. He admitted placing a charge and said he was recruited by the Iranian consulate in Kuwait.

Mahmud 'Abdullah Husayn Kazim: member of a cell in Kuwait that set two bombs that exploded on July 10, 1989 in two streets leading to the Great Mosque in Mecca, killing a Pakistani and injuring 16 of the 1.5 million pilgrims from 100 countries attending the hajj.

Muhammad Kamil Kazim: Iraqi Cultural Attache arrested by Lebanese police in connection with the April 12, 1994 nighttime assassination of Talib al-Suhayl al-Tamimi, a leading member of

the London-based Free Iraqi Council opposition group in Beirut, by an Iraqi gunman. Kazim had worked in Beirut since August 1992. Police found weapons, pistols, and silencers in his possession. The assassin's pistol was found in the car he used to flee the scene. On April 14, the Lebanese government asked the Iraqis to lift his diplomatic immunity.

Rashid Taan Kazim: former Ba'ath Party chairman in Anbar province, who, as of February 2005, provided command, control, and financing for the insurgency in Iraq's Diyala province. He was named on February 14, 2005 as one of Iraq's 29 most-wanted insurgents; a \$1 million bounty was offered.

Mohamed Kebaili: Algerian Armed Islamic Group chief in Algiers who was killed on June 2, 1998 in a clash with the Algerian army.

Husayn Nasvi al-Kebir: alias Abu Mu'tarzz, a Palestinian refugee from Syria, and one of six Arabs arrested in Lebanon on March 15, 1974, after they attempted to smuggle arms and explosives in food containers and luggage aboard a KLM Royal Dutch Airlines B747 en route from Amsterdam to Tokyo via Beirut. Reports claimed they were from the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the Arab National Youth Organization for the Liberation of Palestine.

Rabah Kebir: foreign spokesman of the Islamic Salvation Front who was arrested for involvement in the August 26, 1992 bombing of the Air France ticket counter at Houari Boumedienne Airport in Algeria that killed 12 people and wounded 128. Public sessions of his trial began on May 4, 1993. On May 26, 1993, a special Algiers judicial council passed the death sentence on 38 defendants, including him. The council found him guilty of inciting citizens to carry arms against state security, belonging to an armed group, spreading killing and destruction, hiding criminals, possession of forbidden weapons, and heading armed gangs. He remained at large. On June

13, 1993, Algeria requested his extradition from Germany, where he had been arrested. On June 15, 1993, the German Justice Ministry said it had not received the request.

Umar Kecil: alias of Umar Patek.

'Ali Kent: Iranian-born director of a Turkish travel agency who was arrested on November 10, 1986 by Turkish authorities for involvement in the July 24, 1985 assassination of Ziyad al-Sati, the first secretary of the Jordanian embassy in Ankara. The Islamic Jihad Organization and Black September separately claimed credit. He was believed to be a member of Abu Nidal. On July 8, 1987, he was acquitted.

Ahamed Ibrahim Hassan Ketto: alias Abu Hamzza al Ta'affi, a Saudi from al Ta'aff who was born on 11/3/1409 Hijra and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on 9th Ramadan 1427 Hijra (2006), bringing 600 riyals and 6,000 lira. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Othman. His home phone number was 0096627330359.

Master Key: alias of Ali Falahiyan.

Yislam Faraj al-Khabanshi: Yemeni security authorities found a missile near the Aden airport on January 10, 1993 before he could fire it.

Abu-Khabbab: alias of 'Abd-al-Muhsin Nayif al-Harbi.

Abu Khadiijahb: alias of Ahmad Muhammad Hamid Ali.

Bashir Babar al-Khadim: one of two Sudanese whom Pakistan's Interior Minister Major General Naseerullah Khan Babar told Cairo's *al-Musawwar* on February 9, 1996 was not involved in the November 19, 1995 bombing of the Egyptian Embassy.

Samir Muhammad Ahmad Khadir: variant of Samir Mohammed Hadar, who organized the

attack by three terrorists who, on July 11, 1988, fired machine guns and threw hand grenades at the *City of Poros*, a Greek island ferryboat that was carrying tourists in the Aegean Sea, killing 11 and injuring 98. On August 11, 1988, Swedish police raided a northern Stockholm apartment believed to belong to the Palestinian Force 17 mastermind. Police found a weapons cache of four Kalashnikov rifles a few kilometers away, near Arlanda Airport. He had been living in Stockholm from 1986 until early June 1988, when he left Stockholm for Athens via Copenhagen. Stockholm Domestic Service credited him with planning the 1986 hijacking of the Pan Am plane in Karachi, a bomb attack in a Rome café that injured 38 people, and the terrorist attack at Rome's airport in December 1985. Sweden, France, Denmark, and Italy were conducting investigations of him; Bolivian, Sudanese, and Indian authorities were also interested in his status.

Mohammed Khadji: one of 15 Iranian dissidents from Sydney who attacked the Iranian Embassy in Australia on April 6, 1992, beating diplomatic staff and injuring three of them, damaging cars, ransacking files, and setting fires. He was remanded until June 1. Prosecutors opposed bail. A large number of Iranian passports and \$65,000 in U.S. dollars in cash were stolen. The defendants each faced up to ten charges related to attacks on embassy officials and property damage.

Abdullah Ahmed Khadr: age 24, the youngest son of accused al Qaeda financier Ahmed Said Khadr. On December 17, 2005, he was arrested in his family's apartment in Toronto on a U.S. warrant. He had returned to Canada a few weeks earlier after having been in detention since October 12, 2004, when he was picked up by Pakistani intelligence in a car in Islamabad. He faced extradition to the United States for procuring weapons, including explosives, rocket-propelled grenades, mortar rounds, and other munitions for al Qaeda for use against U.S. forces. He faced life in prison. He had conducted these activities at the behest of his father, an Egyptian-born Canadian

who died in 2003 in a battle with Pakistani authorities. He was represented by attorney Dennis Edney, who claimed Khadr was tortured by the Pakistanis. Khadr's mother, Maha Elsamnah, was briefly detained. On December 19, Khadr admitted in a Toronto court to ties to al Qaeda and buying guns and rocket launchers for them in Afghanistan.

He was the older brother of Omar Ahmed Khadr.

On February 8, 2006, Abdullah Ahmed Khadr was indicted in Boston on federal charges of providing ammunition and explosives, including machine gun ammunition, rocket-propelled grenades, mortar rounds, and explosives used to make mines, for attacks on U.S. troops in Afghanistan. He faced life plus 30 years.

Ahmad Saeed Khadr: variant of Ahmad Saeed.

Jabir Salim Khadr: one of five members of the Egyptian al-Jihad organization arrested on July 15, 1991 in raids on two arms depots that contained five automatic rifles, 60 Russian-made handguns, 61 locally made shotguns, 111 revolvers, one large Grinev handgun, and boxes filled with explosives.

Al-Khadrah: on November 13, 1985, Italian authorities issued an arrest warrant for the Palestine Liberation Front member in connection with the hijacking of the Italian cruise ship *Achille Lauro* on October 7, 1985. The hijackers killed Leon Klinghoffer, 69, an American confined to a wheelchair, and dumped the body overboard. The hijacking ended in Egypt. He helped smuggle the arms used in the attack.

Musa al-Khadri: alias of Musa al-Husayni.

Tarek Adealy Khafagy: an Egyptian refugee arrested on March 4, 2000 by Montreal police on charges of possessing an explosive substance without a lawful excuse and possession of counterfeit money. On March 8, his bail hearing was delayed until March 22 following a report of bomb plots

against Israel's embassy in Ottawa and its consulate in Montreal.

Imas Salman al-Khafarsi: one of six Arabs for whom the District Court of Nicosia issued an eight-day arrest warrant on May 30, 1989 in connection with the discovery two days earlier by fishermen of two Soviet-made SAM-7 missiles in the McKenzie seashore area near Larnaca International Airport. A group of six young Arabs were plotting to shoot down the helicopter of Lebanon's Christian leader, Major General Michel Awn, who was scheduled to arrive in Cyprus en route to Casablanca. All six were charged, *inter alia*, with illegal entry into Cyprus and with possession of weapons and explosives. On June 2, 1989, Lebanon requested extradition. On June 22, 1989, the Larnaca District Court set June 30 as the date for the opening of the preliminary hearing. The trial began on October 9, 1989. All pleaded guilty to illegally possessing and transporting weapons and explosives. Five pleaded guilty to illegal entry. The trial was moved from Larnaca to Nicosia for security reasons. On October 13, 1989, the court sentenced the six on eight charges. Five received jail sentences ranging from one to eight years; the sixth received one to five years. All of the penalties were to be concurrent, effective the date of arrest. The court president said he took the psychological state of the sixth accused into consideration in determining the verdict. On April 15, 1991, Cypriot authorities deported the six Lebanese to Beirut after they had served only 17 months of their sentences.

Bashir Abu Khair: alias Hussain al-Bathis, alias Hussein Bashir, alias Hussein Abad al-Chir, chief of the 40-man Fatah contingent in Cyprus who was killed on January 25, 1973 when a short-range radio signal set off a bomb placed beneath his bed in the Olympic Hotel on President Makarios Avenue, three days after he arrived in Nicosia. He was believed to be Black September's contact with the KGB in Cyprus, and had returned from a meeting with a Cypriot agent who had given him a check for \$5,000. He carried a Syrian

passport and a Lebanese *laissez-passer*, but was a Palestinian.

Alireza Khairghadam: one of the 25 members of the People's Majority, an anti-Khomeini group, who seized the Iranian Interests Section in Washington, DC and held six Iranian employees hostage for an hour on August 7, 1981. The group was arrested by police. On October 23, they were put on probation and ordered to complete 25 hours of community service after being convicted of forcible entry. Khairghadam was charged with misdemeanor assault.

Abdel Karim Khaki: a Moroccan who burst into a Nantes, France courtroom on December 19, 1985, took hostages, and armed two defendants while two others escaped. He claimed membership in the Abu Nidal Organization. France had intended to deport Khaki after he surrendered, but Morocco refused to take him. He was charged with attempted murder and was to be tried in France.

Abu Khalaf: On May 22, 1985, the Jordanian state prosecutor's office issued a summons for him in connection with a foiled plot by the Libyans and the Abu Nidal Organization to set off a bomb at the U.S. Embassy in Egypt.

Abu-Khalaf: alias of an unnamed Saudi who was sent on a suicide mission by al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007. His phone number was 1503719032.

Abu-Khalaf: Saudi-based recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2006.

Khalid Alwan Khalaf: Iraqi Commercial Attache arrested by Lebanese police in connection with the April 12, 1994 night-time assassination by an Iraqi gunman of Talib al-Suhayl al-Tamimi, a leading member of the London-based Free Iraqi Council opposition group in Beirut. He had worked in Beirut since August 1992. Police found weapons, pistols, and silencers in his possession.

The assassin's pistol was found in the car that he used to flee the scene. On April 14, the Lebanese government asked the Iraqis to lift his diplomatic immunity.

Nadi Marzuq Khalaf: alias Abu-'Ubaydah al-Faruq, a Saudi from Riyadh who was born in 1983 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on June 26, 2007 to become a suicide bomber. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-'Abdallah, whom he knew through a friend. He arrived in Syria by taxi via Saudi Arabia, spending eight days in Syria before going to Iraq. In Syria, he dealt with Abu-'Umar, who locked him in an apartment for safety and took, by force, all of his 350 Saudi riyals and 10,000 Syrian liras. His phone number was 012377721.

Salah Khalaf: alias Abu Iyad, second in command of Fatah and counterintelligence chief for the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), who, on January 15, 1991, was assassinated by a PLO bodyguard armed with an AK-47. He was believed to have masterminded the creation of Black September, and orchestrated the group's massacre of the Israeli athletes at the 1972 Munich Olympics. On July 23, 1991, the *Washington Post* reported that the Abu Nidal group had Khalaf killed in revenge for his role in tipping off Western intelligence agencies to planned terrorist attacks.

Keni Nusbah Khalafa: a 15-year-old arrested by Bonn police in his hotel after arriving from Tripoli. He was believed part of an antidissident Libyan hit team.

Ahmad Fadeel al-Khalayah: variant of Ahmad Fadil al-Khalaylah.

Ahmad Fadil al-Khalaylah: variant Ahmad Fadil al-Khalailah, Ahmad Fadeel al-Khalayah, true name of Abu Mus'ab al-Zarqawi.

Ahmad Fadil al-Khalailah: variant Ahmad Fadil al-Khalaylah, true name of Abu Mus'ab al-Zarqawi.

Aboh Khaled Khalayli: Uganda claimed that he was one of the dead Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers of Air France 139, an A300 Aerospatiale Airbus flying from Tel Aviv to Paris on June 27, 1976 and ultimately diverted to Entebbe.

Mahmoud Youssef Sheik Khaldi (author's note: most likely Khalid): one of two Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution, or possibly Saiqa terrorists who took five hostages onboard diesel passenger train number 2590, which left Bratislava, Czechoslovakia and entered Marchegg, Austria on September 28, 1973. Two of the hostages escaped. The gunmen later took off for Vienna's Schwechat Airport, where they demanded that Austria close down the Schonau Castle facility for Soviet Jewish émigrés and not allow further émigré transit through Austria. The hostages were newly arrived Soviet Jews on their way to Israel. The Austrians agreed to safe passage. After refueling stops in Yugoslavia and Italy, the plane was denied landing by Tunisia and Algeria, and eventually landed in Libya. In December 1973, Libya announced that the duo had been released to fight against Israel. Some reports claimed that the duo had trained in a Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine camp in Lebanon. One of them participated in the December 1975 OPEC raid.

Abdul Rahim Khaled: variant of Abd al-Rahim Khalid.

Abu Khaled: Alias used by Walid Kaddoura, a Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine member who talked to the hijackers of Pan Am flight 93 from a control tower and gave them instructions on September 6, 1970.

Leila Ali Khaled: Born in 1944 in Haifa, Israel, she was involved in two Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) hijackings and became a popular figure in Palestinian rejectionist circles. She was a refugee who had left Haifa at age four and settled in Tyre, Lebanon, with her parents. She received PFLP training after the 1967 war.

She was one of two hijackers of TWA flight 840, a B707 flying the Los Angeles-Paris-Rome-Athens-Tel Aviv run on August 29, 1969. Her partner called the plane PFLP Free Palestine and said that the Che Guevara Commando Unit of the PFLP had hijacked the plane. Khaled ordered the pilot to fly over Lod Airport. After the plane landed in Damascus and the passengers were permitted to exit, the duo set off hand grenades and an explosive canister device to destroy the cockpit, causing \$4 million damage. Her orders had been to destroy the \$8 million plane. Several passengers were injured during the evacuation. Khaled and her partner were held by the Syrians inside the main Syrian Defense Ministry building in Damascus, under heavy guard, until October 13 when the duo were released.

PFLP leader George Habash had told Khaled that Yitzhak Rabin, Israeli Ambassador to the United States, was on the plane; however, he had returned to Tel Aviv on an earlier flight.

The duo had come from Beirut to Rome on August 28. A complaint was filed on January 16, 1970 in the District of Columbia.

An attempt was made to kill Khaled, then a schoolteacher, and PFLP deputy Wadi Haddad when six Katyusha rockets were fired at his Beirut home on July 11, 1970.

Khaled and FSLN (Sandinista National Liberation Front) member Patrick Arguello were unsuccessful in their attempt to hijack El Al flight 291 en route from Tel Aviv to New York on September 7, 1970. She tried to use two grenades she had hidden in her bra, but was overpowered by passengers and disarmed. She pulled the pin on one grenade, but it was rusty and did not explode. She was injured in the scuffle. The plane went on to London, where Israeli and British authorities tussled with her, with the Israelis pulling at her legs while the British police grabbed her shoulders. Three days later, the Israelis said they would request extradition. Her release was demanded during extensive negotiations with PFLP hijackers of several other planes whose attacks had begun the previous day.

She was flown on board an RAF Comet on September 29, 1970, when it was announced that

the British hostages had been flown to the RAF base in Akrotiri, Cyprus. The plane picked up other freed terrorists. On October 1, the seven Palestinians arrived in Cairo in time for Egyptian President Nasser's funeral, but were not allowed to attend. Eleven days later they flew to Damascus and Beirut.

During the September 9, 1970 PFLP hijacking of BOAC flight 775, the terrorists named the plane *Leila*.

In numerous media interviews, she said "hijacking is one of the operational aspects of our war against Zionism, and all those who support it, including the US. [The TWA plane was hijacked] because it brought visitors and tourists to our enemies who are occupying our land by force of arms. . . . It was a perfectly normal thing to do, the sort of thing all freedom fighters have to tackle."

On April 23, 1996, she set foot on Palestinian soil for the first time in her adult life to attend a meeting of the Palestinian National Council. She refused to recognize Israel's right to exist.

On October 18, 2001, she said her group would try to assassinate more Israeli politicians, including Israeli Prime Minister Sharon.

Mahmoud Ibrahim Khaled: alias Mohammad Sarham, one of four Martyrs of Palestine terrorists who on December 27, 1985 fired Kalashnikovs and lobbed grenades in Rome's Fiumicino Airport terminal. He was the only terrorist who survived a gun battle with police. He was born in the Shatila refugee camp. The Abu Nidal Organization claimed credit for killing 16 people and wounding 73 others. On December 28, 1985, he was indicted for murder in Rome. On February 5, 1987, Italian prosecutor Domenico Sica asked Judge Rosario Priore to indict him. His trial began on December 16, 1987; he was charged with leading the attack. He was sentenced on February 12, 1988 to 30 years.

Nasser Mohammed Ali Abu Khaled: Lebanese hijacker of Middle East flight 322, a B707 flying from Beirut to Baghdad on June 5, 1977. The man, in a wheelchair, held a gun and bomb and

diverted the plane to Kuwait. He demanded \$1 million from Kuwait, Iraq, and Saudi Arabia. Commandos stormed the plane and overpowered him. Kuwait released him on August 28, 1977 for humanitarian reasons, claiming his motive was to obtain treatment for his paralysis.

Salah Mohammed Khaled: alias Abd an-Nasir Jamal Muhammad, who fired a machine pistol on October 25, 1977 in the terminal of Abu Dhabi International Airport, killing Saif ibn Said al-Ghubash, Minister of State of the United Arab Emirates and the second-ranking official in the Foreign Ministry. Most reports assumed that the killer was aiming at Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam, who was unhurt. Reports conflicted regarding the assassin's identity and his actions after the killing. Some reports claimed he was a Palestinian who was born in exile in Iran and resided in Syria. Fatah said he was a member of the dissident Abu Nidal Mahmud al-Banna group. Black September-June claimed credit on October 28, 1977. After a trial by a Moslem religious court, Khaled was executed at dawn on November 16, 1977.

Walid Khaled: Brother of Leila Khaled, who was one of several members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) who took over the Philadelphia and Intercontinental Hotels in Amman, Jordan, holding more than 60 foreigners, on June 9, 1970. The group threatened to bomb the hotels if PFLP camps in Amman and Zarqa were smashed in renewed fighting with the Jordanian Army. Walid suggested holding Vania Cooley, the wife of reporter John K. Cooley, as a hostage for the release of seven terrorists held in Greece. Vania Cooley successfully argued that Greece would not budge. The hostages were released on June 12.

Fadhil Al-Khaledy: age 32, an Iraqi who was 1 of 21 men in 7 U.S. states indicted in October 2001 for fraudulently obtaining commercial driver's licenses to haul hazardous materials.

Salah Khalef: alias Abu Ayad, a senior Fatah leader of the 1960s and 1970s.

Dawud Khalfan: release from an Israeli jail was demanded on June 27, 1976 by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers of Air France 139, an A300 Aerospatiale Airbus flying from Tel Aviv to Paris and ultimately diverted to Entebbe.

Khalid: one of six members of the Arm of the Arab Revolution, a Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine cover name, who took over a ministerial meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in Vienna, Austria and took 70 hostages, including 11 oil ministers. A warrant was handed down in the OPEC case by the Vienna criminal court on December 23, 1975 saying that he was aged about 30, about 175 cm tall, with a slender figure, curly black hair combed back to the neck, and a moustache.

Khalid: alias of Mustafa Mohamed Fadhil.

Khalid: alias Abu al-Walid, a Saudi from Mecca who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007, contributing his passport. His recruitment coordinators were Abu-Quhafah, variant Abu Kuhanah, and another Abu al-Walid. His home phone number was 5412114; his cell was 0505505770.

Khalid: accomplice of Ahmad Saeed, director of Human Concern International in Peshawar, who was arrested by Pakistani authorities on the frontier with Afghanistan on December 3, 1995 on suspicion of financing the November 19, 1995 truck bombing at the Egyptian Embassy in Pakistan that killed 19 and wounded more than 80. Police were searching for Khalid, an Egyptian fiancé of Saeed's daughter, as of December 11, 1995. He reportedly was in Saudi Arabia.

Khalid: a Moroccan-based recruiter of foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2006.

Khalid: a Saudi-based recruiter of foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007.

Abd al-Rahim Khalid: variant Abdul Rahim Khalid, variant Abdul Rahim Khaled, alias

Mohammed Nouami, a senior aide to Palestine Liberation Front leader Abu Abbas. On November 3, 1985, *ANSA* reported that he had traveled under a stolen Greek passport bearing the name Petros Floros and was on the *Achille Lauro* twice to plan the October 7, 1985 hijacking of the Italian cruise ship. A court in Genoa, Italy convicted Khalid in absentia in 1986 and sentenced him to 7½ years in prison. In May 1987, a Genoa appeals court increased the sentence to life in prison. On March 5, 1991, Athens police arrested him and three Greeks in the Athens home of Floros while they were making bombs. Police said that they had been planning to bomb a Barclays Bank branch. They found drugs in Khalid's home. Rome requested extradition. On March 20, 1991, Athens police said that Khalid had admitted to planning the attack. He left the ship in Alexandria, Egypt, giving the shipjackers their final orders.

Greece announced that it first would try him for arms possession. On May 6, 1991, Khalid, using the name Mohammed Nouami, was sentenced to 10 years in prison for drug dealing. He tried to escape from Kordhallos maximum security prison near Piraeus with 31 others on May 12, 1991, but was arrested. A May 20, 1991 the jailbreak trial was postponed because key prosecution witnesses were absent. On May 29, 1991, a three-member Athens appeals court decided to extradite him to Italy. The appeals council rejected his claim that he was an Iraqi garage owner with the name Yusuf hu Khalid. On July 16, 1991, a five-member panel of the Greek Supreme Court postponed the extradition hearing until September 24 because Khalid's attorney was absent. They again postponed the hearing on October 8 at the request of Khalid's new lawyer, Takis Pappas. On October 25, 1991, the Greek Supreme Court ruled in favor of extradition. Khalid was serving a 33-month sentence for trying to escape. It was left to the Justice Minister to decide whether to extradite.

Abdul Rahim Khalid: variant of Abd al-Rahim Khalid.

Abu Khalid: alias of Mohammad Abbas Zaida.

Abu Khalid: alias of Majed Khalid Ali Al-muhanah.

Abu Khalid: alias of Abd Allah Adnan Al Saleh.

Abu-Khalid: alias of Muhammad Abu-Dayid.

Abu-Khalid: alias of Ghassan.

Abu-Khalid: alias of Jamal.

Abu-Khalid: alias of Sulayman Ibrahim Sulayman, variant Suleiman Ibrahim Suleiman.

Abu-Khalid: alias of 'Abdallah Khalid Hasan.

Abu-Khalid: alias of 'Abd-al-Qadir Salih Musa.

Abu-Khalid: alias of Abd-al-Majid.

Abu-Khalid: Saudi-based travel coordinator for al Qaeda in Iraq foreign fighters in 2007.

Fahd bin Abdallah bin Khalid: alias of 'Abdallah Ahmad 'Abdallah.

Kifah Khalid: alias of 'Abd-al-Fattah Ghazzal.

Rahman Khalid: an Iraqi that witnesses said on October 31, 1985 placed a time bomb on a bus en route from the Athens city center to Argiroupolis. The blast injured 35 people, including Khalid. The Revolutionary Militant Wing claimed credit.

Ridouane Khalid: one of five former inmates of Guantánamo Bay sentenced by a French court on December 19, 2007 for "criminal association with a terrorist enterprise." The prosecution said they had used false IDs and visas to "integrate into terrorist structures" in Afghanistan. They admitted to being in the military camps, but said they had not used their combat training. They were not sent back to prison, although they were formally sentenced. Khalid was sentenced to four years in prison, three suspended and one year as time served. Those in the group

were among seven French citizens captured in or near Afghanistan by the United States in 2001 following 9/11. They were held for two years at Guantánamo, then handed over to Paris in 2004 and 2005. One was freed immediately upon arrival. The others spent up to 17 months in French prisons.

Walid Khalid: alias Rizq Sa'id 'Abd al-Majid' Awdah, alias Rizaq Sayyid 'Abd al-Majid, a spokesman for the Abu Nidal group during its November 8, 1987 hijacking of the *Silko*, a French-flagged 11-meter yacht off the Gaza Strip in which eight Israeli passengers were taken hostage. He was arrested outside a central Brussels police station on January 16, 1991, but released with an apology after it was learned that he had come for talks with the political director of the Belgian Foreign Ministry to discuss the *Silko* case. He was expelled from the country on January 17, 1991. On July 23, 1992, he was assassinated by Beirut when two gunmen in a white Fiat station wagon fired silencer-equipped submachine guns as he was riding in his blue Mercedes 280 near Mar Ilyas camp.

Zahir Khalid: alias of Mujahid al-Biri.

Dhaydah Atiyyah Khalid Muhammad al-Khalidi: one of 11 Iraqis and three Kuwaitis arrested on April 13, 1993 by Kuwaiti authorities in a plot to assassinate former U.S. President George H. W. Bush with a bomb during his visit to Kuwait. The Iraqi resided in the al-Zubayr area and was arrested in a house in al-Hajra, 40 kilometers from Kuwait City, on May 1, 1993. On May 10, 1993, Kuwait ruled out extradition, saying it would try the group. On May 16, 1993, the Kuwaiti Attorney General denied press reports that al-Khalidi had been released on bail. On June 4, 1994, the three-judge panel sentenced the Iraqi to six months.

Nahar Rumi al-Khalidi: one of 11 Iraqis and three Kuwaitis arrested on April 13, 1993 by Kuwaiti authorities in a plot to assassinate former

U.S. President George H. W. Bush with a bomb during his visit to Kuwait. The 60-year-old non-Kuwaiti helped several suspects move to a different safe house. On May 10, 1993, Kuwait ruled out extradition, saying it would try the group. On May 16, 1993, the Kuwaiti Attorney General denied press reports that al-Khalidi had been released on bail.

Said Khalidie: name on a Moroccan passport carried by Hamid Bilhayat, an Abu Nidal figure arrested in Spain on November 8, 1984.

Abdel Hakkis Saado Khalifa: variant 'Abd al-Hakim Sa'du al-Khalifah, a Jordanian laborer and one of three armed Palestinian terrorists who took over an Israeli-owned yacht, the *First*, taking two Israeli hostages after killing a woman in the initial assault in Cyprus on September 25, 1985. After nine hours of negotiations, the terrorists killed the hostages and surrendered. Fatah Force 17 claimed credit. The trio were held by Cypriot authorities, who rejected Israel's extradition request. On December 2, 1985, the trio went on trial in Nicosia, saying "I admit the killing," although the court entered a not guilty plea for the defendants. They were found guilty in February 1986 and sentenced to life.

His release was demanded on September 5, 1986 by the four hijackers of the Libyan Revolutionary Cells and the Organization of the Soldiers of God—Martyr Zulfikar Ali Bhutto Group who took over Pan American World Airways flight 73 at Karachi airport. On September 26, 1986, he was one of three pro-Palestinian gunmen to sign a statement asking their comrades not to seize hostages to obtain their release.

Elbai Khalifa: a Libyan who was arrested after three gunmen killed Abdel Belil Aref, a wealthy Libyan businessman, as he was dining at the Café du Paris on the Via Veneto in Rome on April 18, 1980.

Kamal Khalifa: arrested in March 1996 by Palestinian security forces at the request of Israel on

suspicion of involvement in a recent series of Hamas bombings.

Mohammad Jamal Khalifa: arrested in December 1994 in Santa Rita, California for falsifying his visa application. He was held in San Francisco without bond pending deportation. On April 24, 1995, Philippine President Ramos asked the United States to defer his deportation to the Middle East. On June 5, 1995, the *Washington Post* reported that the Saudi businessman had contacts in the Philippines with Ramzi Ahmad Yusuf, and that he had financed the Abu Sayyaf Group. He was hiding from Jordanian authorities to evade bombing charges. He was an in-law of Osama bin Laden. Khalifa's network had ties with extremists in Iraq, Jordan, Turkey, Russia, Malaysia, the United Arab Emirates, Pakistan, Syria, the Netherlands, Albania, Morocco, Romania, and Lebanon.

Monzer Suleiman Khalifa: one of four members of Black September who assassinated Jordanian Prime Minister Wasfi Tell in Cairo's Sheraton Hotel on November 28, 1971. Jordanian Foreign Minister Abdullah Sallah was slightly injured, and an Egyptian policeman was seriously wounded. The foursome was immediately captured. Khalifa stopped to drink Tell's blood after he was hit, and said "I am proud. Finally I have done it. We have been after him for six months. We have taken our revenge on a traitor." The group said it was avenging the killing of Palestinian guerrillas in the Jordanian civil war of September 1970, which Palestinians referred to as Black September. After great pressure by Arab nations, Egypt released them on bail of 1,000 Egyptian pounds (\$2,300) each. Some reports said that the Palestine Liberation Organization provided their bail on February 29, 1972. Other reports said that the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine claimed credit. They were never brought to trial. Their release was demanded by the hijackers of Lufthansa flight 649 on February 22, 1972. Some reports said they lived in Cairo for a year with Libyan financing. They were then told to leave Cairo and

were given transit documents for Beirut. But the judiciary balked and prevented their travel.

Khalifah: alias of al-Arab Sadiq Hafiz Muhammad, an Egyptian Islamic Group terrorist who was arrested after the failed June 26, 1995 assassination attempt against Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

'Abd al-Hakim Sa'du al-Khalifah: variant of Abdel Hakkis Saado Khalifa.

'Adnan Khalifah: alias Abu Hazim, identified by Doha's *al-Sharq* on March 19, 1993 as a member of the Abu Nidal Group's Central Committee.

Al-Arabi Khalifah: named by Cairo's *Middle East News Association (MENA)* on May 16, 1996 as having confessed to the Ethiopians for involvement in the attempted assassination on June 26, 1995 in Ethiopia of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak. The three confessors said they had visited Pakistan, Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, and Sudan.

Muhammad 'Abd-al-'Alim Muhammad Khalifah: sentenced to death on July 16, 1994 by a Cairo military court for involvement with the Vanguard of the Conquest gunmen who, on August 18, 1993, fired on the motorcade of Egyptian Interior Minister Hassan Alfi. Five people died and 17 were wounded when a remotely detonated bomb exploded as Alfi's convoy passed by. He was also accused of murdering a dissident member of their group and the main prosecution witness in the trial of militants convicted of trying to kill Prime Minister Atif Sidqi in November 1993. Sidqi escaped unharmed, but a 15-year-old girl was killed.

The prosecution failed to make the case that he was responsible for plotting to assassinate UN Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali during an African summit in Cairo in June 1993. He had pleaded not guilty to the charges.

On August 22, 1994, he was hanged in Cairo's Appeals Prison.

Muhammad Jamal A. Khalifah: brother-in-law (some reports say son-in-law) of Osama bin Laden and financier of the Abu Sayyaf Group in 1991–1994, and the Jordan-based Islamist group Mohammed’s Army. He was sentenced in absentia to death with a group of Jordanian Afghans on December 21, 1994 by the Jordanian State Security Court for belonging to an illegal society, participating in a conspiracy to carry out terrorist acts, and possessing explosives for illegal purposes. The Muslim fundamentalists bombed cinemas, wounding nine people, including an attack on January 26, 1994 at an Amman cinema showing what they perceived to be pornographic films, and another bombing on February 1, 1994. The group had been seized in a crackdown on Muslim radicals in January 1994. Their trial began on August 27, 1994, when they were accused of planning to assassinate leading Jordanians, including Abd al-Salam al-Majali, Jordan’s former chief peace negotiator with Israel. Khalifah was detained by the United States in 1994 and sent to Jordan. A witness recanted and Khalifah was freed and went to Saudi Arabia.

On January 8, 1995, he appealed his death sentence. He had lived in the Philippines, where he ran a Muslim religious center for several years. He was detained in San Francisco on immigration law violations and was investigated for links with terrorists. He had lied on his visa application, saying that there were no criminal charges pending against him anywhere in the world.

He was arrested in December 1994 by the Immigration and Naturalization Service in San Francisco. He had entered the United States two weeks earlier on a visa issued by the U.S. consulate in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. Authorities found a bomb-making manual among his possessions. He was a member of the International Islamic Relief Organization, a Saudi-financed charity that has given money to Hamas. He was deported to Jordan and retried on terrorism charges. He was acquitted and moved on to Saudi Arabia.

Rabi’ ’Abd al-Ghani Khalifah: said by the Ethiopian Supreme State Security prosecution on

August 7, 1995 to be one of five terrorists who had confessed to training in the al-Kamp and Kangu camps in Khartoum with two of the nine Egyptian Islamic Group gunmen who, on June 25, 1995, fired on the armored limousine of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in Addis Ababa.

Sa’d Muhammad Khalifah: alias Abu-Jandal, a Libyan from Benghazi who was born in 1988 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on May 24, 2007. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-Sa’d. He arrived via Libya and Egypt in Syria, where he met Abu-’Umar. He brought \$700. His phone number was 00218927443180.

Salim (variant Salih) ’Ali Husayn Khalifah: one of two members of an Iranian fundamentalist group traveling under forged Syrian passports who were arrested at Rome’s international airport on May 18, 1984 when a search uncovered two bags containing 2.8 kilograms of plastic explosives along with detonators, boosters, charges, a compass, and an Iraqi passport. The duo had arrived on a Syrian Arab Airlines flight from Damascus and were awaiting an Iberian Airlines flight to Madrid. On June 4, 1984, the duo were sentenced to ten years for possession of explosives. They would be deported after serving their sentences.

Ummar Husayn Hadid Salman Khalifawi: named on February 14, 2005 as one of Iraq’s 29 most-wanted insurgents. A bounty of between \$50,000 and \$200,000 was offered.

Muhammad ’Abd al-Rahman al-Khalifi: a member of Takfir wa al-Hijrah who was detained by Sudanese authorities after terrorists attacked worshippers in the Ansar al-Sunnah mosque in Khartoum on February 4, 1994, killing 19 worshippers and injuring several others.

Abdullah Khalil: one of the four hijackers of the Libyan Revolutionary Cells and the Organization of the Soldiers of God—Martyr Zulfikar Ali Bhutto Group who took over Pan Am flight 73

at Karachi airport on September 5, 1986. The hijackers threw grenades and fired machine guns at the passengers, killing 22 and injuring 100 others. Khalil was arrested at the scene. On September 8, he was charged with hijacking an aircraft, murder, attempted murder, and several other crimes. He carried a Bahraini passport.

The United States filed a “protection” arrest warrant against the four so that it could request extradition in case Pakistan decided not to prosecute. On January 5, 1988, during their trial in a courtroom at Adiyala prison, the five accused hijackers admitted taking over the plane with the intention of blowing it up over Israel after securing the release of 1,500 Palestinians from Israeli prisons.

Abu Khalil: Palestine Liberation Organization and Fatah representative in Algiers who was injured when a parcel bomb exploded in his face on October 25, 1972.

Abu-Khalil: alias of Ibrahim 'Umran Jum'ah.

Adel Ramadan Khalil: an Egyptian arrested in Evansville, Indiana and later released. He was initially held as a possible grand jury witness in the 9/11 case.

Ahmed Abu Khalil: age 18, a student from Atil, a West Bank village, who, on July 12, 2005, set off 22 pounds of explosives strapped to his body outside the Hasharon Mall in Netanya, Israel, killing himself and three Israeli women, including two 16-year-old girls. Islamic Jihad claimed credit. On July 14, a soldier died of his wounds from the attack. More than four dozen people were wounded. Khalil had left his home at 7 A.M., telling his family he was going to check his test scores.

Hassan Khalil: age 37, a Lebanese immigrant and U.S. citizen who was arrested in May 2005 by terrorist task force authorities in his home in Burke, Virginia. The cell phone technician was charged with immigration fraud; the charges

were dropped on September 4 because of a mistake in his immigration records. Khalil had told the FBI that he knew members of Hizballah in Lebanon.

Ibrahim Mohamed Khalil: on January 23, 2005, in a morning raid in Mainz, German police arrested Khalil, age 29, a German citizen from Iraq who was suspected of planning suicide attacks in Germany, and Yasser Abu Shaweesh, age 31, a Palestinian medical student living in Bonn. They were believed to have had contacts with Osama bin Laden, and were charged with belonging to a foreign terrorist organization. The Federal Prosecutor's Office said there was no indication that they had organized an al Qaeda cell in Germany. While in Afghanistan, where he trained before the 9/11 attacks, Khalil had contacts with bin Laden and Ramzi Binalshibh. He fought U.S. forces for more than a year in Afghanistan and had high-ranking al Qaeda contacts who persuaded him to recruit suicide attackers in Europe. He moved to Germany in September 2002 to raise money and provide logistical support for al Qaeda. He had attempted unsuccessfully to obtain 48 grams of uranium from Luxembourg. Khalil recruited the Libyan-born Shaweesh for a suicide attack in Iraq. They had sought to raise money by taking out a \$1 million life insurance policy on Yasser Abu S., who was to fake a fatal traffic accident. The duo had been under investigation since October 2004. Police searched four apartments in Mainz and Bonn.

The previous week, German police had detained nearly two dozen Islamic extremists.

German authorities had wiretapped the duo, and heard them make plans to move to the Netherlands, to obtain uranium for a dirty bomb that would kill Americans, and to recruit suicide bombers to go to Iraq. They talked about how to blend in to their surroundings. In late January, the judge ruled that there was enough evidence to hold them for trial.

Izz-al-Din Shaykh Khalil: Hamas leader killed in a car explosion in Damascus on September 26, 2004.

Jihad al-Khalil: on June 15, 1992, the Lebanese Standing Military Court postponed to July 10, 1992 his trial for blowing up American University of Beirut's College Hall.

Lafi Khalil: then age 22, arrested with two other people on July 31, 1997 by New York police and federal agents, who seized five powerful bombs after a dawn shootout in a Brooklyn apartment at 248 Fourth Avenue. The detainees had planned to blow up transportation facilities, including the subway system in New York City. As police entered the apartment, one man ran toward a bomb. Although police fired, he threw one of several detonating switches. A second man was shot while moving toward the bomb. One detainee told police how to render the bombs harmless and how they were to be used against the subway system's Atlantic Avenue station and a commuter bus. Both terrorists who were shot were hospitalized.

Khalil's parents lived near Aqaba, Jordan, after expulsion from Kuwait. He stayed for four years with an uncle in Ajjul, a village north of Ramallah. In November, he obtained a visa at the U.S. consulate in Jerusalem, moved to Brooklyn, then to California, then back to Brooklyn. His tourist visa expired in December 1996.

On August 12, 1997, FBI investigators suggested that the duo was setting up a hoax designed to extort money from the U.S. State Department's Heroes antiterrorism rewards program. A New York judge issued a permanent order of detention and scheduled a court hearing for August 14. Defense lawyers did not request bail. On August 29, the two were indicted by a federal grand jury in New York for plotting to set off a pipe bomb in the subway. They faced life in prison if convicted of conspiracy to use a weapon of mass destruction. Arraignment was expected within the fortnight. The trial began on July 6, 1998. On July 23, 1998, the jury acquitted him of plotting to blow up the subway station but declared Khalil guilty of having a fake immigration card.

Maha Abu-Khalil: a 21-year-old teacher who led a group of three members of the Popular Front for

the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) who attempted to hijack a TWA B707 in Athens on December 21, 1969. He and two others were carrying luggage that contained two guns, three hand grenades, and mimeographed announcements that the plane was being hijacked to Tunis by the PFLP. He and the other two were released after the July 22, 1970 hijacking of an Olympic Airways jet to Cairo.

Mazin Abu Mehanid Khalil: one of the two Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) hijackers of Pan American 93, a B747 flying from Amsterdam and diverted to Beirut, where they picked up another PFLP member on September 6, 1970. They flew on to Cairo, where they destroyed the plane.

Muhammad Abd al-Radi Khalil: alias Ihab, identified by the Ethiopian government as one of the nine Egyptian Islamic Group gunmen who, on June 25, 1995, fired on the armored limousine of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in Addis Ababa. On August 7, 1995, the Ethiopian Supreme State Security prosecution charged the nine of forming a terrorist organization to destabilize the country, possessing arms and explosives, communicating with a foreign state to undermine the country's security, attempting to assassinate state figures, and attempting to blow up vital establishments.

Muhammad 'Ali 'Ali Khalil: sentenced to 15 years with hard labor on March 17, 1994 by the Higher Military Court in Cairo in connection with the November 25, 1993 bombing of the convoy of Egyptian Prime Minister Dr. Atif Sidqi that killed a 15-year-old girl and wounded 21 other people

Muhammad Zaki Khalil: deputy to Wadi Haddad of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, he trained the Red Army Faction hijackers who on October 13, 1997 took over the Landshut plane to Mogadishu.

Mustafa Ali Khalil: a Lebanese arrested in the shooting of Libyan Embassy official Mohammed

Idris who was driving to the embassy in Madrid on September 12, 1984. He had grown up in west Beirut and was a member of the Imam Musa as-Sadr Brigade. On October 10, 1984, the kidnappers of Spanish Ambassador Pedro Manuel de Aristegui demanded his release. On June 18, 1985, the hijackers of TWA flight 847 demanded his release. He and the shooter were scheduled to stand trial on June 19, 1985 in Madrid. The Spanish government refused to release them. On June 25, 1985, the duo were sentenced to 23 years in prison for attempted murder. There were rumors that they would be sent to Lebanon to serve out their sentences. On January 17, 1986, Khalil's relatives abducted a Spanish diplomat and two Lebanese Spanish Embassy consular staffers and demanded his release. The Black Flag also demanded his release. He was pardoned by the Spanish government on July 14, 1986 and returned to Beirut.

Rouabhi Mohamed Khalil: alleged member of the Islamic Salvation Front who was arrested for involvement in the August 26, 1992 bombing of the Air France ticket counter at Houari Boumedienne Airport in Algeria that killed 12 people and wounded 128. Public sessions of his trial began on May 4, 1993. On May 26, 1993, a special Algiers judicial council sentenced him to three years.

Safwat Abdurrahman Khalil: a member of the Jerusalem Brigades of the Islamic Jihad who, on January 25, 2002, set off a bomb in the Tel Aviv neighborhood of Neve Shaanan (Tranquil Oasis), wounding at least 25 people, principally immigrants and foreign laborers from Romania, Thailand, the Philippines, and the former Soviet Union. The bomber wore a belt packed with explosives and cylindrical metal shrapnel. After the bombing, survivors beat his remains with sticks; nothing remained intact except his legs.

Sakar Mahmoud al-Khalil: a Palestinian who was one of two terrorists arrested on March 15, 1973 in France while attempting to smuggle explosives across the Italian-French border for

use in attacks against the Israeli and Jordanian embassies as part of a Black September campaign. The two drove from a Lebanese Fatah base in a Mercedes carrying 35 pounds of plastique. The two Fatah members were imprisoned for six months and then expelled from France.

Yasir al-Khalil: wife of Nizar Muhammad Hallak; her expulsion from France was ordered on December 24, 1986 in connection with the discovery of an arms cache in Hallak's garage in Aulnay-sous-Bois on December 18, 1986. Police questioned but released him.

Mazin al-Khalili: alias of Sami Abu 'Ali.

Ahmad Hoseyn Mirza 'Abd al-Khalig: an Iranian who worked for the Iranian Embassy-sponsored Iranian School in Bahrain who was arrested on December 23, 1987. Bahrain claimed Iran had supplied saboteurs with radio and broadcasting equipment to announce a republic and to sabotage oil installations and other vital points. The Bahrain Liberation Front attacks would coincide with the meeting of the Gulf Cooperation Council in Riyadh on December 25. The group would use rockets and incendiary bombs against broadcast and television buildings, Manama Airport, restaurants, hotels, markets, homes of senior Bahraini officials, and several embassies. The group was to attack Manama Prison to free a group arrested in December 1981 and convicted of plotting to overthrow the government.

Ali Abd al-Khalig: linked to 40 Shi'ite terrorists arrested in Egypt on August 19, 1989 for planning to carry out attacks against U.S., Israeli, Saudi, Iraqi, and Kuwaiti interests, including embassies and airlines.

Hafiz Abdul Khalig: an al Qaeda suspect arrested by Pakistani authorities on August 31 2004, at the Matla-ul-Uloom-ul-Arabiyya (Horizon of Arabic Knowledge) school in Quetta, which is run by Hafiz Hussain Ahmed, deputy parliamentary leader of Pakistani's main Islamic bloc, the

Muttahida Majlis-e-Amal. He was visiting India with a parliamentary delegation when the raid occurred.

Hasan 'Aziz 'Abd al-Khaliq: alias 'Awwad, identified by Doha's *al-Sharq* on March 19, 1993 as a member of the Abu Nidal Group's Central Committee and chairman of the membership and acceptance of new members committee.

Khallad: alias of Walid Muhammad bin Attash.

Tawfiq Attash Khallad: senior al Qaeda aide listed by the *Washington Post* in late February 2002 as being at large.

Tawfiq Attash Khallada: alias of Walid Muhammad bin Attash.

Fares Khallafalla: one of eight foreign Islamists arrested on June 24, 1993 by the FBI and charged with planning to bomb the UN headquarters building in Manhattan—26 Federal Plaza—which includes the local FBI headquarters and other agencies; the 47th Street diamond district, which is run principally by Orthodox Jews; and the Lincoln and Holland tunnels connecting Manhattan and New Jersey; and planning to assassinate Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato (R-NY), Assemblyman Dov Hiking, an Orthodox Jewish legislator from Brooklyn, UN Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak. They were also tied to the individuals charged with the February 26, 1993 bombing of the World Trade Center. Five of them were arrested in a Queens safe house, assembling explosives by combining fertilizer nitrates and diesel fuel in 55-gallon drums. The FBI seized 400–500 pounds of explosives, components of a crude timing device, and other bomb-making equipment. Other arrests occurred in Yonkers, Brooklyn, and Jersey City.

On June 25, the eight defendants appeared before a magistrate in U.S. District Court and were charged with conspiracy and attempting to "destroy by means of fire and explosive"

buildings used in interstate commerce. The charges included maximum terms of 15 years in prison, plus fines of \$500,000.

The Jersey City resident was a Sudanese who, on May 27, 1993, helped test the bomb's timing device. He drove a medical livery van for a medical supply company and worshipped at the Jersey City storefront mosque of blind Sheik Omar Abd-al-Rahman. He entered the United States on a temporary visa and married a U.S. citizen.

On October 1, 1995, he was found guilty of seditious conspiracy, bombing conspiracy, and attempted bombing. On January 17, 1996, U.S. District Judge Michael B. Mukasey sentenced him to 30 years.

'Ayman al-Khaltit: a Saudi Shi'ite who owns a watch firm in al-Dammam and was linked to 40 Shi'ite terrorists arrested in Egypt on August 19, 1989 for planning to carry out attacks against U.S., Israeli, Saudi, Iraqi, and Kuwaiti interests, including embassies and airlines.

Manoucher Khamene'i: one of four people arrested by London police on December 14, 1988 during a demonstration in front of the offices of Iran Air. They had attacked three computers of the firm, and were to face charges of criminal damage and violent disorder on January 5, 1989.

Khalil Ibrahim 'Abdallah Khamis: a 21-year-old laborer and one of four suspects from Su-trah, Bahrain who confessed in front of an investigating judge to pouring gasoline and throwing Molotov cocktails at the al-Zaytun Restaurant in Sitrat Wadiyan on March 14, 1996, killing seven Bangladeshi workers. On July 1, 1996, the State Security Court sentenced him to life for premeditated arson.

Salmin Mohammed Khamis: arrested on June 17, 2003 by Kenyan police for involvement in the November 2002 al Qaeda bombing of a hotel north of Mombasa. On October 24, 2003, the press reported that he had told investigators

that al Qaeda was going to destroy the U.S. Embassy in Nairobi in June with a truck bomb and an explosives-laden hijacked plane. The Embassy was closed June 20–24. Kenya had banned flights to and from Somalia from June 20 to July 8. Khamis mentioned a coded e-mail from Saleh Ali Saleh Nabhan, an at-large suspect in the hotel bombing, who invited Khamis to participate in “al Qaeda activities.” Khamis attended a meeting of al Qaeda terrorists in May in Malindi, a coastal venue, where he met with Nabhan, two Somalis, and an Arab.

On June 27, 2005, Nairobi Chief Magistrate Aggrey Muchelule said that the evidence was not strong enough to connect Kubwa Mohammed Seif, Said Saggar, Ahmed, and Khamis to the hotel bombing or the following attempt to shoot down a chartered Israeli plane. In the summer of 2003, three of them were charged with murder in the hotel bombing, but in November, the charges were reduced to conspiracy. On May 10, 2005, the prosecution had dropped two other counts linking the suspects to the August 7, 1998 bombing of the U.S. Embassy and the 2003 plot to destroy the new U.S. Embassy.

Mehdi Khammoun: an aide of Essid Sami Ben Khemais, a Tunisian in contact with a network of al Qaeda recruits in Italy, Germany, Spain, the United Kingdom, France, and Belgium.

Mohsen Khamoushi: one of five members of the Iranian People’s Strugglers (other reports said they were the Crusaders of the Iranian Nation) who shot and killed U.S. Air Force Colonel Paul R. Shaffer, Jr., and U.S. Air Force Lieutenant Colonel Jack J. Turner in Tehran as they were being driven to work at the U.S. Military Assistance Advisory Group on May 21, 1975. On July 29, 1975, Khamoushi and another Iranian terrorist were arrested and charged with the crime; they later confessed to killing Turner and Shaffer, as well as Lieutenant Colonel Lewis Hopkins in 1973 and Iranian interpreter Hassan Hossnan at the U.S. consulate on July 3, 1975. Following several other raids, on December 31, 1975, ten of the

group were sentenced by an Iranian army tribunal to death by a firing squad. An 11th defendant, one of two women in the group, was sentenced to solitary confinement for 15 years. The death sentences were carried out against nine of the terrorists on January 24, 1976. The sentence of the 10th was commuted to life in prison.

Fawzi al-Khamsah: a Hizballah member alleged by *Radio Free Lebanon* on September 19, 1986 to be one of the kidnappers on September 9, 1986 of Frank Herbert Reed, director of the Lebanese International School in west Beirut.

Khamzat: Chechen leader of the Special Purpose Islamic Regiment after the death on October 26, 2002 of Movzar Barayev.

Abid Hussain Khan: In early January 2008, he faced terrorism charges in the United Kingdom. He was involved in jihad Internet sites, and was given a video of potential U.S. targets, including fuel storage tanks on Interstate 95 near Lorton, Virginia, World Bank headquarters, the Pentagon, and the George Washington Masonic Memorial in Alexandria, Virginia that were taken by Ehsanul Islam Sadequee and Syed Haris Ahmed, both of whom faced 60 years in prison in the United States.

Abdullah Khan: a Toronto-born son of an Egyptian terrorist killed in a shootout with Pakistani police. On December 2, 2005, he returned to Canada following 14 months in a Pakistani prison. He was arrested on an extradition warrant from the United States for conspiracy to murder Americans abroad. He was suspected by the United States of being a weapons supplier for al Qaeda and being a part of the plot to assassinate Pakistani President General Pervez Musharraf in December 2003. His brother, Omar, 19, was the youngest person held in Guantánamo Bay, for throwing a grenade that killed a U.S. Army medic in Afghanistan.

Ahmed Ali Khan: variant of Ali Ahmed Khan.

Ala'a Abd Allah Khan: alias Abu Usama, a Saudi from Mecca who was born in 1404 Hijra and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr in 2007, contributing 5,100 riyals. He brought with him a passport, ID, work permit, and hospital ID. He also had 125,000 riyals, 11,000 of which he gave to his contact, Abu Hadi, when he arrived by plane in Syria. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Ruwan, whom he met via a brother who had returned from Iraq. His phone number was 009665368351.

Mullah 'Ali Khan: head guard of the seven Russians who were taken hostage after the Taliban downed a Russian cargo plane on its way to Kabul on August 3, 1995.

Amir Khan: age 17, an Afghan Islamic militant who, on December 17, 2002, threw a hand grenade into a jeep in a crowded market in central Kabul, wounding two U.S. soldiers and their Afghan interpreter. The English-speaking Khan comes from Khost, a former Taliban stronghold. He had recently trained at a Pakistani religious academy and was working on orders from an Islamic extremist group. He had earlier been seen praying at the Pul-i Khishti mosque. Khan said he had brought three grenades from Khost to use against Americans. He had earlier seen Turkish and German troops from the peacekeeping force, but waited until he could go up to the Americans' jeep. He regretted injuring the interpreter.

Mullah Hayat Khan: a Taliban commander involved in the February 27, 2007 suicide car bombing at the gates of Bagram Air Base that killed 23 people and injured 24 others during the visit of U.S. Vice President Dick Cheney.

Ishtiaq Ahmed Khan: one of 35 suspected foreign terrorists arrested by Philippine government agents on December 20, 1995 in Ermita, Manila. On January 11, 1996, the chief of the Bureau of Immigration ordered the Pakistani's release, along with three other Pakistanis, as there was no basis for filing criminal charges.

Izz al-Din Badra Khan: on November 13, 1985, Italian authorities issued an arrest warrant for the military chief of the Palestine Liberation Front in connection with the hijacking of the Italian cruise ship *Achille Lauro* on October 7, 1985. The hijackers killed Leon Klinghoffer, 69, an American confined to a wheelchair, and dumped his body overboard. The hijacking ended in Egypt. On June 18, 1986, Khan's Genoa trial began for murder and kidnapping. On July 10, 1986, he was sentenced in absentia to life in prison. On May 24, 1987, a Genoa appeals court upheld the conviction.

Khalid 'Abdallah Khan: alias Abu-Khattab, a Saudi from Mecca who joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a suicide bomber in 2007, contributing 5,052 riyals and his passport. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-Rayyan, whom he knew through a brother returning from Iraq. He flew to Syria, meeting Abu-Hadi, who took 11,000 of his 12,500 of an unnamed currency. His home phone number was 009665368351.

Khurram Khan: alias of Mohammad Ahmad Ajaj.

Majid Khan: a Guantánamo Bay detainee whom the U.S. government said was selected by Khalid Sheikh Mohammed to bomb gas stations in the United States.

On September 6, 2006, President Bush announced that the last 14 detainees would be transferred from secret foreign prisons to the military detention facility at Guantánamo Bay. The group was identified as Abu Zubaydah, Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, Ramzi Binalshibh, Mustafa Ahmad al-Hawsawi, Hambali, Majid Khan, Lillie, Ali Abd al-Aziz Ali, Ahmed Khalfan Ghailani, Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri, Abu Faraj al-Libi, Zubair, Walid bin Attash, and Gouled Hassan Dourad.

On April 15, 2007, in his hearing before the Combatant Status Review Tribunal, the 27-year-old Pakistani, who had graduated from a Baltimore area high school in 1999, said he had tried

to commit suicide and had lost 30 pounds during a 27-day hunger strike. He claimed he had helped the FBI detain an illegal Pakistani immigrant in 2002. Prosecutors said he had taken orders from Khalid Sheik Mohammed and was asked to determine how to poison U.S. reservoirs and blow up U.S. gas stations. He was also considered for membership in a team involved in an assassination attempt on Pakistani President General Pervez Musharraf. Khan had been detained in March 2003 while staying with his brother in Pakistan. He was represented by attorney Gitanjali Gutierrez.

Mohammed Sidique Khan: variant of Sidique Khan.

Omar Khan: age 19 as of 2005, the youngest person held in Guantánamo Bay, for throwing a grenade that killed a U.S. Army medic in Afghanistan. He is the brother of Abdullah Khan.

Rais Mohammed Khan: detained by Afghan police on the border in the eastern department of Khost on May 1, 2006 on suspicion of planning a failed suicide bombing against the Independence Day parade in Khost. He was held in Guantánamo and later returned to Afghanistan, where a court convicted him under the 1987 Afghan security law and sentenced him to eight years in prison.

Reza Khan: age 29, found guilty and sentenced to death on November 20, 2004 by the Afghan National Security Court for the November 19, 2001 murders of three foreign journalists and an Afghan colleague at Tangi Abrishum, 5 miles east of Kabul, when 12 gunmen stopped them on the road from Pakistan. Khan shot an Afghan photographer on orders of local Taliban commander Mohammad Agha. Khan was also sentenced to 15 years for the rape of the Italian female journalist who was killed. He was also convicted of killing his wife and of holding up a bus and cutting off the ears and noses of four male passengers.

Rozi Khan: leader of the Taliban group who, on October 30, 2003, kidnapped Hasan Onal, a Turkish engineer, in Afghanistan.

Sidique Khan: age 30, variant Mohammed Sidique Khan, a teaching assistant at a Leeds public school. On July 7, 2005, at 9:17 A.M., a bomb he placed on the floor of the second carriage of London underground Circle Line train 216 leaving Edgware Road Station for Paddington Station exploded, killing seven people. The explosion ripped through a wall and damaged two other trains. He was born in the United Kingdom to Pakistani parents. He was married and the father of an eight-month-old girl. He had recently moved to Dewsbury. He earned a degree in education from Leeds University.

He traveled to Karachi, Pakistan with Shehzad Tanweer on November 16, 2004 on a Turkish Airlines flight and flew home with him on February 7, 2005. They had stayed at separate addresses near Lahore. Khan was in Israel for a day in the spring of 2003. The *Sunday Telegraph* said that Khan, the leader of the team who set off four bombs that day, met in Pakistan in fall 2004 with Mohammed Yasin, alias Ustad Osama, in his thirties, an explosives expert who manufactures “suicide jackets” for Harkat-e-Jihad.

On April 24, 2008, the prosecution in the case of terrorists involved in the attack played a video Khan made in November 2004 in which Khan bounces his baby girl on his knee and says “Sweetheart, not long to go now. And I’m going to really, really miss you a lot. I’m thinking about it already. Look, I absolutely love you to bits and you have been the happiest thing in my life.” He said he was “doing what I’m doing for the sake of Islam. I just wish I could have been part of your life. I just so much wanted to be with you. But I have to do this thing for our future and it will be best . . . in the long run. That’s the most important thing.” In another video made in October 2004, Khan introduced her to her “uncles,” including Waheed Ali, one of the defendants.

Tilu Khan: variant of Piloo Khan.

Abo Khaoulah: alias of Youssef Bin Muhammad Mouhirayer.

Ahmad Raja Abu Kharub: age 30, a Palestinian resident of the country's largest Palestinian refugee camp, who on January 3, 2000, fired four rocket-propelled grenades in Beirut. No Russians were hurt, but a Lebanese policeman died in a follow-up firefight. Another seven people were injured. Abu Kharub was shot to death in an hour-long gun battle. He carried a note in his pocket saying that he wanted to be a "martyr for Chechnya." Authorities believed the attack was in retaliation for Russian advances against the Chechen capital of Grozny. Security forces found grenade launchers, ammunition, and a Kalashnikov rifle beside Abu Kharub's body.

Muhammad Mustafa Khashah: alias Abu-Khawlah, variant Khawalah, an Algerian from Algiers who was born on June 9, 1975 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on October 25, 2006 to become a fighter, contributing 400 Lira, 100 euros, a watch, and a passport. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-Hafs, variant Abu Hafies. His home phone numbers were 213073736515 and 213062561090.

Fahd Muhammad Abd al-Aziz al-Khashiban: one of three Saudis suspected of financing the Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG). The group's U.S. assets were blocked on October 10, 2007 by the U.S. Department of the Treasury.

Tarek Sajed Khater: hijacker of the Paris–Cairo flight of an Air France jumbo jet on August 12, 1977 that was diverted out of Nice to Benghazi, Libya, where authorities prevented the plane from landing. The plane overflew Corfu and landed in Brindisi, Italy to refuel. During the flight, Khater held a biscuit tin aloft and claimed he was holding 1,000 pounds of dynamite. He recited Hamlet's soliloquy in English, French, and Arabic and dabbed his neck with perfume. Upon landing, he left the plane to talk to ground personnel and was locked out of the plane by the crew. He was

arrested. During five hours of questioning, he said his father had been killed in the recent Egypt–Libya border clashes and that he was attempting to reconcile the two nations. He was charged with air piracy.

Abu Khatib: alias of Redouan Issar.

Ismail Mohammed Khatib: al Qaeda's top operative in Lebanon; in his early fifties, was arrested in a September 17, 2004 raid. Lebanon's top prosecutor said Khatib and Ahmed Salim Mikati were planning to bomb the Italian and Ukrainian embassies in Beirut. Khatib apparently was trying to recruit extremists to attack American forces in Iraq. Mikati had been in contact with beheading specialist Abu Musab al-Zarqawi in Iraq. On the morning of September 27, Khatib was hospitalized after suffering cardiac arrest. He had a second attack in the afternoon and died at Bahanes Hospital outside Beirut.

Khaled Khatib: a Palestinian Islamic Jihad suicide bomber who on April 9, 1995 drove a blue van into a bus packed with soldiers at Kfar Darom, ten miles south of Gaza City, killing seven people and injuring seven others

Khaled 'Abd al-Qadir al-Khatib: a Syrian student and one of three armed Palestinian terrorists who took over an Israeli-owned yacht, the *First*, taking two Israeli hostages after killing a woman in the initial assault in Cyprus on September 25, 1985. After nine hours of negotiations, the terrorists killed the hostages and surrendered. Fatah Force 17 claimed credit. The trio were held by Cypriot authorities, who rejected Israel's extradition request. On December 2, 1985, the trio went on trial in Nicosia, saying, "I admit the killing," although the court entered a not guilty plea for the defendants. They were found guilty in February 1986 and sentenced to life. Al-Khatib's release was demanded on September 5, 1986 by the four hijackers of the Libyan Revolutionary Cells and the Organization of the Soldiers of God—Martyr Zulfikar Ali Bhutto Group who took

over Pan Am flight 73 at Karachi airport. On September 26, 1986, he was one of three pro-Palestinian gunmen to sign a statement asking their comrades not to seize hostages to obtain their release.

Muhammad Salih Jarallah al-Khatib: alias Abu Talhah, a Saudi muezzin (prayer announcer) from Riyadh who was born in 1984 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr in 2007, contributing \$200 and his passport. His recruitment coordinator was Ibrahim al-Harbi, a coworker in the al-Amir Bilal-Ma'ruf Association. He flew from Bahrain to Damascus, where he met Abu-Salman, Lu'ay, and Abu-'Abd-al-Malik. Abu-Salman took two mobile phones and 80,000 of his 90,000 riyals; Lu'ay took another 5,000 riyals. He owed the mosque six months' rent. His brother 'Abd-al-Rahman's phone number was 00966553192010; brother Abu-Muhammad's was 00966501352194.

Yusef Khatib (variant Yusaf al Khatib): one of three Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers of an EL Al B707 going from Rome to Tel Aviv's Lod Airport on July 22, 1968. The plane was diverted to Algiers, where the hijackers demanded the release of 1,200 Palestinian prisoners from Israeli jails. The Algerians held the trio at a military camp for the balance of the negotiations.

Khatib led five Palestinian skyjackers in a February 22, 1972 incident in which Lufthansa 594, a B747 flying from New Delhi to Athens, was hijacked by guerrillas armed with hand grenades, dynamite, and pistols. They initially told the pilot to go to the desert along the Red Sea, but they landed at Aden, South Yemen. They demanded the release of the killers of Wasfi Tell in Cairo and the Black September murderers of five Jordanian workers in Cologne, West Germany on February 6, 1972. The group called themselves the Organization for Victims of Zionist Occupation, the Organization for Resistance to Zionist Conquest of Palestine, and the Organization for Resistance to Zionist Occupation. In a letter, terrorists

threatened to blow up the plane and the passengers if \$5 million was not sent to a secret location outside Beirut. The West Germans announced the ransom payment on February 25. The group freed the passengers and surrendered to South Yemeni authorities, who released them on February 27.

Yusaf al Khatib: variant of Yusef Khatib, a Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine multiple hijacker.

Zahir al-Khatib: named by the *Voice of Lebanon* in September 1981 as the deputy of the Workers' League (Rabitat ash-Shaghghilah) group that was training the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia in the Bar Ilyas area in western Al Biqa' in Lebanon.

'Abd-al-Rahman Ahmad Nasir Khatir: alias Abu-Yasir, a Jordanian from Az Zarqa' who was born on February 18, 1975 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr on November 2, 2006. He provided 32 Jordanian dinars, 200 Syrian Lira and his passport. His recruitment coordinator was Bakr. His home phone number was 0096253994028.

Ibrahim Husayn Abu Khatir: a Jordanian recruited by the Libyans and the Abu Nidal Group to set off a bomb at the U.S. Embassy in Egypt. He alerted the Jordanians, who foiled the plot on May 22, 1985.

Suleiman Khatir: an Egyptian soldier who, on October 5, 1985, killed seven Israeli tourists at Ras Burka in the Sinai in Egypt. On December 28, 1985, he was sentenced to life.

Khattab: alias of 'Abdallah Bin-Salim Bin-Muhammad al-Dusari.

Abu-Khattab: alias of Mu'tasim Bin-Sadiq Bin Muhammad, variant Mutassem Bin Sadiq Bin Muhammad.

Abu-Khattab: alias of Khalid 'Abdallah Khan.

Abu al Khattab: alias of Abd Al Rahman Khalef Nayef Al Daghaash.

Abu al Khattab: variant of Abu-al-Khattab.

Abu-al-Khattab: alias of Yasin 'Ali-al-Marzuqi.

Abu-al-Khattab: alias of Muhammad.

Fathi Muhammad Khattab: one of three individuals sentenced to ten years in prison on February 17, 1994 by a Cairo military court for plotting the assassination of President Mubarak by bombing Sidi Barrani Airport and the Presidential guest house in Marsa Matruh.

Ibn al-Khattab: leader of Arab-Afghan/Chechen terrorists who attacked a Russian military convoy on April 16, 1996, killing 273 Russian soldiers. He had led the Islamic International Peacekeeping Brigade (IIPB), which was established in 1998. Authorities believed he was responsible for the March 29, 2000 Chechen guerrilla ambush of an OMON (Otryad Militsii Osobo Naznacheniya) convoy that killed 32 members of the 41-man unit. The other nine were kidnapped and later executed.

Russia's Federal Security Service announced on April 25, 2002 the late-March 2002 death in Chechnya of Arab guerrilla leader Khattab, who had ties to bin Laden. Khattab claimed in November that he and the Taliban were fighting "infidels" on Muslim territory. He had fought against Russian troops in Chechnya since 1991, having fought in the 1980s against the Russian invasion of Afghanistan. He was blamed for a 1996 attack that killed 53 soldiers and wounded 52 others. He was believed to be from either Saudi Arabia or Jordan. A Chechen Web site and Moscow newspapers suggested that he was killed by a fast-acting poison hidden in a letter.

Abd Al Rahman Ahamed Nasser Khatter: alias Abu Yasser, a Jordanian from Zarqah who was born on February 18, 1975 and joined al Qaeda

in Iraq as a martyr on November 2, 2006, bringing 32 in Jordanian currency, 200 lira, and a passport. His recruitment coordinator was Bakker. His home phone number was 0096253994028.

Abu Khavs: Jordanian commander of foreign mercenaries in Chechnya who was reportedly al Qaeda's top emissary in the North Caucasus and who was killed in a shootout with Russian police on November 26, 2006.

Abbas Khawaja: a Lebanese detained by French counterintelligence on July 22, 1987 in connection with a wave of bombings in Paris between December 1985 and September 1986 that killed 13 and wounded 250. He was indicted three days later for "associating with criminals linked with an individual or collective undertaking aiming to disturb public order by intimidation or terrorism."

Mahmud al-Khawaja: an Islamic Jihad activist who, on June 22, 1995, was assassinated as he was leaving his home in the al-Shati' camp in Gaza City. He had served time in Israeli and Palestinian Authority jails.

Zahed Mohamood Khawaja: alias of Zahed Ahmed Mir.

'Azmi al-Khawajah: member of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) Political Bureau and Palestine National Council whom the PFLP claimed on January 19, 1987 had been arrested and imprisoned by Jordanian authorities. Possibly the same individual was one of 12 PFLP members arrested by Jordanian security forces on October 4, 1989 for questioning about the smuggling of explosives and personnel into Jordan to fire rockets across the cease-fire line, although London's *al-Quds* reported on October 20, 1989 that he was in hiding.

Abu Khawalah: alias of Muhammad Mustafa Khashah.

'Imad Salman al-Khawaz: one of six Muslims detained on May 26, 1989 at Larnaca, Cyprus for conspiring to murder General Michel Awn, leader of the Lebanese Phalangists, and for possession of arms, missiles, and munitions. The six were due to be tried by a Larnaca criminal court on October 9, 1989. On August 30, 1989, the Muslim 14 March group threatened to hijack a Cyprus Airlines plane if the government did not release them. The group seeks to avenge the 40 Lebanese Muslims who were killed by Awn's troops on March 14, 1989.

'Imad Ahmad Khawjali: alias 'Imad Ahmad Hawilu, one of five Palestinians sentenced to death on October 27, 1988 by Sudanese Court President Judge Ahmad Bashir under Article 252 on charges of premeditated murder for firing submachine guns and throwing tear gas shells in the Acropole Hotel and the Sudan Club on May 15, 1988, killing eight people in Khartoum. The defendants were found guilty on all charges listed in a four-page list of indictments, with the exception of criminal plotting under Article 95, because the plotting was conducted outside Sudan. On January 7, 1991, the court trying the Palestinians ordered their immediate release because the decree "was based on the fact that the relatives of five British (victims) had ceded their right in qisas (blood vengeance) similar punishment and diya (blood money) but demanded imprisonment of the murderers." The court decreed two years in prison for murder, two years for committing damage, six months for possessing unlicensed weapons, one month for attempted murder at the hotel, and one month for attempted murder at the club. However, the punishments had to be applied concurrently and lapsed on November 15, 1990.

Abu-Khawlah: alias of Muhammad Mustafa Khashah.

Abu-Khawlah: alias of Yusuf Ibn-Muhammad Muhayrir.

Salah 'Ali Muhammad Khayallah: alias Abu-'Abdallah, a Libyan who joined al Qaeda in Iraq

in 2007. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-Isma'il; his Syrian contact was Abu'Umar. His phone numbers were 64624115 and 64628225.

Jassim Hassan Ali Khayyat: one of two ringleaders of a group of 44 Iranian-trained Shi'ite members of Hizballah Bahrain who were arrested in June 1996 on charges of plotting to overthrow the ruling Khalifa family. He was sentenced to 12 years.

Muhammad Khayr: identified on October 9, 1990 by the London-based Kuwaiti newspaper *al-Qabas al-Duwali* as being a leader of a worldwide Iraqi terrorist network

Zaid Khayr: al Qaeda trainer listed by U.S. Central Command on January 8, 2002 as being at large.

Mohammad Abu Khazneh: age 28, an Islamic Jihad member who was hiding in a house near Tulkarm on March 10, 2005, during a raid by the Israelis. He fired at troops, whereby he died in a blaze of gunfire as bulldozers leveled the house. He was wanted for planning the February 25, 2005 suicide bombing in the line outside Tel Aviv's beachfront Stage nightclub during the night that killed four bystanders and injured 55 people.

Ahmed Abou El-Kheir: an Egyptian arrested in College Park, Maryland and held by U.S. authorities as of November 2001 in their 9/11 investigations. He was later released and did not testify.

Khalid Abd Al Rahman Al Khelaywai: alias Abu Suleiman, a Saudi from Jawef who was born on 5/20/1398 Hijra and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on 22nd Ramadan 1427 Hijra, bringing 50 euros and a ring. His home phone number was 0096646250744; his brother's was 009665063900232.

Frazeh Khelfa: Alias Khelfa Same, an Algerian member of Black September who attempted to assassinate Jordanian Ambassador Zaid Rifai in

London on December 15, 1971. Khelfa fired 30 rounds into the ambassador's car in London. He was arrested in Lyons in January 1972. The Lyons court recommended that France grant the United Kingdom's extradition request, but the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs sent him to Algeria.

Saied Bin Al Sadeeq Bin Al Khelfah: alias AbuSa'ad, an Algerian electrician from Sattief who was born in 1986 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter in 2007, contributing his watch, ID, and passport. His recruitment coordinators were Sayf and Jamal. He flew to Syria, where he met Abu Othman. He brought with him 50 euros. His home phone number was 0021336918046; his sister's was 0021373002597.

Mourad Khelil: alias Abou Youcef, a resident of Tizi Ouzou, Algeria, was one of six Muslim fundamentalists who, on December 27, 1994, gunned down four French and Belgian Roman Catholic priests in a reprisal for the killing of the four Algerian hijackers in Marseille. The Armed Islamic Group claimed credit.

Essid Sami Ben Khemais: alias The Saber, age 33, a Tunisian arrested in April 2001 who was believed to be the leader of a Milan al Qaeda cell broken up in November 2001. On October 22, 2001, the *Washington Post* reported that extensive telephone taps and bugging devices in the Milan apartment of Khemais had revealed a network of al Qaeda recruits in Italy, Germany, Spain, the United Kingdom, France, and Belgium, with supporters in other countries, including Switzerland. Khemais had moved to Milan in March 1998 after two years of training in bin Laden camps in Afghanistan. The group discussed bombings and other attacks in Europe. On March 13, Khemais talked of a suffocating chemical that could be hidden in a tomato can with Lased Ben Heni, age 31, a Libyan who went to Afghan camps. Khemais' aide was Mehdi Khammoun.

The network's cells were organized by the Egyptian Anathema and Exile and the Algerian Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat. They were led

by three individuals. Abu Doha, age 36, an Algerian who moved to London in 1999 after working as a senior official at an Afghan terrorist camp, was charged with organizing attacks on the United States. He was detained in the United Kingdom, and was fighting extradition to the United States. Mohamed Bensakhria, age 34, an Algerian, was arrested in Spain in June after escaping from a police raid in Frankfurt, Germany. Tarek Maaroufi, a Tunisian with Belgian citizenship, was wanted on an Italian warrant; his Belgian citizenship prevents his extradition.

Khemais visited Maaroufi in Brussels on February 10, 2000, where they met Essoussi Laaroussi, a Tunisian who had done time in a Belgian jail.

The Milan records indicated that the December 2000 takedown of a Frankfurt terrorist cell stopped a planned chemical attack as well as the bombing of a Strasbourg, France, market area. The cell was led by Mohamed Bensakhria, who was in regular contact with the Milan cell. It was financed by Khemais's operations involving drug trafficking, counterfeit money and documents, and money laundering.

Italian authorities said that the terrorists met in Geneva and used faked Italian IDs to travel to Pakistan, then on to Afghanistan.

On February 5, 2002, Italian Judge Giovanna Verga presided in the Milan trial of Khemais and three other Tunisian men charged with providing false passports for al Qaeda members in Europe, breaking immigration laws, and criminal association with the intent to obtain and transport arms, explosives, and chemicals. Wiretaps indicated the intention to obtain the arms, although none was found. Ben Khemais was suspected of supervising a plan to attack the U.S. Embassy in Rome in January 2001, although he was not charged. Spanish authorities believed he met with 9/11 hijack leader Mohamed Atta in Spain in 2001. The four Tunisians were arrested between April and October 2001 in a joint German–Italian investigation.

On February 22, 2002, a Milan court convicted the four Tunisians on terrorist charges, including criminal association with intent to transport

arms, explosives, and chemicals, and falsifying 235 work permits, 130 driver's licenses, several foreign passports, and various blank documents. They were acquitted of charges of possession of arms and chemicals. The guilty verdicts were the first in Europe against al Qaeda operatives since the September 11, 2001 attacks. The four belonged to the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat, an Algerian wing of al Qaeda. Khemais received a five-year sentence.

On April 19, 2002 the United States froze his assets.

Mohamed Salah Ben Hamadi Khemiri: age 53, arrested on November 6, 2007 by British authorities in Manchester. He was one of 17 Algerians and Tunisians arrested throughout Western Europe who were suspected of terrorist ties in Salafist jihadi militant cells that were recruiting would-be suicide bombers for Iraq and Afghanistan. Police found poisons, remote detonators, and manuals. Police said the investigation began in 2003. The detainees were charged with illegal immigration, falsifying ID documents, and helping to hide people sought for terrorist activity.

Kamareddine Kherbane: variant of Quamraddine Kherbanne.

Quamraddine Kherbanne: variant Kamareddine Kherbane, a founder of the Algerian Islamic Salvation Front. He was expelled from France in 1992 and moved to Croatia. He was a former MIG fighter pilot for the Algerian Air Force. Police suspected that in mid-1994, he masterminded an arms smuggling ring operating between Central Europe and Algeria. He represented Salafist former guerrillas active before the 1989 founding of the Islamic Salvation Front (FIS).

L'Houssaine Kherchtou: a former al-Qaeda member who turned government informant and who testified about al Qaeda camps in Afghanistan. Testifying in the trial of the August 1998 Africa bombers, he described four camps in

the Khost area. The Moroccan said he attended the camps as a recruit in 1991 and a teacher in 1994. The camp called al Farouq, near Khost, was used for two months for training recruits in the AK-47, M-16, and Uzi, and the use of plastic C-3 and C-4, and dynamite. Kherchtou taught at Abi Bakr Sadeek, where students learned use of light weapons, grenades, and small pistols.

'Ali Reza Karami Kheyrabadi: variant 'Ali Reza Karimi Kheyrabadi, hijacker on November 29, 1993 of an Iranian F-27 on a flight from Gachsaran to Ahvaz and Abadan. Kuwaiti international airport authorities refused landing privileges. The plane landed in Basra, Iraq, where he surrendered and asked for political asylum in Iraq or any other country for himself and his wife and five children, who were on the plane. Iran demanded extradition, citing the 1970 Hague Convention. Baghdad's *Iraq News Agency* said that he was a fire brigade officer at the Iranian Civil Defense Department. He said that the Iranian authorities executed his brother and his wife's brother, and that he and his family were arrested several times and expelled to Khark Island for two years.

'Ali Reza Karimi Kheyrabadi: variant of 'Ali Reza Karami Kheyrabadi.

Mussa Kheyyabani: a leading member of the Iranian Mujaheddin-e Khalq and public enemy number one in Iran. He was killed in a security raid on a northern Tehran house on February 8, 1982.

Abu Khibab: alias of Abd Al Mohsen Naief Al Harbi.

Mohammed Khidder: Treasurer of the Algerian Liberation Front. Killed in Madrid on January 7, 1968. A friend of Yasser Arafat.

Jalal al Kilani: Libya-based recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007.

Khalid 'Ad-al-Rahman al-Khlaywi: alias Abu-Sulayman, a Saudi from al-Jawf who was born on April 27, 1978 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on October 14, 2006, contributing 50 Euros and a ring. His home phone number was 0096646250744; his brother's was 00966506390232.

Bechir Khodr: variant of Bashir Khudur.

Irfan Kholi: one of four terrorists who, on October 22, 1997, were hanged by the Egyptian government. The four were found guilty in January of killing policemen and attacking a tourist bus in 1993 and 1994. They were among 19 members of the outlawed Islamic Group who were tried for several offenses, including the murder of a police colonel. The four were convicted of plotting to kill senior state officials and tourists.

Bokan Akram Khorani: age 22, an Iraqi Kurd who was arrested on November 22, 2002 by Kabul authorities who found 18–22 pounds of explosives taped under his vest. Intelligence police said he was plotting to assassinate either President Hamid Karzai or Defense Minister Mohammed Fahim. Police said he was a member of an international terrorist group that had tried to attack Karzai in September. Amrullah Salihi, spokesman for the National Directorate of Security, told reporters "He had been trained and assigned to carry out a suicide mission. He had very clear links with the Taliban and some extremist Pakistani groups." He had been targeted against Karzai, but arrived too late to catch him from his return trip from the United States, and switched to Fahim. He was "casing" Fahim's upscale neighborhood when captured. Police had been watching him since he arrived from Pakistan several days earlier. Police claimed he had been trained in Pakistani Kashmir and had ties to three senior leaders of the former Taliban government who were hiding in Pakistan, as well as to unnamed Pakistani extremist groups. Police showed reporters a table full of explosives and a detonator.

Abbas Zarrabi Khorasani: on August 9, 1994, Argentine Judge Galeano ordered the Iranian Embassy First Secretary's arrest in connection with the July 18, 1994 bombing of the Argentine-Israeli Mutual Aid Associate (AIMA) in Buenos Aires that killed 96 and wounded 231. He had already left for Iran prior to the blast.

Ahmed Taheri Khormabadi: one of 13 Iranians believed involved in the murder in Geneva, Switzerland, on April 24, 1990, of Kazem Rajavi, brother of Massud Rajavi, leader of the People's Mujahedin of Iran. Most entered Switzerland via Iran Air's Tehran-to-Geneva flights with diplomatic passports. Two of them, including Khormabadi, entered France in 1992 under false identities. They were arrested in Paris in November 1992 at the request of the Swiss government. France informed Switzerland on November 18, 1992 that extradition had been approved and was imminent. Switzerland protested the December 29, 1993 expulsion by France of the duo despite the longstanding Swiss extradition request and a French court's approval of the Swiss request in February 1993.

Andri Khoshaba: a former driver for Iraq's UN mission who was arrested on February 17, 1990 and on April 5, 1990 was indicted in Sacramento, California for planning to murder two dissidents. A senior Iraqi diplomat had allegedly offered to pay him \$50,000 to murder the duo, who lived near Ceres, California. One of them was the leader of the Ceres-based group Bet Nahrain, which calls for an independent homeland for Iraqi Assyrians. The Iraqi mission said he was fired as a doorman in 1989. He had spent the last year working parttime as a painter in Modesto. He traveled to New York City on February 9 and February 15 to meet with the Iraqi diplomat, who asked him to kill Bet Nahrain founder Sargon Dadesho and a Kurdish leader. Khoshaba was held in Stanislaus County jail, then taken to a federal court in Fresno for arraignment. He was released for lack of evidence and was believed to have fled the country.

Walied Bin Abd Allah Ali Al Khoudairi: alias Abu Al Zubeir, a Saudi from Al Qusayem, Baridah, who was born on 26/6/1406 Hijra and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on 1st Ramadan 1427 Hijra, bringing \$700. His recruitment coordinator was Abu al Walied. His home phone number was 063830766; his brother Muhammad's was 0504897678; his brother Binder's was 050149946.

Illya el-Khour: Ramallah Arab Anglican priest who was arrested by the Israelis in the February 24, 1969 Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine bombing of the British consulate in East Jerusalem. Also charged with a recent supermarket bombing. He crossed the Jordan River frequently to maintain communications with the group's leaders in Amman.

Attallah Fuad Khoury: age 28, a Palestinian held in Houston as of November 2001 on charges of making false statements to purchase weapons. He was held as part of federal investigations into the 9/11 attacks.

Marwan Khreesat: a Jordanian living in West Germany who was arrested on October 26, 1988 in Neuss, West Germany, where police found a weapons cache, including altitude-sensitive detonators and three bombs built into Toshiba Bombeat 453 radio cassette recorders, which exactly matched the bomb used in the attack on Pan Am flight 103 on December 21, 1988 in Lockerbie that killed 270. *The Scotsman*, on October 13, 1989, claimed that the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command member had convinced West German police that he was working for Jordanian intelligence.

'Ali Muhammad 'Abd-Rab Hamid Khudayr: alias Abu-Yahya, a Libyan from Darnah who was born in 1987 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a suicide bomber in 2007, bringing his passport. His recruitment coordinator was Khalid. He flew from Egypt to Syria, where he met Abu-'Uthman. He said colleague 'Awad's phone

number was 002186933044 and Salah's was 00218927291639.

Samir Muhammad Ahmad Khudayr: variant of Samir Muhammad Ahmad al-Qadir.

Bashir Khudur: a Lebanese-based Palestinian arrested on January 12, 1987 by Milan's Linate Airport police for carrying 11 kilograms of plastic explosives and 36 detonators as he arrived on a flight from Beirut to Milan via Geneva. The explosives were hidden in two picture frames and several Easter eggs; the detonators were in the batteries of his transistor radio. On February 19, 1987, a Milan court sentenced him to 11 years, fined him \$1,540 and ordered his expulsion when he served his sentence. He had been a student in Italy since 1981, studying Italian at the University of Perugia and later studying electronic engineering in Rome and Milan. Police found, at his home, the addresses of five Jewish institutions, which could have been targets of terrorist attacks designed to free imprisoned Lebanese terrorists. Police believed he was a member of Islamic Jihad.

Salim Sa'd al-Khunayshi: alias Abu-Mu'adh, a Yemeni from al-Mukalla who was born in 1983 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a combatant on July 21, 2007, contributing \$100, his passport, and college ID. His recruitment coordinator was 'Abd-al-Qadir. His home phone number was 014115674; his brother's was 0777192337.

Salim Mas'ud al-Khuri: On September 19, 1986, French police stations were given wanted bulletins for the 'Abdallah brothers and other Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction members, including al-Khuri, following the drive-by bombing on September 17, 1986 of the Tati clothing store on the Rue de Rennes in the Montparnasse section of Paris that killed seven and injured 61, including 15 foreigners.

Suhayb Muhammad 'Abd-al-Latif al-Khurm: alias Abu-al-Bara', an unemployed Libyan from Darnah who was born in 1985 and joined al

Qaeda in Iraq on July 28, 2007, contributing \$50 of his \$450 and 70 lira, his passport, and ID. His recruitment coordinator was 'Umayr Usamah. He traveled from Libya to Cairo and on to Syria, where he met Abu Abbas. His mother's phone number was 00218927260104; his father's was 00218925447058.

Nirvan Kibanu: one of four Red Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution terrorists who took over the Egyptian Embassy in Ankara on July 13, 1979. He was born in Damascus in 1955. The four were indicted on July 28, 1979 by the Ankara martial law command military tribunal for carrying out hostile acts aimed at damaging relations between Turkey and Egypt; premeditated murder; smuggling, possessing and using bombs; threatening the liberty of more than one person; and other armed acts. On October 25, 1979, a military court sentenced the four Palestinians to two death sentences each for killing two Turkish guards in the attack. On May 23, 1980, Turkey's supreme military court threw out the death sentences and ordered a retrial in a civilian court. On December 23, 1980, an Ankara criminal court sentenced the four Palestinian terrorists to death.

Abu-Kifa: Saudi-based recruitment coordinator for al Qaeda in Iraq foreign fighters in 2007.

Abu Kifah: On November 13, 1985, Italian authorities issued an arrest warrant for the Palestine Liberation Front member in connection with the hijacking of the Italian cruise ship *Achille Lauro* on October 7, 1985. The hijackers killed Leon Klinghoffer, age 69, an American confined to a wheelchair, and dumped his body overboard. The hijacking ended in Egypt. Kifah helped smuggle the arms used in the attack.

Sami Kilani: a physicist at a West Bank university whose release from prison was demanded by the two Palestinians who kidnapped U.S. citizen Chris George, director of the Save the Children Fund in Gaza, on June 22, 1989.

Andre Kilchinski: one of two Israelis who took over a section of the West German Embassy in Tel Aviv on April 14, 1977 and surrendered five hours later. They were angered over the slow progress of and world apathy toward trials of Nazi war criminals.

Kim: alias of Roberto D. Tacbad.

Abu-Yahya al-Kinani: alias of Yahya Bin-Rajab Bin-'Isa al-Zahrani.

Usama al-Kini: alias of Fahid Muhammad 'Alim Salam.

Said Rashid Kisha: in 1991, a U.S. State Department spokesman said he was the "leading architect and implementer of Libya's terrorist policies and a powerful member of Libya's inner circle." He had requested the development of timing devices traced to Meister and Boillier, a Zurich-based Swiss company. The timers were believed to have been used in the bombing of Pan Am 103 on December 21, 1988 over Lockerbie, Scotland that killed 270. Kisha's first cousin, 'Abd al-Baset al-Megrahi, was charged in the bombing.

Samir Kishk: alias Hamada, a 46-year-old arrested on November 30, 2001 by Italian police at Rome's Leonardo da Vinci Airport as he arrived from Cairo en route to his Paris home. He was believed to be a major figure in a Milan-based Islamic extremist group with bin Laden ties. The arrest warrant was issued in October. The Milan cell provided false documents, cell phones, and other logistical support for Muslims trying to reach al Qaeda camps in Afghanistan or trying to fight the Russians in Chechnya. Kishk was charged with criminal association with the intent of trafficking in arms, explosives, chemicals, and false ID documents, and aiding and abetting clandestine immigration. He was believed to have close ties with the Milan cell's leader, Essid Sami Ben Khemais, a Tunisian arrested in April. Kishk could be a leader in France

of the extremist Tunisia-based Salafite Group for Preaching and Combat, to which Khemais belongs.

Abu Klash: alias of Muhammad Bin Abd Al Rahm'man Bin Abd Rabuh.

Musa Kocer: name used in a false Turkish passport by an Iranian briefly detained by French police who later believed that he was a member of the hit squad that, on August 6, 1991, stabbed to death former Iranian Premier Shapur Bakhtiar in his Paris home. Kocer and an associate had tried to enter Switzerland on August 7 with forged visas in Turkish passports in the names of Musa Kocer and Ali Kaya. They were turned over to French authorities, who released them because they had valid French visas.

Mehrdad Kokabi: a male Iranian Ph.D. candidate in engineering at the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology and one of four Iranians who were detained on December 15, 1989 in Manchester's Stretford Police Station under the Prevention of Terrorism Act on suspicion of planning to kill Salman Rushdie. On March 15, 1991, *Tehran Domestic Service* reported that he had been released after 15 months in detention when, following a two-month trial, charges were not proven because the prosecution could not call witnesses. He was met by senior government officials at Tehran airport, where he called on the world's Muslims to carry out the Imam's fatwa against Rushdie.

Rana Abdel Rahim Koleilat: a fugitive bank executive arrested on March 13, 2006 by Brazilian police. He was held on an unrelated charge, but wanted for questioning by the United Nations in the February 14, 2005 car bombing that killed former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafiq Hariri, 60, as the billionaire was driving through central Beirut's waterfront just before lunchtime. Another 22 people died and more than 100 people were injured, including the Minister of Economy.

Wodet Komeri: Prominent Ramallah lawyer who was arrested by the Israelis in the February 24, 1969 Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine bombing of the British consulate in East Jerusalem. He was also charged with a recent supermarket bombing.

Abd Al Razak Konima: alias Abu Zayed, a Moroccan from Casablanca who was born on February 7, 1980 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on 9th Ramadan 1427 Hijra (2006), bringing a watch. His recruitment coordinator was Ali. His sister's phone number was 075460640; his brother's was 070816915.

Hamdi Ahmed Koraan: a Palestinian resident of el-Bireh, West Bank, and member of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) who, on October 17, 2001, shot to death Rehavam Zeevi, 75, Israel's right-wing Minister of Tourism, as he was turning the key to his hotel room. Zeevi had told his wife during breakfast at a Jerusalem hotel that a suspicious-looking Arab was watching him. The Arab was Hamdi Ahmed Koraan. After Zeevi finished breakfast around 7 A.M., he rode the elevator to the eighth floor, where Koraan and a colleague called to him, then shot him twice in the face with a silenced pistol. Israeli police arrested two suspects in the week that followed; two others remained at large. The assassination plot apparently began in early October, after Israel assassinated PFLP leader Mustafa Zibri in a missile attack on August 27. His successor, Ahmed Saadat, instructed Zeevi's killers. Koraan recruited three others into the PFLP and told them they would kill an important political figure. They were given silenced pistols, a Scorpion submachine gun, and a rented commercial vehicle to use as a getaway car.

Koraan used forged documents to rent a room in Jerusalem's Hyatt Regency Hotel, where Zeevi stayed during sessions of the Knesset. Mahmed Fahmi Rimawi positioned a backup car near the hotel. Koraan had Basel Rahman al-Asmer cover his escape. The duo ran downstairs to the garage, jumped into their vehicle, and raced off, followed

by Rimawi. They met at the home of Tzalah Alawi in an Arab village just beyond the Old City walls. Alawi and Rimawi were arrested.

Zeevi, a retired general, was an extreme nationalist who advocated pushing all Palestinians out of the Israeli-occupied territories. He had announced on October 15 his intention to resign in protest of what he saw as Prime Minister Ariel Sharon's lukewarm response to Palestinian attacks.

The Palestinian Authority rejected an Israeli ultimatum to hand over the assassins.

This was the first assassination of a cabinet minister in the country's 53-year history.

Salim al-Korshani: an Egyptian married to a Bosnian Muslim who told a Bosnian journalist on May 9, 1996 that the previously unknown Islamic Group Military Branch would launch suicide missions against NATO-led Implementation Force (IFOR) troops in Bosnia.

Cherif Kouachi: on January 29, 2005, French authorities put the 23-year-old radical Islamist under investigation for "criminal association with a terrorist enterprise," but did not yet charge him. He was suspected of volunteering to travel to Iraq to fight against the Coalition.

Karim Koubriti: roommate of Youssef Hmimssa in Dearborn, Michigan, he was one of several individuals arrested in late 2001 in connection with the discovery by Detroit police of a day planner that contained a sketch of a U.S. military base in Incirlik, Turkey and an Arabic reference to a planned attack on former Secretary of Defense William Cohen. He was in contact with individuals who had financial dealings with two 9/11 Boston hijackers. Moroccans Koubriti, Ahmed Hannan, and Youssef Hmimssa remained in detention as of November 1, 2001 on charges of possession of false documents.

Following the arrest on November 5, 2002 of Abdel-lah Elmardoudi in Greensboro, North Carolina, authorities said that the foursome were members of Salafiyya and al-Takfir Wal Hijira, radical Islamist movements with ties to al Qaeda.

They were planning "violent attacks against persons and buildings within the territory of Jordan, Turkey, and the US," according to an August indictment. A trial for Koubriti, Hannan, and Ali Haimoud was scheduled for January 21, 2003. They were indicted by a federal grand jury as part of an al Qaeda support cell that procured false passports, Social Security numbers, and other documents. They had been tasked to purchase weapons and find security breaches at Detroit Metropolitan Airport to "directly access airlines." On September 6, 2002, Koubriti pleaded not guilty in the U.S. District Court in Detroit to the charge of conspiracy to provide material support or resources to terrorists. His Detroit trial began on March 18, 2003. On June 3, 2003, the jury convicted him of conspiring to provide material support or resources to Islamic terrorists and of fraudulently obtaining documents such as government visas. On September 1, 2004, the government asked the Detroit federal judge to dismiss the convictions, saying it had uncovered prosecutorial misconduct in not sharing exculpatory evidence with the defense. U.S. District Judge Gerald Rosen threw out the terrorism charges on September 2, 2004 but said he must stand trial again on charges of document fraud. His trial on insurance and mail fraud began on December 15, 2004.

Mohammed Koudache: an Algerian who joined another imprisoned Arab terrorist and two Dutch criminals to take 22 hostages at the prison chapel at Scheveningen, Netherlands on October 26, 1974. Guns had been smuggled into the prison. After a 105-hour siege, police raided the chapel. The Dutch attorney general said the four would be charged with unlawful deprivation of liberty.

Abdennabi Kounjaa: a Moroccan who died on April 3, 2004 when Madrid police in the Leganes suburb cornered him and six other terrorist suspects in their safe house. After a two-hour gun battle, the terrorists set off bombs in their apartment. Police said on April 7 that the dead

terrorists had planned another major attack in Madrid, possibly during Easter, and possibly against Jewish sites. Police found 200 copper detonators, 22 pounds of Goma 2 Eco explosives, money, and other evidence of plans in the apartment debris. One document mentioned a Jewish cemetery and cultural center in a mountain town 20 miles northwest of Madrid. The body of one terrorist was found near a swimming pool with two kilograms of explosives strapped around his mutilated body. The next day, police cordoned off the area and evacuated a nearby building after finding a backpack filled with explosives and a detonator.

Fuad Kourad: a Jordanian arrested on May 22, 1984 for the November 15, 1983 assassination in Athens of U.S. Navy Captain George Tsantes and his chauffeur and for the April 3, 1984 wounding of U.S. Master Sergeant Robert H. Judd, Jr. in Athens. The November 17 Movement claimed credit. The murder weapon had been linked to the 1975 assassination of Central Intelligence Agency Chief of Station/Athens Richard Welch.

Mahmoud Youssef Kourani: age 32, a Lebanese living in Dearborn, Michigan, on January 15, 2004 pleaded innocent to charges of fighting, recruiting, and raising money for Hizballah. Prosecutors said he conspired with his brother, who is Hizballah's chief of military security for southern Lebanon. A bail hearing was set for January 20. He faced 15 years in prison.

Moussa Koussa: vice minister of foreign affairs in Libya. French authorities claimed to have evidence that he was involved in the September 1989 bombing of a Union des Transports Aériens (UTA) plane and the September 21, 1988 bombing of Pan Am flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland.

Mehrdad Kowkabi: an Iranian student arrested on April 9, 1990 for an arson attack at Dillons Bookshop in London, where *The Satanic Verses* was on sale.

Anastasias Andreou Koyiotis: charged by Limassol, Cyprus authorities on June 9, 1978 with conspiring, between January 1, 1977 and April 8, 1978, to use explosives to damage the premises of political parties and foreign embassies and to use firearms against individuals.

Ben Krami: a Palestinian arrested by Rome police on October 15, 1985 while smuggling two 3.5-kilogram bombs in false-bottom suitcases from Baghdad at Fiumicino Airport. Each of the penrite plastic explosive bombs was capable of destroying a building. On December 6, 1986, he was found guilty of arms smuggling and sentenced to eight years in prison. He admitted membership in the May 15 Arab Organization for the Liberation of Palestine and that he intended to blow up the U.S. Embassy and the American Express offices.

Mullah Krekar: alias of Najumuddin Faraj Ahmad, Oslo-based radical Islamist in the 2000s and leader of the northern Iraq separatist movement Ansar al-Islam, which carried out attacks on civilians and U.S. troops.

He fled northern Iraq in 1990, receiving Norwegian asylum after claiming persecution by Saddam Hussein. In 2001, he founded Ansar al-Islam (Followers of Islam). The group was believed to have sheltered al Qaeda fugitives fleeing Afghanistan after the U.S. invasion in late 2001.

In September 2002, he was detained by Iranian authorities and put on a plane to Amsterdam, where he was arrested on September 13, 2002 at the request of Jordan, which had requested his extradition on drug charges. He was freed in January 2003 after Jordan did not provide detailed evidence. He flew to Oslo.

He was arrested on March 20, 2003, but released on April 2 by an appeals court. Investigators said later that he had ordered Ansar recruits to conduct suicide bombings in Iraq, citing a captured bomber. The Norwegian government declared him a security risk in 2003 and ordered him deported.

On January 2, 2004, Norwegian police arrested him on charges of aiding a plot to murder his rivals

in northern Iraq from December 2000 to April 2001. On January 5, 2004, a court cleared him of suspected terrorist activities, but ordered him kept in custody pending the government's appeal. He was to be charged for attempted murder, conspiracy, and inciting criminal activity. On February 17, he was released; the media reported that rival Kurds had forced witnesses to testify against him. On June 15, 2004, the Norwegian prosecutor dropped all charges against Krekar, now age 47, citing lack of evidence and fears that witness testimony in Iraq was coerced.

On May 12, 2005, the Norwegian government announced it would expel him, but put off the order until October at the earliest to ensure he would not face the death penalty. He lost several appeals to various courts, including one to an appellate court on November 22, 2006. But as of early December 2006, he remained in Oslo.

He is fluent in four languages.

Counterterrorist authorities believe he has ties to radicals in Germany, Sweden, Italy, and Spain, although none of those governments had charged him as of December 2006.

He published an autobiography, *My Own Words*, and claims to have quit as the group's leader in 2002.

In a June 2006 interview with a Kurdish newspaper, he called Osama bin Laden "a good Muslim" and wished him a long life. He noted the "bad news" of the death of Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, head of al Qaeda in Iraq, but observed, "But I am not sad, because he went to paradise."

He is represented by Norwegian attorneys Arvid Sjoedin and Brynjar Meling.

Abdelkader Krimou: variant of Samir Karimou.

Krounfil: alias of Yahia Rihane.

Basil Raoud al-Kubaisi: an alias of Dr. Bassel Rauf Kubeisy.

Dr. Bassel Rauf Kubeisy: alias Basil Raoud al-Kubaisi, an Iraqi law professor at the American

University of Beirut who was shot to death on a Paris street on April 4, 1973. The next day the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) said he was carrying out a PFLP mission. Other reports said he was planning with Mohammed Boudia to attack Jewish emigrants in Austria headed for Israel. Mossad said he was in charge of arsenals of firearms and explosives kept in Arab diplomatic missions in Europe.

Lutfi 'Atiq al-Kubidi: alias Abu-Bilal, a Saudi from Tabuk, al-Jizirah who was born on February 6, 1982 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on September 23, 2006, contributing \$657. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-'Ibadah. He listed the phone numbers of his associates Abu-Usama (0501320968), Fathi (0551215232), and Abu-Muqbil (0503302709).

Abdul Rassoul Kuchi: a former Taliban driver who was among 20 gunmen who, on June 10, 2004, fired assault rifles, rocket-propelled grenades, and hand grenades into 2 tents of sleeping Chinese road workers 22 miles south of Kunduz, killing 11 of them. The terrorists killed a police guard before attacking the Chinese. The government blamed a disgruntled northern commander. On June 11, authorities arrested two suspects; by June 13, they had arrested 10 people—6 in Kunduz province, 4 from Baghlan—and found evidence that warlord Gulbuddin Hekmatyar's Hizb-i-Islami faction was responsible. A \$10,000 bounty was offered.

Walid Bin-'Abdallah 'Ali al-Kudayri: alias Abu-al-Zubayr, a Saudi from Al-Qasim, Buraydah, who was born on March 7, 1986 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on September 23, 1986. He contributed \$700 and his cell phone. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-al-Walid. His home phone was 063830766, his brother Muhammad's was 0504897678, and his brother Bandar's was 0505149946.

Abu Kuhanah: variant of Abu-Quhafah.

'Ali 'Umar al-Kuki: alias Haydarah, a Tunisian student from 11 al-'Umal (Labors) neighborhood of Jarzunah Batrarat who was born in 1986 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007. His recruitment coordinator was Ashraf, whom he met in Mecca. He flew from Tunisia via Saudi Arabia to Damascus, where he met Abu 'Umar al-Ansari, Abu 'Umar al-Tunisi, and Abu Faysal, who took 33,000 of an unspecified currency from him. He had brought 1,000 riyals and 13,000 lira. They told him the money was for Abu Ahmad and Nabil from Tunis. He had experience in photomontages. His phone number was 0021672593558.

Farid Kuku: a Lebanese identified by the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia in Nicosia in 1990 as a member.

'Abd-al-Razzaq Kunima: alias Abu-Zayd, a Moroccan from Casablanca who was born on February 7, 1980 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on October 1, 2006, contributing a watch. His recruitment coordinator was 'Ali. His sister's phone number was 075460640; his brother's was 070816915.

Samir Kuntar: a Lebanese sentenced to life in prison in Israel for killing four Israelis, including a four-year-old girl, during a terrorist raid in Nahariya in 1979. His Tel Aviv attorney, Zvi Rish, obtained permission for Kuntar to undertake university studies during incarceration. Hizballah sought his release in 2008.

Habib Kurani: one of ten Shi'ite Muslims identified in November 17, 1992 by the Lebanese newspaper *Nida' al-Watan* as suspected of instigating the kidnappings of U.S. hostages William Buckley, William Higgins, and Peter Kilburn.

Abu Umar al-Kurdi: alias Sami Muhammad Ali Said Jaaf, aide to al Qaeda in Iraq's leader Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, who claimed responsibility for 32 car bombings, including attacks on the Jordanian Embassy, the UN compound in September 2003, and the explosion that killed Shi'ite

Ayatollah Bakir al-Haim and more than 100 other people at the Holy Imam Ali Mosque in Najaf, Iraq, in August 2003. On January 24, authorities in Iraq announced his January 13, 2005 arrest.

Ali Mohammed Omar Kurdi: arrested by Yemeni police on March 31, 2001 in connection with the October 12, 2000 al Qaeda bombing of the USS Cole in Yemen in which 17 U.S. sailors were killed and 44 injured. His house had been searched the previous day.

Isam Kurdy: suspected in the disappearance and murder on October 5, 1985 of two Israeli seamen who were last seen leaving their ship, the California, docked in the Barcelona harbor. Fatah Force 17 took credit for the murder. A photograph showed him and the slain Israelis in a public place in Barcelona.

Musa Kusa: variant of Moussa Koussa.

Jamil Mohammed Kutkut: a Jordanian, then-27, who, on January 5, 2005, was charged by Jordanian prosecutors as one of two suspected Jordanian terrorists who were planning to kill four American archeologists. The duo were charged with plotting to commit terrorist acts, illegal possession of automatic weapons, and infiltrating Jordanian territories. It was not clear when the actions took place.

Abu Hafs al-Kuwaiti: alias of Mohammed Mansour Jabarah.

Salah Salmon Fiaz Kweiks: alias Ramzi Diab, a Palestinian who was arrested in the Neuss, West Germany apartment that was raided on October 26, 1988, resulting in the arrests of 14 Arabs suspected of Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command terrorist ties. He had taken the Diab name from an Israeli passport stolen in Spain. He had spent time in an Israeli prison, and was freed in a May 1985 prisoner exchange engineered by Hajj Hafiz Qasim al-Dalqamuni.

THE TERRORIST LIST

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THE TERRORIST LIST

THE MIDDLE EAST

Volume 2: L–Z

Edward F. Mickolus



PRAEGER SECURITY INTERNATIONAL
Westport, Connecticut • London

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Mickolus, Edward F.

The terrorist list : the Middle East / Edward F. Mickolus.

p. cm.

Includes bibliographical references and index.

ISBN 978-0-313-35766-4 ((set) : alk. paper)—ISBN 978-0-313-35768-8 ((vol. 1) : alk. paper)—

ISBN 978-0-313-35770-1 ((vol. 2) : alk. paper)

1. Terrorists—Middle East—Biography—Dictionaries. 2. Terrorism—Middle East. I. Title.

HV6433.M5M53 2009

363.325092'256—dc22 2009003340

British Library Cataloguing in Publication Data is available.

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Library of Congress Catalog Card Number: 2009003340

ISBN: 978-0-313-35766-4 (set)

978-0-313-35768-8 (vol. 1)

978-0-313-35770-1 (vol. 2)

First published in 2009

Praeger Security International, 88 Post Road West, Westport, CT 06881

An imprint of Greenwood Publishing Group, Inc.

www.praeger.com

Printed in the United States of America



The paper used in this book complies with the Permanent Paper Standard issued by the National Information Standards Organization (Z39.48-1984).

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

For those who protect us in silent service to our country. It is an honor
to know you.

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Amir Laaraj: an Algerian who, in the mid-2000s, visited the leaders of the Algerian Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat with Muhammad Benhedi Msahel and Anour Majrar, both of whom were arrested while Laaraj remained free.

Essoussi Laaroussi: a Tunisian who had done time in a Belgian jail, he met with Essid Sami Ben Khemais and Tarek Maaroufi in Brussels on February 10, 2000.

Bashir Abu Laban: age 41, one of four Palestinians charged on February 7, 2004, by a Palestinian military tribunal at the Saraya Prison and security compound in central Gaza City in connection with the October 15, 2003 van bomb in the Gaza Strip under a U.S. diplomatic convoy that killed three Americans and injured one. Charges included possessing explosives and weapons and planting mines in the area where the attack occurred. They were not directly charged with the murders. Chief Judge Khalid Hamad adjourned the trial until February 29 to permit the defendants to obtain counsel. Abu Laban was arrested on the day of the blast and was a member of the Popular Resistance Committees, a group of militants from other Palestinian groups, including the al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades. When the Gaza City military tribunal began in February, the group was charged with possessing explosives and weapons and with planting mines in the vicinity of where the Americans died. The prosecutor said the group was planting mines to take out Israeli tanks. On March 14, 2004, a Palestinian court ruled that there was insufficient evidence against three of them and ordered them released. Their release

was delayed pending an official directive to do so by Yasser Arafat. Arafat advisor Bassam Abu Sharif said the trio “were found innocent because they arrested three other guys who are under investigation and interrogation.”

Abdullah Abd al-Hamid Labib: variant of Mohammed Abdel Ali Labib.

Mohammed Abdel Ali Labib: variant Abdullah Abd al-Hamid Labib, alias Colonel Hawari, leader of a terrorist group of which Mohammed Rashid, an accused Palestinian serial bomber, was a member. On October 20, 1988, a French court convicted Labib in absentia for his role in several terrorist attacks throughout Western Europe in the mid-1980s aimed at Syrian, Libyan, and U.S. targets, and gave him the maximum 10-year sentence for complicity in transporting arms, ammunition, and explosives and for “criminal association.” The United States said he was behind a TWA attack. He had headed the Fatah Special Operations Group’s intelligence and security apparatus that sometimes served as Yassir Arafat’s bodyguard.

Osama bin Laden: variant Usama bin Ladin, alias Usama bin Muhammad bin Awad bin Ladin, Shaykh Usama bin Ladin, the Prince, the Emir, Abu Abdallah, Mujahid Shaykh, Hajj, the Director, the Teacher: founder of al Qaeda. Member of a Saudi family that made its millions in construction, he studied at King ‘Abd-al-Aziz University, where he was influenced by two members of the Muslim Brotherhood: ‘Abdallah ‘Azzam, a Jordanian Palestinian, and Muhammad Qutb, brother

of the Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood's most extremist militant, Sayyid Qutb, who was executed by Egypt in 1966.

bin Laden was born on July 30, 1957 in Saudi Arabia. He is left-handed and walks with a cane. He is about six feet five inches and about 160 pounds. He said on November 27, 1996 that his followers were responsible for the June 25, 1996 truck bombing of the U.S. military's compound at Khobar Towers near Dhahran that killed 19 U.S. airmen and wounded 547 others. On February 24, 1998, he issued a fatwa that allows attacks on Americans worldwide. He was placed on the FBI's 10 Most Wanted List in June 1999. The State Department's Rewards for Justice Program offered up to \$25 million for his apprehension; the U.S. Senate voted 87 to 1 on July 13, 2007 to double it to \$50 million. An additional \$2 million is available via the Air Transport Association and Airline Pilots Association.

As of October 2001, his cells were believed to be operating in the United States, Canada, Ecuador, Uruguay, Mauritania, Algeria, Libya, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Somalia, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Qatar, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Jordan, Lebanon, Azerbaijan, Chechnya, Albania, Bosnia, Germany, the United Kingdom, Spain, France, Italy, Bangladesh, Malaysia, and the Philippines.

Saad bin Laden: son of Osama bin Laden. A Saudi who escaped from Afghanistan after 9/11 and into Iran, where he was believed to have been placed under house arrest.

Abu-Ladin: alias of 'Abdallah Salih 'Abd-al-Karim Ibrahim.

Shaykh Usama bin Ladin: variant of Osama bin Laden.

Usama bin Muhammad bin Ladin: variant of Osama bin Laden.

Moustapha Hamid Lafta: a former Iraqi Army officer allegedly behind the November 12, 2003

truck bombing in Nasiriyah, Iraq that killed 19 Italians and 12 Iraqis.

Abu al-Lahd: alias of Walid, a member of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine whom *Ha'aretz* claimed, on November 13, 1986, to be one of the masked suicide terrorists who fired on and threw grenades at worshippers in the Neve Shalom, Istanbul, Turkey synagogue on September 6, 1986; doused the 21 corpses with gasoline; and set them alight. Two terrorists who had barred the door died in the attack when their grenades exploded in their hands. A third escaped. The attack was claimed by the Islamic Jihad, Abu Nidal, the Northern Arab League, the Islamic Resistance, the Palestinian Resistance Organization, the Fighting International Front—'Amrush Martyr Group, and the Organization of the Unity of the Arab North.

Sabir Lahmar: an Algerian suspected of membership in the Armed Islamic Group who was arrested in Bosnia/Herzegovina shortly after the 9/11 attacks. He had earlier made threats against the NATO-led Stabilization Force (SFOR) and U.S. interests.

Loay al-Lahwani: one of two Palestinian suicide bombers who, on February 4, 2008, killed an Israeli woman and injured more than 20 others, including his accomplice, in Dimona, 40 miles from the Gaza Strip. An Israeli officer shot the wounded terrorist five times before he could set off the belt. Abu Walid, spokesman for the al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades, claimed credit, saying the terrorists lived outside Gaza City and the central Gaza city of Khan Younis. Abu Obeida, spokesman for the Izz al-Din al-Qassam Brigades, a Hamas group, also claimed credit.

Ahmed Laidouni: arrested on January 18, 1999 by French police for ties to Osama bin Laden and charged with criminal association with a terrorist enterprise. He was born in France to Algerian parents. He fought with Bosnian Muslims in 1992–1995 and trained in Afghan camps. On March 17,

2004, he went on trial for “criminal association in relation to a terrorist enterprise,” which carries a ten-year sentence.

Boumediene Lakhdar: on January 18, 2002, U.S. troops brought him and five other terrorism suspects out of Bosnia to Guantánamo after a Bosnian court ruled on January 17 that it had too little evidence to press charges. He was accused of plotting to blow up the U.S. Embassy in Sarajevo and conduct other attacks on Americans in Bosnia. Five of the men were naturalized Bosnians; Bosnia stripped them of their citizenship in November 2001. The group had been arrested by Bosnian authorities in October 2001.

Harizi Lakhdar: alleged member of the Islamic Salvation Front who was arrested for involvement in the August 26, 1992 bombing of the Air France ticket counter at Houari Boumedienne Airport in Algeria that killed 12 people and wounded 128. Public sessions of his trial began on May 4, 1993. On May 26, 1993, a special Algiers judicial council sentenced him to five years.

Lakhlaf: alias Abu-Shayma’, an Algerian member of al Qaeda in Iraq assigned as a fighter in Mosul in 2007. His phone number was 0021373655279.

Ismail Hafez al-Lami: alias Abu Dura, a leader of Shi’ite extremists based in Iran. In January 2008, he led a pro-Iranian group that has targeted Iraqi officials, Sunni leaders, and others. His group was responsible for the kidnap/torture/murder of Sunnis in Iraq’s Ministry of Higher Education in 2006. His assets were subjected to financial sanctions by the U.S. Treasury on January 9, 2008 under Executive Order 13438.

Mr. Lamin: alias of Lamen Khalifa Fhimah.

A. Lapez: alias used by one of two members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) who hijacked TWA flight 741, a B707 flying from Frankfurt to New York on September 6, 1970. The plane was diverted to Dawson’s Field,

Zerka, Jordan, a former Royal Air Force landing strip in the desert. This was the first of several hijackings carried out by the PFLP on this day. The group demanded the release of three PFLP members held in West Germany for an attack on an airline bus in Munich, three held in Switzerland for an attack on an El Al plane in Zurich, several fedayeen held in Israeli prisons, and Leila Khaled, who was held in a UK jail after a foiled hijacking attempt. The planes were blown up after the hostages were deplaned. Jordanian King Hussein ultimately had enough of their antics, and ordered Jordanian troops to battle the fedayeen, during which 7,000 people died.

Mohamed Larbi: one of three Algerians arrested in Naples, Italy on November 17, 2005 who were suspected of being Islamist extremists with ties to international terrorists and who could become “potentially operative” and ready to carry out an attack.

’Abd al-Latif: a Palestinian associate of a Palestinian with a Jordanian passport who was arrested by Larnaca Airport security personnel on December 17, 1985 for trying to smuggle arms aboard a Swiss airplane scheduled to depart for Amman. Police believed he was one of four Arabs who intended to hijack the plane.

Faraj Yasin ’Abd al-Latif: arrested on August 12, 1985 by the Egyptian prosecutor’s office on charges of communicating with Libya to the detriment of Egypt’s political status and receiving a bribe from Libya to commit murder in the foiled plot to assassinate Ghayth Said al-Mabruk, a political refugee living in Alexandria, Egypt, on August 6, 1985. When arrested, he and two others had a machine gun and pistol. They were later found guilty and sentenced to death.

Shakub ’Abd-al-Latif: variant of Shaqueb Abd Al Latif.

Shaqueb Abd Al Latif: alias Abu Usama, variant Abu Usamah, a Moroccan student born in

1984 who joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter in 2007, bringing his passport, ID, and watch. His recruitment coordinator was Nabil, whom he knew through Saied. He took a bus from Turkey to Syria, where he met Abu Omar. He brought 100 Euros with him. His home phone number was 0021214543342.

Allova Layachi: one of three Algerian hijackers of an Air Algerie Convair 640 flying from Annaba to Algiers on August 31, 1970. The trio wanted to fly to Albania to obtain political asylum, but the Albanian government refused to let the plane land. The group flew to Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia, where they surrendered to police.

Abdelhaq Layda: a member of the Algerian Armed Islamic Group (GIA) whose release was demanded by the GIA in a letter to French President Jacques Chirac on December 24, 1996 in which it suggested that it was responsible for the bombing on December 3 of the Paris Metro. Layda was on Algeria's death row.

Abu Layith: alias of Milad Attia.

Abu-al-Layth: Libya-based recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2006.

Abu-al-Layth: alias of an unnamed Libyan fighter for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007. His phone number was 00218926226720.

Abu-al-Layth or Abu-Layth: alias of Ahmad Hilmi al-Hasadi.

Abu Hajir Al Zubear Lazard: alias of Abd Al Aziz Awad Abd Allah Al Shahrani.

Abdullah Hussein Lehebi: age 47, alias Abu Khalid al-Dulaimi, a leader of al Qaeda in Iraq from the Amiriyah section of Anbar south of Fallujah who was interviewed for a February 8, 2008 *Washington Post* article.

Matthew Leibowitz: one of four American Jews who opened fire with M-16 rifles at a bus near Ramallah that was carrying Palestinians to work on March 4, 1984. The four fled in a Subaru but were captured later that day by Israeli security forces. Terror Against Terror claimed credit. He confessed and was sentenced to three years and three months.

Craig Leitner: one of four American Jews who opened fire with M-16 rifles at a bus near Ramallah that was carrying Palestinians to work on March 4, 1984. The four fled in a Subaru but were captured later that day by Israeli security forces. Terror Against Terror claimed credit. He was released when he agreed to turn state's evidence. He fled to the United States, where he was apprehended at Pace University's White Plains campus by a U.S. Marshal.

Said Lekhal: a member of the Algerian Islamic Salvation Front (FIS) committee of elected members who provided safe haven to FIS executive council member Abderrahmane Dhina in Switzerland after he escaped a November 9, 1994 French raid on an FIS safe house.

Abu Faraj Libbi: alias of Abu Faraj Farj.

Abd Muhsin Libi: manager of the bin Laden front Afghan Support Committee's office in Peshawar, Pakistan, and office director for the Revival of Islamic Heritage Society, his assets were blocked by the U.S. Department of the Treasury on January 9, 2002.

Abu Bu Sharia Al Libi: alias of Abd Al Hakim Mustafa Al Oukaley.

Abu Faraj Farj al-Libi: variant al-Liby, alias Dr. Taufeeq, third in command of al Qaeda.

On April 30, 2005 (some reports say May 2), Pakistani authorities, with the assistance of U.S. intelligence, arrested the Libyan citizen, age 42, who was wanted for the two assassination attempts

against President Pervez Musharraf and was also believed to have been a key planner of the 9/11 attacks. Pakistan said it would try him for the assassination attempts rather than hand him over to the United States. Pakistan had offered a \$350,000 reward for his capture.

He was arrested in the town of Mardan in the North West Frontier Province with three other men following a shootout. He ran from his hideout, jumped over a cemetery wall, and into a guest house, where he was found hiding. Police fired tear gas into the building, and al-Libi emerged. In follow-up raids, Pakistani authorities grabbed more than 20 other suspects, including at least eight in Lahore on May 4. Among them were three Uzbeks, an Afghan, and seven Pakistanis.

al-Libi was also linked to terrorist plans to conduct attacks before the 2004 US elections. In 2003, he had succeeded the arrested Khalid Sheikh Muhammad as al Qaeda's operational planner. On May 11, 2005, Pakistani's interior minister said that al-Libi was also involved in a plot to kill Prime Minister Shaukat Aziz, subject of a suicide bombing in July 30, 2004 near Islamabad. The suicide bomber killed eight other people, including Aziz's driver. On June 6, 2005, Pakistan said it had handed al-Libi to the Americans a few days earlier.

On September 6, 2006, President Bush announced that the last 14 detainees would be transferred from secret foreign prisons to the military detention facility at Guantánamo Bay. The group was identified as Abu Zubaydah, Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, Ramzi Binalshibh, Mustafa Ahmad al-Hawsawi, Hambali, Majid Khan, Lillie, Ali Abd al-Aziz Ali, Ahmed Khalfan Ghailani, Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri, Abu Faraj al-Libi, Zubair, Walid bin Attash, and Gouled Hassan Dourad.

Abu-Hammad al-Libi: variant Abu Hamam al-Libi, alias of Hafiz Salih al-Masmari, variant Hafez Saleh Al Mismarie.

Abu Laith al-Libi: variant Sheikh Abu Laith al-Qassimi al-Libi. As of September 2007, he was a

field commander and spokesman for al Qaeda. He was a leader of the Libyan Islamic Fighting Group. He had fought Russian troops in Afghanistan, was imprisoned in Saudi Arabia for two years, and failed to overthrow Muammar Qadhafi in Libya in the mid-1990s. He was arrested in Saudi Arabia after a November 1995 bombing outside the U.S. office for training the Saudi national guard. He either escaped or was released. He began working with Osama bin Laden in 1999. He led the retreat from Kabul in 2001. He ran training camps in Afghanistan. The U.S. military placed him on its most wanted list in 2006. He organized the suicide attack that killed 23 people in Bagram's U.S. Air Base during the February 2007 visit by Vice President Dick Cheney. He was the target of a rocket attack in June 2007 in Paktia Province, Afghanistan. In October 2007, the U.S. announced rewards ranging from \$20,000 to \$200,000 for him and 11 other Taliban and al Qaeda leaders. On January 28, 2008, a missile fired by what was reported by the press to be a U.S. Predator drone killed him in Mir Ali, north Waziristan, Pakistan. He was 41 years old at the time of his death.

Abu Yahya al-Libi: variant Abu Yehia al-Libi, alias of Mohamed Hassan, variant Abdulkakar Mohammed Hassan, alias Hasan Qaiid, alias Yunis al-Sahrawi, an al-Qaeda-affiliated religious scholar who, with three other al Qaeda members, escaped from a U.S. military prison in Bagram in July 2005. As of September 2007, he had appeared in more than a dozen Al Sahab propaganda videos. He was suspected of involvement in the February 27, 2007 suicide car bombing at the gates of Bagram Air Base that killed 23 people and injured 24 others during the visit of U.S. Vice President Dick Cheney. His older brother, imprisoned in Libya, was a key figure in the Libyan Islamic Fighting Group. Libi had gone to Afghanistan in the early 1990s, then went back to study Islam for two years in Mauritania. He returned to Afghanistan, and preached about the shariah. He was detained in Pakistan in 2002.

Abu Yehia al-Libi: variant of Abu Yahya al Libi.

Al-Khitab al-Libi: alias of 'Abd-al-Rahman 'Abd-al-'Aziz Darbi.

Anas al-Libi: variant of Anas al-Liby.

Ibn al-Shaykh al-Libi: a suspected al Qaeda commander captured in Pakistan on November 11, 2002. President Bush ordered his U.S. assets frozen on September 24, 2001. He was a senior trainer for al Qaeda and had close contacts with Abu Zubaydah. He headed paramilitary training at Afghanistan's Khaldan camp.

Sheikh Abu Laith al-Qassimi al-Libi: variant of Abu Laith al-Libi.

Abu Abd Al Rahman Al Libie: alias of Abd Al Hakim Mansour Abd Al Qader Al Oulafie.

Abu Anas al-Liby: variant Anas al-Libi, alias Anas al-Sabai, Nazih al-Raghie, Nazih Abdul Hamed al-Ragie, a Libyan indicted in 2000 in New York connection with the August 7, 1988 bombings of the U.S. embassies in Tanzania and Kenya and for conspiracy to kill U.S. nationals, to murder, to destroy buildings and property of the United States, and to destroy the national defense infrastructure of the United States. He faced life in prison without parole on various conspiracy charges. The Rewards for Justice Program offers \$5 million for his apprehension. He has claimed to have been born on March 30, 1964 and May 14, 1964 in Tripoli, Libya. He is about six feet tall. He joined al Qaeda in the 1980s or early 1990s. The computer specialist was a member of the group's ruling council, the shura. He left Sudan before Osama bin Laden left in 1996 for Afghanistan and showed up in Qatar and then Manchester, United Kingdom, where he was given political asylum. In 2000, UK arresting authorities found that he had fled, leaving a 180-page terrorist manual on a computer disk. He apparently led the early al Qaeda resistance to U.S. operations in Afghanistan following the 9/11 attacks, then fled to Sudan. The Libyan

computer expert is a member of an extremist Islamic group opposed to Muammar Qadhafi. He is between five feet ten inches and six feet two inches.

On March 18 2002, the United States announced his capture in Sudan the previous month. However, on March 19, 2002, the Administration said that the individual in custody was not this Liby, but a person with a sound-alike name who was a "moderately high up" al Qaeda member wanted by a country other than the United States.

Sabbah Al Liel: alias of Muhammad Ahmad Omar.

Abdul Basit Abu Lifa: a Palestinian Dane in contact with a group of al Qaeda sympathizers in Europe in 2006. On February 15, 2007, a Copenhagen judge sentenced him to seven years in jail for involvement in a failed plot to blow up a European target.

Orjan Lihe: one of five Iranian diplomats arrested in Turkey on October 25, 1988 who were planning to kidnap Said Abu Hassan Mochhadezade, an anti-Khomeini engineer working in Erzincan who reportedly was a member of the Peoples Mujahideen. They were to be tried by a state security court in Istanbul State. The press reported that two of them were members of the Savama or Iranian secret police; the other three were members of the embassy's bodyguard team.

Lilie: variant Lillie, alias of Bashir bin Lap. On September 6, 2006, President Bush announced that the last 14 detainees would be transferred from secret foreign prisons to the military detention facility at Guantánamo Bay. The group was identified as Abu Zubaydah, Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, Ramzi Binalshibh, Mustafa Ahmad al-Hawsawi, Hambali, Majid Khan, Lillie, Ali Abd al-Aziz Ali, Ahmed Khalfan Ghailani, Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri, Abu Faraj al-Libi, Zubair, Walid bin Attash, and Gouled Hassan Dourad.

Lillie: variant of Lilie.

Menachem Livni: one of three masked Jewish Underground gunmen who fired Kalashnikov submachine guns at students milling about a courtyard at the Hebron Islamic College in Israel on July 27, 1983. They also threw a grenade in the attack that killed three and wounded 30. Livni was arrested for the attack and sentenced to life in prison. On March 27, 1987, President Chaim Herzog commuted the sentences to 24 years each. On December 26, 1990, Israel freed him; a life sentence in Israel usually requires that the convict serve at least 20 years.

Mostafa Lmounatassime: political leader of a group of 32 people arrested on February 20, 2008 by Moroccan authorities who said they were a terrorist network linked to al Qaeda that planned to assassinate Cabinet members, army officers, and members of the local Jewish community. Some of the group belonged to al Badil al Hadari, an Islamist party, the banning of which was announced the same day. The group had conducted holdups and sold stolen goods. One member worked with European criminals to steal \$25.65 million from an armored truck in Luxembourg in 2000. The group also stole gold jewelry in Belgium, melting it down and selling it via a goldsmith who belonged to the group.

Faheem Khalid Lodhi: age 36, a Pakistani-born Australian architect charged with four counts of planning to bomb either the nation's electricity grid or defense installations in Sydney. His trial began on April 24, 2006, in Sydney. He had worked at three defense installations in Sydney. He had emigrated to Australia in 1996. Intelligence agents searching his home in October 2003 found "a terrorism manual," according to prosecutors. On June 19, 2006, after five days of deliberations, a New South Wales Supreme Court jury found him guilty of three charges (collecting maps of Sydney's electricity grid, acting in preparation for a terrorist act by gathering information about bomb making, and possessing documents with

information about how to manufacture poisons), making him the first man convicted of plotting attacks under new antiterrorism legislation. The first and third charges carry 15-year sentences; the second carries a life sentence. Judge Anthony Whealy announced that Lodhi had been acquitted on the fourth charge of downloading aerial photographs of defense facilities from the Internet. The sentencing hearing would begin on June 29.

Etienne Lona: leader of the militia believed responsible for the February 24, 2005 shooting to death of nine Bangladeshi soldiers serving as part of the UN peacekeeping force near Kafe in the northeast. On March 1, 2005, he turned himself in to UN peacekeepers.

Osama bin London: alias of Mohammed Hamid.

Hamada Mohammed Lotfi: hanged on December 31, 1994 in a Cairo prison after being found guilty of planting explosives at a military base near the Libyan border in hopes of assassinating Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak.

Jamal al-Lounici: a Moroccan sentenced to death in his home country and serving time in a French jail in 1995. He was named as the leader of 12 members of the Algerian Islamic Salvation Front arrested on June 6, 1995 in Milan, Rome, Naples, and Pavia, who had links with terrorists in Algeria, France, Germany, and Belgium. The group was suspected of involvement in the July 7, 1994 attack in Djendjen, Algeria, in which seven Italian sailors were found with their throats cut.

Djamel Lounici: of Algiers, possibly the same person as noted above, was listed by the U.S. Treasury Department on October 24, 2003 as a financier of the Algerian terrorist organization Salafist Group for Call and Combat.

Lua'ai: a Syrian-based facilitator for foreign recruits joining al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007.

Muhammad Lu'ay: one of the five Guards of Islam gunmen who failed in an assassination attempt against Shahpour Bakhtiar, the Shah's last Prime Minister, in Neuilly-sur-Seine, France on July 17, 1980.

Abu Mohammed Lubnani: alias of Mustapha Darwich Ramadan.

Mostafa Lunani: on February 16, 2006, a Belgian court sentenced him to six years for belonging to the Moroccan Islamic Combatant Group, which was involved in the March 11, 2004 Madrid train bombings and the 2003 bombing in Casablanca that killed 32 people.

Abu Luqman: alias of Fazul Abdallah Mohammed.

Hamadah Muhammad Lutfi: a fugitive Egyptian soldier and member of Gama'at who was sentenced to death by the Sidi Barrani military court on February 16, 1994 for having planned an assassination attempt against Egyptian President

Hosni Mubarak, who was to visit the Sidi Barrani military base near the Libyan border.

Hamadah Lutfi: one of three individuals sentenced to death on February 17, 1994 by a Cairo military court for plotting the assassination of President Mubarak by bombing Sidi Barrani Airport and the Presidential guest house in Marsa Matruh. Two of the defendants were executed by firing squad on February 28, 1994.

Jadu Mamim Ahmad Lu'ubaydi: alias Abu 'Abd al-Rahman al-Shanqiti, a Mauritanian student from al-Hawd al-Sharqi (the eastern basin) who was born in 1970 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter in 2007, bringing his passport. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-'Abdallah, whom he knew via a sheik who was teaching him. While in Syria, he met Abu-'Umar al-Tunisi and Hamdan, who gave him \$100 after taking 3,500 Syrian Lira from him. He knew a scientist whose phone number was 002226250577 who wanted to join al Qaeda in Iraq. Lu-ubaydi could be contacted via his brother at 002226505501.

M

M.: Libyan terrorism suspect, who had been held without charge for two years in London's high-security Belmarsh prison, whose release was ordered by the Appeal Court on March 18, 2004.

Karim M.: a Moroccan detained by German police on April 11, 2002, who had the phone number of Ramzi Binalshibh, who was believed to have initially been scheduled to be the 20th hijacker for the September 11 attacks. He was believed to have been involved in the April 11, 2002 truck bombing of a synagogue in Djerba, Tunisia that killed 17 people, including 11 German tourists, five Tunisians, and a French citizen.

Hammed Saleh Al Ma'abouni: alias Abu Al Barra'a, a Saudi from Mecca's al Khadra'a district who was born in 1402 Hijra and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on 20th Sha'aban 1427 Hijra (2007), bringing cash in dollars and rials, and a bag. His recruitment coordinator was Ra'aed al Shamerie. His phone number was 0507758584.

Samir Basheer Ma'alawi: alias Abu Ikram, a Tunisian mechanic from Benzet who joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr in 2007. Ashraf was his recruitment coordinator. His phone number was 0021696885222.

Habib Maamar: variant Habib Ma'mar, a Tunisian member of the May 15 Organization arrested in Paris in May 1986, who confessed to the bombing in Orchard Street in London on December 25, 1983 near Marks and Spencer and Selfridges. He claimed he was paid \$3,000/month by a pro-Iraqi faction of the Palestine Liberation

Organization led by Abu Ibrahim to bomb Israeli targets. He also confessed to the February 23, 1985 bombing of Marks and Spencer in Paris that killed one and injured 14, and to the August 21, 1985 bombing of the Israeli Bank Leumi office in Paris. Large quantities of a plastic explosive, penthrite, were found in his Paris home. His trial opened on December 13, 1989. He told police he was asked to photograph Jewish establishments in Paris, London, Athens and Istanbul. He made regular visits to Baghdad to collect money and explosives. He traveled via Madrid under various names and using forged Moroccan passports.

Tarek Maaroufi: a Tunisian with Belgian citizenship, who was wanted on an Italian warrant in October 2001; his Belgian citizenship prevented his extradition. He was one of three Europe-based organizers for the Egyptian Anathema and Exile and the Algerian Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat. He was in contact with Essid Sami Ben Khemais, who was a leader of a European network of al Qaeda cells. He was arrested by Belgian police in December 2001 on charges of forgery, criminal association, and recruiting for a foreign army or armed force. On September 20, 2003, a Belgian court sentenced him to six years for the September 9, 2001 al Qaeda assassination in Afghanistan of Northern Alliance leader Ahmed Shah Massoud. He was accused of involvement in the fake passport ring linked to the Massoud killing. Italy wanted him for ties to known al Qaeda cells.

Amer el-Maati: alias Amro Badr Eldin Abou el-Maati, Amro Badr Abouelmaati, a Canadian wanted for questioning by the FBI in connection

with possible terrorist threats in the United States. He claims to have been born in Kuwait on May 25, 1963. He is six feet tall and weighs 209 pounds. The Rewards for Justice program offers \$5 million for his apprehension and/or conviction.

Amro Badr Eldin Abou el-Maati: alias of Amer el-Maati.

Mahmud Abu-al-Ma'ati: a Zifta resident who was a member of an Iraqi Ba'ath Party cell in Egypt arrested on April 13, 1991 on charges of plotting to carry out acts of sabotage and terrorism.

Fethi Maatoug: one of five members of the Islamic Tendency Movement arrested for the August 2, 1987 bombing of four tourist hostels in Sousse and Montastir, Tunisia by the Habib al-Dawi Group of the Islamic Jihad Organization in Tunisia. He was given the four bombs by bomb maker Mehrez Bourigga.

Abu Ma'awieah: alias of Mouttaz Hassan Murageh.

Bakour Mabrouk: alleged member of the Islamic Salvation Front who was arrested for involvement in the August 26, 1992 bombing of the Air France ticket counter at Houari Boumedienne Airport in Algeria that killed 12 people and wounded 128. Public sessions of his trial began on May 4, 1993. On May 26, 1993, a special Algiers judicial council passed death sentences on 38 defendants, including him. The council found him guilty of actual direct participation in the crime as well as taking part in an aggression with the aim of inciting citizens to carry arms against state security, belonging to an armed group, spreading killing and destruction, hiding criminals, possession of forbidden weapons, and heading armed gangs.

Ahmad Salamah Mabruk: variant Ahmed Salamah Mabruk, identified by Egyptian authorities on March 20, 1993 as a senior Egyptian fundamentalist abroad who had trained 25 Muslim members of the outlawed Jama'ah al-Islamiyah

group who were arrested at the al-Sallum border post after trying to enter Egypt from Libya with false passports. Police said they were planning to carry out attacks. The senior Egyptian Islamic Jihad member was deported from Baku, Azerbaijan, to Egypt in September 1998. When captured, the group's number three leader was carrying a computer disk listing 100 possible U.S. and Israeli targets. On April 18, 1999, the jailed head of the Egyptian Islamic Jihad's military operations told *Al-Hayat* that the group had chemical and biological weapons that it intended to use in "100 attacks against U.S. and Israeli targets and public figures in different parts of the world." He was sentenced to hard labor for life in a mass trial of Jihad members. He claimed that the plan was on a computer disk that was seized from him during his arrest in Azerbaijan.

Ahmed Salama Mabruk: variant of Ahmad Salamah Mabruk.

'Umar Mabruk: alias 'Abd al-Jalid Khalid Ahmad al-Subbar, was arrested in connection with the attempted assassination on November 29, 1984 in Athens of 'Asim Qutayshat, Jordan's Charge d'Affaires. The gun jammed. Border police arrested him at the Idomeni checkpoint on the Greece-Yugoslavia border. He was traveling under a forged Moroccan passport. Eyewitnesses identified him as the assailant. He had entered Greece on October 28. He was convicted of attempted murder and sentenced to 10 and a half years in prison.

Hamid Salih al-Ma'buni: alias Abu-al-Bara', a Saudi from Hay al-Khadra', Mecca, who was born in 1982 and entered Iraq on September 13, 2006, when he joined al Qaeda in Iraq. His recruitment facilitator was Ra'id al-Shammari. He contributed \$1,000, a cell phone, and 2,603 riyals. His phone number was 0507758584.

Abderamane Madami: arrested on August 11, 1994 by French police for "activities in connection with a movement which advocates and practices violence and terrorism."

Abassi Madani: leader of the Algerian Islamic Salvation Front who, in 1993, was serving a 12-year jail sentence in Algeria. Algeria requested the extradition from Germany of his son, Oussama, on June 3, 1993. His release was demanded by the four Algerian Islamic extremists who, on December 24, 1994, hijacked an Air France A300 on the ground at Algiers's Houari Boumedienne Airport and killed a Vietnamese trade councilor and an Algerian policeman.

Abu Abd Allah al Madani: variant of Abu-'Abdallah al-Madani.

Abu 'Abdallah al-Madani: alias of 'Umar.

Abu-'Abdallah al-Madani: alias of 'Umar.

Abu-'Abd-al-Rahman al-Madani: alias of Hasan al-Surayhi.

Abu-'Abdallah al-Madani: variant Abu Abd Allah al Madani, alias of Muhammad 'Ali Munsir, variant Muhammad Ali Munser.

Abu Awef al Madani: variant of Abu-'Uf al-Madani.

Abu-'Uf al-Madani: variant Abu Awef al Madani, alias of 'Abd-al-Rahman Wa'il 'Ammash al-Harbi.

Ibrahim al-Madani: alias of Saif al-Adel.

Khaled Madani: an Algerian arrested in Spain on February 23, 2004 on suspicion of supplying forged documents to the Hamburg, Germany, al Qaeda cell. On April 12, 2004, the FBI and a U.S. prosecutor questioned him about whether he had forged passports for the 9/11 attackers.

Mahmud Madani: Hamas official who was shot in the West Bank on February 19, 2001.

Mahmud Muhammad Madani: arrested by Egyptian police in connection with the February 26, 1993 bombing of the Wadi el-Nil coffee shop

in Tahrir Square in Cairo in which four people were killed and 16 wounded. He was tried with 48 other fundamentalist suspects on March 9, 1993 at the military court complex in the Hak-step area east of Cairo. They were charged with damaging national unity and social peace by calling for a change of the system of government and damaging the national economy by attacking tourism. Some were also charged with attempted murder in eight attacks on tour buses and Nile cruise ships. They faced possible death sentences. They were also accused of belonging to an underground organization, attempting to overthrow the government, and illegal possession of arms and explosives.

Oussama Madani: son of the Islamic Salvation Front of Algeria leader Abassi Madani. On June 3, 1993, Algeria asked Germany for the extradition of Oussama.

Sharif 'Abd-al-Rahman Tawfiq al-Madani: alias Umar al-Masri, identified by the Ethiopian government as one of the nine gunmen who, on June 25, 1995, fired on the armored limousine of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in Addis Ababa. On August 7, 1995, the Ethiopian Supreme State Security prosecutors charged the nine of forming a terrorist organization to destabilize the country, possessing arms and explosives, communicating with a foreign state to undermine the country's security, attempting to assassinate state figures, and attempting to blow up vital establishments.

'Ali Bin-Muhammad al-Madayyan: alias Abu-Rihanah, a Saudi from Buraydah who was born circa 1987 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr circa 2006–2007, contributing \$500, a watch, and his passport. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-'Adil, whom he knew via Abu-Usamah. He flew to Syria, where he met Abu-'Uthman and Abu-'Da'a'. He brought 4,500 riyals with him. His home phone number was 0096663235978.

Mohammed Maddy: age 44, an Egyptian charged in New York with sneaking his wife and children

past airport security. As of November 2001, he was in federal custody in connection with Immigration and Naturalization Service and FBI investigations of the 9/11 attacks.

Khalid al-Madi: identified by Doha's *al-Sharq* on March 19, 1993 as a former member of the Abu Nidal Group. He was entrusted with financial administration, but left his post for the Far East.

Saed Madjid: Iranian hijacker of a British Airways BAC111 flying from Manchester to London on January 7, 1975. He demanded £100,000 (\$235,000), a parachute, and a flight to Paris. The pilot pretended to go to Paris, but instead landed at Stansted Airport, Essex, 40 miles from London. The hijacker got off the plane and tried to escape, holding a steward as a hostage. He was subsequently captured. He was tried in London.

Tahri Madjid: alleged member of the Islamic Salvation Front who was arrested for involvement in the August 26, 1992 bombing of the Air France ticket counter at Houari Boumedienne Airport in Algeria that killed 12 people and wounded 128. Public sessions of his trial began on May 4, 1993. On May 26, 1993, a special Algiers judicial council sentenced him to six years.

Ahmad Madkhil: alias Abu-'Azam, an Algerian born in 1977 who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007. His home phone number was 0021332221101; he could also be found at 0021371479638 and 0021362402666.

Iman al-Madnhom: one of seven male Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) terrorists being searched for on April 30, 1988 by Philippines Angeles Metropolitan District Command and Clark Air Base, after they had arrived from Manila earlier in the week to conduct sabotage and bombing missions and attack nightclubs frequented by U.S. servicemen. The terrorists reportedly arrived on a bus and carried black bags containing explosives to be set off at the Sweet Apple Club and the

Capcom information booth. The PLO denied involvement.

Mohammad Abdullah Madni: a 22-year-old Saudi arrested by Pakistani authorities on August 17, 1998 as he was attempting to enter Afghanistan at the Towr Kham border post in the North West Frontier Province. He claimed that he was a bin Laden associate, but authorities said he was not involved with the bombings of the two U.S. embassies in Tanzania and Kenya on August 7, 1998. He was to be handed over to Saudi security agents.

Muhammad Saad Iqbal Madni: age 24, an al Qaeda operative who had worked with shoe bomber Richard Reid. He was arrested on January 9, 2002 by Indonesian authorities. Egypt requested extradition; Iqbal held Egyptian and Pakistani passports. The stocky, bearded Iqbal was wanted on terrorism charges in Egypt. Indonesia sent him quietly to Egypt on January 11 without a court hearing or lawyer. His name appeared on al Qaeda documents found in Afghanistan. Indonesian officials told the media that he had been sent to Egypt because of visa violations—failing to identify a sponsor for his visit. He had arrived in Jakarta on November 17, 2001. He had visited Solo, in central Java, which is believed to be a base for the al Qaeda-affiliated Jemaah Islamiah, a military Muslim group with bases in Indonesia, Singapore, and Malaysia.

'Abd ar-Rida Dawud Madwah: a Kuwaiti acquitted by the Kuwaiti State Security Court in 1984 in connection with the December 12, 1983 truck bombing of the administrative building of the U.S. embassy in Kuwait, killing four people and injuring 59.

Haitham Maghawri: Executive Director of the Holy Land Foundation for Relief and Development (HLF) who once told the Immigration and Naturalization Service that he had been arrested for planting a car bomb in a foreign country. President Bush ordered HLF's assets seized

on December 4, 2001. HLF raised \$13 million from U.S. residents the previous year; President Bush said some of the money was used to fund Hamas' efforts to "recruit suicide bombers and to support their families." The Texas-based organization had 35 full-time employees and was the largest Islamic charity in the United States. The Treasury Department froze \$1.9 million in HLF funds in five U.S. banks. Raids were conducted at HLF offices in California, Illinois, and New Jersey. The FBI noted that the HLF had aided the family of a Hamas terrorist jailed for killing a Canadian Jewish tourist on a Tel Aviv beach.

Maghawri was among those indicted on July 27, 2004, when the Justice Department in Dallas unsealed a 42-count indictment against the HLF, charging it and 7 senior officials of the nation's largest Muslim charity with funneling \$12.4 million over six years to individuals and groups associated with Hamas. The charges included providing material support for terrorism, money laundering, and income tax offenses. He had already left the country.

Zayd al-Maghrabi: a Moroccan in Damascus who served as a recruiter and travel facilitator for foreign fighters who wanted to join al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007.

Mua'awia Al Maghribi: recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007.

Abu Maghrieb: alias of Ahmed Bin Saleh bin Yunes Al Mughrieq.

Said Magri: placed under house arrest in Folembay, France on August 11, 1994 by French police for "activities in connection with a movement which advocates and practices violence and terrorism." He went on a hunger strike on August 16, 1994. He was taken to the hospital in Chauny, Aisne on August 23. Magri, manager of a Lille pizzeria, was suspected of membership in the Algerian Islamic Salvation Front (FIS). He said an uncle and a cousin had been killed by the FIS in

Algeria. On August 26, he said he was ready to commit suicide if not released.

Mohamed Maha, age 32 and Omar Maha, age 23: Casablanca-based suicide bombers who, on April 14, 2007, attacked the U.S. consulate and the American Language Center, a privately run school and cultural center on the same Casablanca street within minutes of each other, slightly injuring a bystander.

Muhammad Mahalawi: a 22-year-old student sentenced to death on January 10, 1995 by the Higher Military Court in Cairo in connection with the October 14, 1994 stabbing of Naguib Mahfouz, the only Arab to receive the Nobel Prize for Literature, in a Cairo suburb.

Shadi Mahanna: Islamic Jihad's commander in northern Gaza who was killed in an Israeli air strike on October 27, 2005.

Jasem Mahboule: one of nine members of the Mujahedeen Movement, which has ties to al Qaeda, arrested on November 13, 2001 by Madrid and Granada police on charges of recruiting members to carry out terrorist attacks. Interior Minister Mariano Rajoy said the arrests followed two years of investigations. The leader was initially identified as Emaz Edim Baraktyarkas (variant Imad Eddin Barakat Yarbass), a Syrian with Spanish nationality. The other eight were from Tunisia and Algeria. Spain did not offer details on the terrorists' targets. The next day, police identified three more Islamic suspects. Police seized videos of Islamic guerrilla activities, hunting rifles, swords, fake IDs, and a large amount of cash. Spain—and other European nations—expressed concern about extraditing suspects to the United States for trial by military tribunals announced by President Bush.

On November 17, CNN reported that 11 suspected members of an Al Qaeda cell were arraigned. The *Washington Post* quoted Spanish officials on November 19 as indicating that eight al Qaeda cell members arrested in Madrid and

Granada had a role in preparing the September 11 attacks. Judge Baltasar Garzon ordered eight of them held without bail, because they “were directly related with the preparation and development of the attacks perpetrated by the suicide pilots on September 11.” Judge Garzon charged them with membership in an armed group and possession of forged documents. They were also accused of recruiting young Muslim men for training at terrorist camps in Indonesia. They also reportedly sheltered Chechnya rebels and obtained medical treatment for al Qaeda members. They conducted robberies and credit card fraud and provided false documents to al Qaeda visitors. They also forwarded money to Hamburg. The group had connections to Mohamed Bensakhria, head of the Frankfurt-based cell that planned a terrorist attack in Strasbourg, France. He was arrested the previous summer and extradited to France. The group also had connections to six Algerians detained in Spain on September 26 who were charged with belonging to the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat, a bin Laden-funded Algerian group.

The charges were based on documents and intercepted phone conversations of detainee Imad Eddin Barakat Yarbass, al Qaeda’s leader in Spain. His name and phone number were in a document found in a search of a Hamburg apartment of a bin Laden associate. Police believe hijacker leader Atta could have met with some of them when he visited Spain in January and July. The group had links to Mamoun Darkazanli. Judge Garzon released three others who were arrested on November 13, but ordered them to report regularly to the authorities.

al-Mutawakkil 'Ala-Allah Mahdi: alias Abu-al-Fada', variant Abu-al-Fida', a Yemeni from San'a' who offered to be a suicide bomber for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007. His home phone was 009671544144. He donated his passport and \$240. His recruitment coordinators were al-Haram al-Jarhani and Salim al-Dulaymi.

Brahim Mahdi: age 34, an Algerian man believed to be connected to the Algerian Islamic

League who coregistered a car with Lucia Garofalo, a Canadian arrested on December 19, 1999 in Vermont and charged with smuggling an alien into the United States.

Abderrazak Mahdjoub: an Algerian and suspected al Qaeda organizer in Germany who asked Mohammed Daki to find shelter for arriving immigrants in early 2003. He was one of two individuals arrested in Rome on November 28, 2003 on suspicion of recruiting suicide bombers against Coalition forces. He was charged with association with the aim of international terrorism. On March 19, 2004, Germany extradited him to Italy. As of March 18, 2005, he was on trial in Italy for links to international terrorists.

Abderrazak Mahdjoub: a resident of Germany and brother of Samir Mahdjoub who was linked to three Algerians and a Spaniard who, on May 14, 2004, were arrested in Spain and jailed pending investigation of their suspected involvement in terrorism. On May 19, High Court Judge Baltasar Garzon said the three Algerians belonged to al Qaeda and were recruiting Muslims across Europe to go to Iraq to fight the United States. The group was directed by Abu Musab Zarqawi. Garzon said the network was linked to one broken up in November in Italy. He said the group was also connected to the 9/11 Hamburg cell. He said Samir Mahdjoub helped others “distribute money to finance the sending of mujaheddin to Iraq” using the infrastructure of Ansar al-Islam in Italy and Syria. He said Mahdjoub and Redouane Zenimi and Mohamed Ayat had formed a Spanish al Qaeda cell lending “economic financing to the rest of the European network.” He said the trio took orders from Abderrazak Mahdjoub. Zarqawi ordered Abderrazak Mahdjoub and Abdelahi Djaouat to travel “to Damascus in March 2003 with the intention of going to Iraq, where other mujaheddin would be arriving.” The duo were arrested in Syria.

Samir Mahdjoub: one of four individuals arrested in Spain on May 14, 2004 and jailed pending investigation of their suspected involvement in

terrorism. On May 19, High Court Judge Baltasar Garzon said the three Algerians belonged to al Qaeda and were recruiting Muslims across Europe to go to Iraq to fight the United States. The group was directed by Abu Musab Zarqawi. Garzon said the network was linked to one broken up in November in Italy. He said the group was also connected to the 9/11 Hamburg cell. He said Samir Mahdjoub helped others “distribute money to finance the sending of mujaheddin to Iraq” using the infrastructure of Ansar al-Islam in Italy and Syria. He said Mahdjoub and Redouane Zenimi and Mohamed Ayat had formed a Spanish al Qaeda cell lending “economic financing to the rest of the European network.” He said the trio took orders from Abderrazak Mahjdoub, a resident of Germany and a brother of one of the trio.

Abou Khalil Mahfoud: alias of Mahfoud Tadjine.

Abdul Rehman Misri Mahgribi: a Moroccan son-in-law of al Qaeda deputy chief Ayman al-Zawahiri and senior al Qaeda member who was killed when a Predator fired a missile in Damadola, a village near the Afghan border, 120 miles northwest of Islamabad, on January 13, 2006.

Muhammad al-Mahi: a member of Takfir wa Hijrah who was detained by Sudanese authorities after terrorists attacked worshippers in the Ansar al-Sunnah mosque in Khartoum on February 4, 1994, killing 19 worshippers and injuring several others.

Abd Al Mallek Hisham Mahio: alias Abu Hisham, a Syrian student in business administration from Ham'mas who was born in 1981 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr in 2007, providing his ID and authorization document. He had experience in English, computers, and explosives. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Suleiman, whom he knew from Abu Abd Allah Al Ansari. His phone number was 0096631474957.

Abu-Mahjan: alias of Karim.

Abu-Mahjin: alias of Hudayban Bin-Muhammad Bin-Hudayban.

Abu Mahjjen: alias of Hamied Al Outtabie.

Mohammed Zeki Mahjoub: age 40, a store clerk arrested in Canada in 2000 and accused of membership in a radical splinter group of the Egyptian Islamic Jihad organization, working on a Sudanese farm run by bin Laden, staying briefly with a senior al Qaeda member, and lying about the visit when he entered Canada in 1995. He was held without formal charge on a security certificate, a procedure that was deemed constitutional by the Ottawa Federal Appeals Court on December 10, 2004. On February 23, 2007, Canada's Supreme Court unanimously struck down the use of secret testimony to imprison and deport foreigners as possible terrorist suspects, saying it violated the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. The court suspended the ruling for a year, leaving six detainees – five Arabs and one Sri Lankan – in limbo. Two were in a special prison, three were free on bond, and the last was ordered released on bond. In mid-February, a federal court ordered Mahjoub moved to house arrest.

Adel Mahjub: alias of Mahjub Husayn Muhammad.

Muhammed Mahjub: a senior leader of the Vanguard of Conquest faction of the Egyptian Islamic Jihad (EIJ). He was arrested on July 7, 2000 by Canadian police because of his links to the EIJ and Osama bin Laden. Egypt requested extradition.

Ali Mahmad: a 48-year-old Lebanese citizen detained in Paraguay on the tri-border area of Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay on April 27, 1996. Israel announced that he was part of an Iranian-controlled Hizballah terrorist cell on his way to attack a Jewish institution. On April 29, 1996, the Buenos Aires press reported the release of two Lebanese citizens who were held for not presenting identity papers. The duo claimed to be bakers from Fox do Iguacu, Brazil and that their attorney,

who was applying for their residency papers, was in possession of their identity papers.

Thabit 'Abd-al-Karim Mahmad: alias Zaydan, identified by Doha's *al-Sharq* on March 19, 1993 as a member of the Abu Nidal Group's Central Committee and deputy director of administration.

Pajiri Mahmed: alias of Hossein Dasgiri.

Abdul Basit Mahmood: alias Arbali Forlani, alias Abdul Karim, who was identified on January 29, 1995 by the Philippine National Police as the leader of an international terrorist group mostly composed of 30 Muslim extremists. The police said he was on the December 11, 1994 Philippine Airline Lines Flight 434 that was bombed by Abu Sayyaf on its way to Tokyo. His group also aimed to kill the Pope when he visited the Philippines in January 1995. He was later identified as Ramzi Ahmad Yusuf.

Sultan Bashir-ud-Din Mahmood: on December 20, 2001, the Bush Administration placed him on the list of banned terrorists and froze his international funds.

Mahmoud: alias given by Uganda to one of two European Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers of Air France flight 139, an A300 flying from Tel Aviv to Paris on June 27, 1976 and ultimately diverted to Entebbe.

Mahmoud: a name given by a Shi'ite who, on April 10, 1984, told the *Washington Post* that he had loaded the dynamite into the car that crashed into the Israeli Army's south Lebanese headquarters in Tyre, killing 76 Israeli soldiers, border guards, and security men as well as 14 Palestinian and Lebanese prisoners. The Armed Struggle Organization (Munazmat al Nidal al-Musallah) claimed credit.

Mahmoud: alias of Dr. Ramadan Abdullah Mohammad Shallah.

Abdullah Aboud Mahmoud: an Iraqi fedayeen from a village near Baghdad who was allegedly behind the November 12, 2003 truck bombing in Nasiriyah, Iraq that killed 19 Italians and 12 Iraqis.

Husseini Rad Mahmoud: one of two Black March terrorists who, on April 16, 1979 tried to take over El Al flight 334, a B707 flying from Vienna to Tel Aviv, at Zaventem Airport in Brussels. They conducted a gun battle with police in which a dozen people were injured, then shot seven more Belgians. El Al security men and Belgian police shot one of the terrorists and arrested both. On August 16, 1979, the duo were sentenced to eight years for attempted murder and for carrying illegal weapons and false identity papers.

Mohammed Mahmoud: age 22, a leader of the Global Islamic Media Front, an Internet propaganda arm of al Qaeda, who was held by Austrian police who, on September 12, 2007 detained three al Qaeda sympathizers for posting an Internet video in the spring that threatened to attack Austria and Germany if they did not withdraw their military forces from Afghanistan.

El-Sayed Abdelkader Mahmoud: an Egyptian believed to be the leader of an al Qaeda cell that was broken up by police in Milan, Italy in November 2001.

Taha Mahmoud: South Yemeni terrorist bayoneted by Pakistani police after he had opened fire on Iraqi officials entering their Karachi Consulate General on August 2, 1978.

Youssef Hassan Mahmoud: driver of the car of Egyptian Interior Minister Zaki Badr on December 16, 1989 when gunpowder from a pickup truck exploded 30 yards away, burning Mahmoud. He was arrested. He was a student in Faiyum, a town heavily influenced by antigovernment fundamentalists.

Mohammed Mahmoudi: one of three Iranian youths who hijacked an Iran National Airlines B727 flying between Tehran, Abadan, and Kuwait on October 9, 1970 and diverted to Baghdad, Iraq. The trio threatened to blow up the plane with all passengers if Iran did not release 21 political prisoners. They injured a flight attendant. They were held by Iraqi authorities for questioning.

Mahmud: alias of Bassem Muhammad Khalil Shatin.

Eng 'Abd-al-'Aziz Mahmud: one of 12 Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine members arrested by Jordanian security forces on October 4, 1989 for questioning about the smuggling of explosives and personnel into Jordan to fire rockets across the cease-fire line.

'Ali Mahmud: alias Ahmad Husan Kamil, 17-year-old nephew of Najib Muhammad Mahmud, who, on March 27, 1996, hijacked to Libya an Egyptair A310. The Egyptian embassy in Libya said that Libya would extradite the hijackers. Qadhafi ordered them handed over to the Egyptians on March 31. They arrived in Cairo that day.

Imad Salim Mahmud: a Lebanese who was resident in West Berlin and believed to be involved in the April 6, 1986 bombing of the La Belle Disco. Libyan terrorists stored weapons in his apartment.

Khalid Mahmud: 17-year-old son of Najib Muhammad Mahmud, who, on March 27, 1996, hijacked to Libya an Egypt Air A310. The Egyptian embassy in Libya said that Libya would extradite the hijackers. Qadhafi ordered them handed over to the Egyptians on March 31. They arrived in Cairo that day.

Mahmud Mahmud: name given by an individual who claimed credit for the Secret Lebanese Army in the June 1, 1987 assassination of Lebanese

Prime Minister Rashid Karami when a bomb exploded on his helicopter.

Muhammad Mahmud: one of three Lebanese arrested on July 28, 1994 by Costa Rican police in David when they tried to cross the Panamanian–Costa Rican border with false passports. They were suspected of involvement in the suicide bombing of ALAS Airlines flight HP-1202, a twin-engine Brazilian-made Embraer on July 19, 1994, that killed two crew and 19 passengers, including a dozen Israeli businessmen, shortly after the plane had left Colon Airport in Panama. The Partisans of God, believed to be an Hizballah cover name, claimed credit.

Muhammad 'Isam Mahmud: a Syrian citizen arrested in Iraq who claimed to have been hired by the Syrian Consul in Baghdad, Nasuh Juwayjati, to engage in acts of terrorism. Mahmud confessed to planting a bomb in a car in Ar-Rashid Street in Baghdad.

Mustafa Mahmud: on January 7, 1987, he was sentenced to death for setting off two time bombs at popular cafes in Kuwait on July 11, 1985 that killed 10 and injured 87.

Najib Muhammad Mahmud: also identified in the press as Muhammad Mahmud Humayd, Muhammad Mahmud Hamid Salim, alias Najib, Egyptian owner of a Luxor restaurant who was joined by his son, age 16, and nephew, age 14, on March 27, 1996 in hijacking an Egypt Air Airbus A-310 flying from Luxor to Cairo and diverting it toward Tobruk, Libya. The hijackers were initially misidentified as Saudis. The pilot said the lead hijacker had taken “a whole strip of sedative pills and was acting strangely.” The trio demanded to meet with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, U.S. President Bill Clinton, and Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi, but surrendered after five hours at Libya's Martubah Airport, 90 kilometers from Tobruk. The trio later told the press that they intended to request political asylum and enhance the status of the Bani Hilal clan.

Egyptian authorities said Mahmud was mentally ill, an alcoholic, and a drug addict. He had lost his restaurant a year earlier for administrative irregularities. The trio had purchased explosives from a merchant on the Idfu mountains. He was flying to Cairo to see his psychiatrist. His son was seeking treatment for a drug habit. The Egyptian embassy in Libya said that Libya would extradite the hijackers. Qadhafi ordered them handed over to the Egyptians on March 31. They arrived in Cairo that day.

Nasser Mahmud: a 37-year-old Lebanese citizen detained in Paraguay on the tri-border area of Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay on April 27, 1996. Israel announced that he was part of an Iranian-controlled Hizballah terrorist cell on his way to attack a Jewish institution. On April 29, 1996, the Buenos Aires press reported the release of two Lebanese citizens who were held for not presenting identity papers. The duo claimed to be bakers from Foz do Iguacu, Brazil, and that their attorney, who was applying for their residency papers, was in possession of their identity papers.

Shaykh Mahran: an Abu Nidal member who, on August 13, 1992, was hospitalized after being shot five times on al-Sitt Nafisah Street in Sidon, Lebanon.

Hidir Ahmet Mahresh: a Syrian who hijacked Saudi Airlines flight 287, a Lockheed Tristar en route from Damascus to Jeddah on April 5, 1984. He demanded to fly to Stockholm. He agreed to land in Istanbul for refueling. The plane instead landed in Yesilkog, where security forces stormed the plane and arrested him. He suffered a slight head injury.

Ibrahim Maiden: age 51, a condominium manager who trained in Afghanistan in 1993 and was the head of a Malaysian cell of Jemaah Islamiyah, whose members were arrested in December 2001 and January 2002 by Singaporean and Malaysian authorities.

Gazhi Ibrahim Abu Maizar: variant of Gazi Ibrahim Abu Mezer.

Hazam Majali: a Yemeni sentenced to death on August 28, 2004 by a Yemeni court at the end of the trial of 15 individuals convicted for the October 6, 2002 al Qaeda bombing of the *Limburg*, a French supertanker, in the Arabian Sea 5 miles off the coast of Yemen. Majali was sentenced to death for killing a Yemeni policeman at a checkpoint in 2002.

Abdul Karim Majati: an al Qaeda in Saudi Arabia terrorist leader who was killed in April 2005. He was linked to Younis Mohammed Ibrahim Hayari, the Moroccan head of al Qaeda in Saudi Arabia.

Bastawi 'Abd-al-Majid Abu-al-Majd: one of seven terrorists hanged on July 8, 1993 in the appeals prison in Cairo for attacks on tourist buses and installations in the al-Wajh al-Qibli, Luxor, and Aswan areas, in accordance with the sentence handed down by the Supreme Military Court on April 22, 1993 in Case Number 6.

Majdi: Saudi-based recruitment coordinator for al Qaeda in Iraq foreign fighters in 2007.

Majed: Saudi-based recruitment coordinator for al Qaeda in Iraq foreign fighters in 2007.

Abd Al Aziz Hamed Abd Al Aziz Al Majed: an al Qaeda in Iraq volunteer.

Abd al Aziz Bin Ibrahim Bin Abd Al Aziz Al Majed: alias Abu Al Zubear, a Saudi from Riyadh who was born in 1988 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter on 6th Rajab 1428 Hijra (2007), contributing a small amount of cash and bringing his passport, ID, and driver's license. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Abd Allah. His phone number was 5463596; his brother's was 0556001708; his family's was 0541948820.

Aymen Salem Majed: alias Abu Rayan, a Saudi student at an accounting college in Jeddah who joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr in 2007, bringing \$300, 30 Egyptian cents, and three watches.

His recruitment coordinator was Abu Musa'ab. His phone numbers were 78312 and 9665046.

Bader Bin Ibrahim Bin Nasser Al Majed: alias Abu Ibrahim, a Saudi mechanic from Riyadh who was born in 1400 Hijra and arrived in Iraq on 8th Sha'aban 1428 to join al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr, bringing his passport. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Abd Allah. He arrived in Syria via public transportation. There he met Abu Umar, to whom he gave all of his 5,200 Saudi riyals. His phone number was 012680777; his wife's was 0558366658, which was that of Um Muhammad and Um Ahamed.

Abdul Majeed: on December 20, 2001, the Bush Administration placed him on the list of banned terrorists and froze his international funds.

Majid: Saudi-based recruitment coordinator for al Qaeda in Iraq foreign fighters in 2007.

Abd-al-Majid: alias Abu-Khalid, a Saudi from Mecca who was a fighter for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007. His travel coordinator was Majdi. His home phone number was 5443086; his brother's was 0555570098.

'Abd-al-'Aziz Hamad – 'Abd-al-'Aziz al-Majid: variant Abd Al Aziz Hammed Abd Al Aziz Al Majed, alias Abu-'Amir al-Tamimi al-Najdi, variant Abu Ammer al Tammimi al Najdy, a Saudi from Riyadh who was born in 1982 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on November 12, 2006 to conduct a martyrdom operation. He contributed his passport, \$920, and 200 lira. His father's phone number was 0504198424; Umm -Amir's was 0564301510. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-'Abdallah Makbal.

Abu-'Ali Majid: alias of Mahmud Khalid 'Aynatur.

Hashim Bin-Muhammad Bin-'Abd-al'Aziz al-Majid: alias Abu-Hamzah, a Saudi born in 1988 who joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr on

July 20, 2007, contributing a video camera and presenting his passport, driver's license, and ID. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-'Abdallah. His brother's phone number was 0541404209; his father's was 0504198424.

Mohammed Majid: alias Mullah Fouad, an Iraqi Kurd and key Ansar organizer in Parma, Italy who fled to Syria a year earlier and who was allegedly behind the November 12, 2003 truck bombing in Nasiriyah, Iraq that killed 19 Italians and 12 Iraqis.

Rizaq Sayyid 'Abd-al-Majid: alias Walid Khalid, identified by Doha's *al-Sharq* on March 19, 1993 as a member of the Abu Nidal Group's Central Committee and official spokesman for the group in Beirut. He was prominent during the *Silco* ship incident. He was believed to have been assassinated in southern Lebanon in 1992.

Saili Majid: an Iranian man who was sought under an international arrest warrant in connection with the August 6, 1991 assassination of former Iranian Premier Shapur Bakhtiar in his Paris home. On February 7, 1994, French Judge Louis Bruguiere dropped the charges.

Al-Majidi: alias of 'Ali Khidayir Badday 'Abd.

Samir Bin Muhammad Al Majnoni: alias Abu Jawed, a Saudi born in 1401 Hijra who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007. His phone numbers were 0504541147 and 025222597.

Majrah: variant of Majri.

Anour Majrar: arrested in Morocco in late 2005. He said he had visited the Algerian Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat leaders in Algeria with Muhammad Benhedi Msahel and Amir Laaraj, an Algerian. Morocco charged Msahel and Majrar with being part of a terrorist network that was planning to attack the Paris Metro, Orly Airport, the headquarters of France's domestic intelligence agency, Milan's police headquarters,

and the Basilica of San Petronio in Bologna, whose fifteenth-century fresco shows the Prophet Muhammad in hell. In February 2007, Majrar was sentenced to seven years in prison.

Majri: variant Majrah, Saudi-based recruitment coordinator for al Qaeda in Iraq foreign fighters in 2007.

Makram Bin Salem al-Majri: alias Abu Mua'az, a Swedish clerk who was born in 1974 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq (AQI) as a fighter circa 2007, contributing his watch. He also brought his passport and driver's license. He turned over all of his \$2,700 to his handlers in Syria, who told him it was a donation. He had arrived from Sweden via Egypt and Syria. His recruitment coordinator was Ashraf, whom he met during the Hajj. His home phone number was 0046850022939; his wife's was 00201162833329, although he asked the AQI personnel officer not to contact her.

Abu-'Abdallah Makbal: variant Abu Abd Allah Mukbel, Saudi-based recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2006.

Abu-'Usamah al-Maki: alias of Faris.

Abu-'Abadah al-Makkawi: alias of Turki Muhammad al-Jaza'iri the Algerian.

Muhamad Ibrahim Makkawi: alias of Saif al-Adel.

Muhammad al-Makkawi: alias of Saif al-Adel Almasari, senior al Qaida aide listed by the *Washington Post* in late February 2002 as being at large.

Abu Asim al-Makki: alias of Muhammad Hamdi al-Ahdal.

Abu Asim al-Makki: alias of Sheikh Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri.

Abu-Dhar al-Makki: alias of Sultan Radi al-Utaybi.

Abu-Hamzah al-Makki: alias of 'Adil Mastur Yahya al-Ka'bi al-Hadhli.

Abu-Khubab al-Makki: alias of Salih Bin Muhammad Nasir al-Ahmadi.

Abu-Mu'ayyad al-Makki: alias of 'Abdullah Sami Ahmad Muhammad.

Abu Suleiman Makki: alias of Khaled Harbi.

Abu-Tariq al-Makki: alias of Muhammad 'Abd-al-Fattah Muhammad Rashad.

Abu-'Umar al-Makki: alias of Sabir 'Isa al-Isma'il.

Omar Abdullah Makki: leader of the terrorist group Lashkar-i-Tayyiba, who was killed on June 20, 2001 near Srinagar, Kashmir.

Ya'arib Faiq Mahdi: an Iraqi sentenced to 15 years in prison by the Kuwaiti State Security Court in 1984 in connection with the December 12, 1983 truck bombing of the administrative building of the U.S. Embassy in Kuwait, killing four people and injuring 59. As of April 1987, none of the death sentences had been carried out. The release of 17 of the 25 prisoners in the case was demanded on numerous occasions by the Islamic Jihad in return for Americans held captive in Lebanon beginning in 1986.

Sa'id Amin Abu-Al-Majid: arrested on November 16, 1992 for being the driver of the taxi used in the getaway from the attack on November 11, 1992 by four Islamic Group gunmen against a busload of 18 German tourists that injuring seven people in Qina, Egypt. He was found in a sugar cane farm near Hujayrat.

Al-Majid: one of two Palestinian students who threw a hand grenade at two other Palestinian students at a Thessaloniki, Greece student hotel on November 8, 1985. They were arrested while attempting to leave the country on a flight

from Mikra Airport. Police found an automatic weapon, two grenades, and 420 grams of dynamite in the al Fatah members' apartment.

Issam Ahmad Dibwan Al-Makhlafi: a Yemeni born in Saudi Arabia on 1977, believed by the FBI on February 11, 2002, to be planning a terrorist attack in the United States or on U.S. interests in Yemen.

Nabil Hassan Ahmed Makhlofi: variant of Nabil Hasan Ahmad Makhluifi.

Said Makhlofi: alleged member of the Islamic Salvation Front who was arrested for involvement in the August 26, 1992 bombing of the Air France ticket counter at Houari Boumedienne Airport in Algeria that killed 12 people and wounded 128. Public sessions of his trial began on May 4, 1993. On May 26, 1993, a special Algiers judicial council passed death sentence on 38 defendants, including him. The council found him guilty of inciting citizens to carry arms against state security, belonging to an armed group, spreading killing and destruction, hiding criminals, possession of forbidden weapons, and heading armed gangs. He remained at large.

Nabil Hasan Ahmad Makhluifi: variant Nabil Hassan Ahmed Makhlofi, alias Abu-Muhammad, a Moroccan from Casablanca who was born on October 21, 1984 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a "fearless fighter"/martyr on October 25, 2006, contributing \$100, a razor, a watch, a passport, and an ID card. His recruitment coordinators were Sa'd and Sa'id. His phone number was 212 64529351.

Amar Makhulif: alias Abu Doha, alias the Doctor, 36 in September 2001, believed to be a senior Algerian terrorist in London with links to European al Qaeda terrorist cells. He was arrested at Heathrow Airport on charges of orchestrating a foiled plot to bomb Los Angeles International Airport on December 31, 1999. He was in contact with Redouane Dahmani.

Mahmud Makkawi: leader of the Egyptian Vanguard of Conquest Organization, who was believed to be hiding in Pakistan in late November 1993. He had gone to Afghanistan with Ayman al-Zawahiri. Egyptian police wanted him in connection with the November 25, 1993 bombing of the convoy of Egyptian Prime Minister Dr. 'Atif Sidqi that killed a 15-year-old girl and wounded 21 other people. *Middle East News Agency* said that they had also participated in the car bomb explosion in the al-Qulali area a few months earlier and the abortive attempt to assassinate UN Secretary General Dr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali during the Organization of African Unity (OAU) summit in Cairo.

Samir Abduh Sa'id al-Maktawi: born in Saudi Arabia in 1968, the Yemeni was believed by the FBI, on February 11, 2002, to be planning a terrorist attack in the United States or on U.S. interests in Yemen.

Abu-Malak: alias of Anas Isma'il Mula.

Abu-'Abd-al-Malak: a Syrian-based travel facilitator for al Qaeda in Iraq foreign fighters in 2007.

Tayseer Abd Al Mousleh Al Maleeh: variant of Taysir 'Abd-al-Muslih al-Malih.

Abu Abd Al Malek: a Syrian-based facilitator for foreign recruits joining al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007.

Mansouri Maliani: alleged member of the Islamic Salvation Front who was arrested for involvement in the August 26, 1992 bombing of the Air France ticket counter at Houari Boumedienne Airport in Algeria that killed 12 people and wounded 128. Public sessions of his trial began on May 4, 1993. On May 26, 1993, a special Algiers judicial council sentenced him to death, finding him guilty of incitement to carry arms against state security, forming an armed group, heading an armed gang, and carrying forbidden weapons. On August 31, 1993, after exhausting all constitutional and legal appeals, he was executed.

Taysir 'Abd-al-Muslih al-Malih: variant Tayseer Abd Al Mousleh Al Maleeh, alias Abu-Mus'ab, variant Abu Musa-ab, a Saudi from Al-Jawf who was born on December 6, 1980 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on October 14, 2006, contributing \$100, 100 lira, and three electric razors. His home phone numbers were 0096646255589 and 0096656390056.

Abdul Malik: On March 26, 2007, the Pentagon announced that Abdul Malik, who was arrested in East Africa earlier in 2007 and admitted involvement in the November 2002 Kenyan hotel bombing and attempted downing of an airplane, had been transferred to the Guantánamo Bay military prison camp. *Reuters* reported that he was captured in Kenya. He was believed to be connected to al Qaeda suspect Saleh Ali Saleh Nabhan, a Kenyan wanted in the hotel attack.

Malika: alias of Malika El-Aroud.

Sayed Abdul Malike: age 43, a New York cab driver arrested by the FBI on May 22, 2003. He allegedly attempted to buy enough explosives "to blow up a mountain." He allegedly surveilled bridges and cruise ships in Miami and lied to the FBI about his activities. U.S. Magistrate Judge Rosanne L. Mann ordered him held without bail after Assistant U.S. Attorney Catherine Friesen said he could be a terrorist and that she would prove that he tried to buy explosives in Queens. She warned that he might not have acted alone, and was expecting Pakistani-based financing. Malike is a U.S. resident from Afghanistan. He was held on charges of unlawful possession of Valium and lying to law enforcement officers.

Sher Mohammad Malikkheil: alias Sheroo, a Pashtun tribesman with known links to Islamists. On February 28, 2008, a missile strike leveled his home near Kaloosha village in South Waziristan, Pakistan, killing ten suspected al Qaeda and Taliban members and wounding another seven. He was a member of the Yargulkhel subtribe of the Wazir tribe.

Nasser Khamis el-Mallahi: a member of Monotheism and Jihad, the name once used by the group that became Al Qaeda in Iraq. On May 8, 2006, Bedouin trackers led police to the hideout, in an olive grove south of Arish on the Sinai Peninsula. El-Mallahi was married to a Palestinian. After a half-hour gun battle, he was killed. He was believed to have organized the triple bombing on April 24, 2006 of a seaside promenade at the resort of Dahab, Egypt, killing 18 civilians, including six foreigners (among them a 10-year-old German boy who died in a taxi on the way to a hospital, a Swiss, a Russian, and a Lebanese woman, and two unidentified foreign women), and injuring 85, including three Italians and four Americans.

Abdul Rahim Mallouh: deputy secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine who was arrested by Israel on June 11, 2002.

Habib Ma'mar: variant of Habib Maamar.

Mamaru: alias of Isidro Garalde Bedialauneta.

Captain Mamoud: variant Mahmoud, alias of Zuhair Akache, who fired into a car near Hyde Park in London on April 10, 1977 and killed Qadi Abdullah Ali Hajri, deputy chief of the North Yemen Supreme Court, who had served as his nation's Prime Minister from 1972–1974; his wife, Fatimah; and Abdullah Ali Hammami, a minister in the North Yemeni embassy. Akache escaped into a subway station. He reportedly took an Iraqi Airways jet to Baghdad within five hours. He possibly next surfaced as Captain Mamoud, the leader of the October 13, 1977 Lufthansa flight 181 hijacking, when he died in a shootout with the German rescue squad. Believed by some observers to have been Johannes Gerdus, a Dutch terrorist.

Harda Mamoud: variant Mahmoud, alias used by one of the Organization of Struggle Against World Imperialism hijackers of Lufthansa flight 181, a B737 scheduled to fly from the Spanish resort island of Mallorca to Frankfurt on October 13, 1977. The terrorists demanded the release of the

same 11 terrorists in West German jails as had been mentioned in the Schleyer kidnapping of September 5, 1977 and the release of two Palestinian terrorists held in Turkish jails for the August 11, 1976 Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine machine gun attack on passengers awaiting an El Al flight in Istanbul. They demanded \$15 million and that 100,000 DM be given to each prisoner, who were to be flown to Vietnam, Somalia, or South Yemen, all of which indicated an unwillingness to receive them. After the plane had hoppedscotched to various countries, the terrorists shot the pilot in Aden. A West German GSG9 team ran a successful rescue operation in Somalia on October 18, initially killing two of the hijackers. A third in the first-class compartment opened fire and threw a grenade after being hit. A female hijacker opened fire and was quickly subdued. Harda Mamoud was believed by some observers to have been Johannes Gerdus, a Dutch terrorist, who died in the GSG9 rescue.

Omar Ben Mamoud: Sudanese terrorist and alleged chairman of the International Mollah Force whom Philippines National Police, on November 14, 1995, said had infiltrated into the country to train Abu Sayyaf Muslim extremists in Mindanao. He was linked to Ramzi Ahmad Yusuf and Hadji Murad.

Ahmed Mamour: a Lebanese arrested on April 3, 1985 by Rome police after he fired an antitank rocket at the fourth-floor window of a building housing the Jordanian embassy. He admitted to being a member of Black September, the cover name for Abu Nidal's group.

Daimal Mamud: local chairman of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine in the Philippines in December 1988.

Nu Man: alias of Mustafa Mohamed Fadhil.

Robert S. Manning: a Jewish Defense League member and fugitive in Israel who, in July 1988, was indicted by a federal grand jury on charges

of aiding and abetting in the sending of a letter bomb to the Manhattan Beach offices of Prowest Computers owner Brenda Couthamel on July 17, 1980. The bomb killed her secretary, Patricia Wilkerson. Manning had been solicited to send the bomb by William Ross. He faced a life sentence.

Rochelle Ida Manning: wife of Robert S. Manning, she was indicted on charges of aiding and abetting in the sending of a letter bomb to the Manhattan Beach offices of Prowest Computers owner Brenda Couthamel on July 17, 1980. The bomb killed her secretary, Patricia Wilkerson. Manning's husband had been solicited to send the bomb by William Ross. She faced a life sentence. She was in custody awaiting a November 1, 1988 trial.

Mansour: Saudi-based recruitment coordinator for al Qaeda in Iraq foreign fighters in 2007.

Abd Allah Mansour: alias of Adel Lahiq al Qurani.

Abdallahal-Mansour: Egyptian Jihad Secretary General who remained at large as of April 18, 1999, when a military court sentenced nine of his group to death.

Abu Ammer Am Mansour: alias of Zakaria Hussnie al Refa'aie.

Ahmed Ahkir Mansour: a Syrian who was one of two Islamic Dawa gunmen who overpowered a guard and threw a bag of explosives into the fountain in front of the Iraqi consulate in Istanbul, Turkey on December 21, 1983. Prior to the explosion, the two were arrested near the car, which they had intended to move to the Iraqi embassy.

Ali M. Mansour: a Hattiesburg, Mississippi resident and one of a dozen masked, club-wielding Libyan students who took over the Libyan student aid office in McLean, Virginia and took hostages for a few minutes on December 22, 1982. Police

raided the site after nine hours and the students surrendered. They were held on three counts of abduction. Bond for four of the students, who had, in 1981, occupied the Libyan UN Mission was set at \$30,000; bond for the others was set at \$15,000. Fairfax County released the names of the students on December 30, 1982. The Libyan student aid group sued the defendants for \$12 million in Fairfax Circuit Court. On February 7, 1983, the students countersued for \$15 million. Each of the students pleaded guilty in January 1983 to unlawful assembly, assaulting two office employees, and destroying private property. County prosecutors dropped felony charges of abduction. On March 4, 1983, Judge Barnard F. Jennings sentenced the 12 to one year in jail. On September 9, 1983, a Fairfax County judge released 10 of the 12 protestors after they presented proof to the court that they were enrolled for the fall term at accredited U.S. colleges.

Ali Omar Mansour: a Libyan intelligence officer arrested by French authorities on December 1, 1994 in connection with the UTA 772 bombing of September 19, 1989 that killed 171. He was released on December 5, 1994.

Ben Khalifa Mansour: a Tunisian who was one of six men arrested on March 1, 2002 by Rome police on suspicion of al Qaeda ties. They were held on suspicion of association with a “criminal organization with terrorist intentions” and intent to obtain and transfer arms and weapons. Wire-taps of their conversations included discussions of killing President Bush, a cyanide compound, and weapons needed for terrorist training camps in Afghanistan. Police seized videos, address books, and a plane ticket to Phoenix. They also found a letter with the address of Lotfi Raissi, an Algerian accused in the United Kingdom of giving pilot training to the 9/11 hijackers.

Issam Mansour: one of three gunmen who, on March 16, 1993, shot to death Professor Djilali Liabes, the former Algerian Minister for Higher Education, in Douba, Algeria. Mansour was

found dead 500 meters from the site. He was fatally wounded in the leg.

He was born on February 8, 1962 in Bab el Oued and lived in the Bourouba quarter near Badjarah.

Mohamed Mansour: a resident of Kusnacht, Switzerland; Zurich, Switzerland; the United Arab Emirates; and Egypt who was listed in November 2001 by the United States as a terrorism financier.

Muhammad Sakout Mansour: variant of Muhammad Sakut Mansur.

Shadi Muhammad Saleh Al Mansour: alias Abu Muhammad, a Syrian pathologist from Dyr Al Zur who joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr in 2007, bringing 43,500 lira. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Ahmed. His phone number was 051351243.

Sidi Mohammed ben Mansour: Algerian student at the Vincennes Faculty of the University of Paris who was arrested on April 18, 1971 as a member of the Easter Commando of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP). He was accused of furnishing detonators to the group, which had arrived in Israel intending to bomb Israeli buildings for the PFLP. He was sentenced to prison.

Zeinab Mansour-Fattouh: a resident of Zurich, Switzerland who was listed in November 2001 by the United States as a terrorism financier.

Abdallah al Mansouri: variant of Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Mansuri.

Alla'a Abd Allah Al Mansouri: alias Abu Abd Allah, a Libyan from Darnah who was born on March 3, 1977 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on October 25, 2006, bringing an ID, watch, knife, and flashlight. His recruitment coordinator was Suhil. His home phone number was 0021881631150.

Mansur: on July 6, 1988, Pakistani district court judge Zafar Ahmed Babar ended an eight-month trial in a special court in Rawalpindi's Adiyala maximum security prison and sentenced the Lebanese to death by hanging for the September 5, 1986 hijacking of a Pan Am B747 and for killing 11 passengers at Karachi airport. There was insufficient evidence to convict five terrorists of the deaths of 11 other passengers. The hijacker mastermind, Sulayman al-Turki, said that the group would appeal the sentences and, if they were freed, "we would hijack a U.S. airliner once again." The court also passed a total jail sentence of 257 years on each of the accused on several other charges of murder, conspiracy to hijack, possession of illegal arms, and confinement of the passengers. The terrorists had 30 days to appeal the verdict and the sentence in Lahore's High Court. On July 28, 1988, the press reported that the terrorists reversed their decision, and would now appeal.

'Abdallah Mansur: alias of 'Adil Lahiq al-Qarni.

Abu-'Amir al-Mansur: alias of Zakariyyah Husni al-Rifa'i.

Ahmad Jabir al-Mansur: one of the April 5, 1988 hijackers of Kuwait Airlines flight 422, a B747 flying from Bangkok to Kuwait that was diverted to Mashhad, Iran. He had arrived in Bangkok on March 30, 1988 with a forged Bahraini passport.

Ali Mansur: a Lebanese with German citizenship who was arrested on July 25, 1990 on suspicion of murder. He was believed to have been involved in the April 5, 1986 bombing of La Belle Disco in West Berlin. On August 22, 1990, the examining magistrate at the Tiergarten Court rescinded the arrest warrant at the request of the public prosecutors. He was freed two days later.

Kamal Mansur: alias of Faysal al-Kafri.

May Elias Mansur: a Lebanese woman initially suspected of setting off a bomb on TWA flight 840

en route from Rome to Athens on April 2, 1986. Four people were sucked out of the hole in the side of the B727. Mansur had sat on seat 10F and disembarked before the plane left. She allegedly had past connections with a terrorist act involving an Alitalia flight, but it was determined that authorities had confused her with a man believed responsible for placing a bomb on an Alitalia flight in 1983. She was questioned by Lebanon's military prosecutor and an investigating judge on April 10, 1986, but no arrest warrant was ever issued.

Muhammad Sakut Mansur: variant Muhammad Sakout Mansour, alias Abu-Mus'ab, a Moroccan from al-Dar al-Bayda' in Casablanca, who was born on August 14, 1978 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on October 10, 2006, contributing \$100 and a wristwatch. His brother's phone number was 0021279329855; that of another relative was 0021222321666. His recruitment coordinator was Muhammad al-Jardan.

Umrans Mansur: manager of the Libyan Arab Airlines office in Istanbul who met with the two Libyans who were stopped by police on April 18, 1986 in front of the U.S. officer's club in Ankara, Turkey, and threw away a bag containing six grenades and ran. Mansur allegedly selected the target. His trial began in absentia on May 13, 1986 in the State Security Court. On June 7, 1986, the charges were dropped because of diplomatic immunity.

Yasir Muhammad Mansur: arrested by Egyptian police in connection with the February 26, 1993 bombing of the Wadi el-Nil coffee shop in Tahrir Square in Cairo in which four people were killed and 16 wounded. He was tried with 48 other fundamentalist suspects on March 9, 1993 at the military court complex in the Hakstep area east of Cairo. They were charged with damaging national unity and social peace by calling for a change of the system of government and damaging the national economy by attacking tourism. Some were also charged with attempted murder in eight attacks on tour buses and Nile cruise ships. They

faced possible death sentences. They were also accused of belonging to an underground organization, attempting to overthrow the government, and illegal possession of arms and explosives.

'Ala' 'Abdallah al-Mansuri: alias Abu-'Abdallah, a Libyan from Darnah who was born on March 5, 1977 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on October 25, 2006 to become a martyr. His recruitment coordinator was Suhayl. He contributed his ID card, a watch, a knife, and a flashlight. His home phone number was 0021881631150.

Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Mansuri: variant Abdallah al Mansouri, member of the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction (LARF) arrested on August 6, 1984 in Trieste as he entered Italy carrying 6.6 kilograms of explosives. His release was demanded by the gunmen who kidnapped Giles Sidney Peyrolles, the director of the French Cultural Center and a consular official, near his Tripoli office on March 24, 1985. On May 8, 1985, he was charged by an Italian judge with the February 15, 1984 assassination in Rome of Leamon R. Hunt, the American Director General of the multinational force in Egypt's Sinai Peninsula. On June 18, 1985, a Trieste court found him guilty and sentenced him to 16 years and a \$510 fine. On October 11, 1985, a Rome appeals court threw out the charges against the LARF member for insufficient evidence. On November 27, 1985, LARF threatened Italy unless he was released. On March 20, 1986 a bomb exploded in the crowded Point-Show shopping mall just off the Champs Elysees in Paris, killing two Lebanese and wounding 30; the Committee of Solidarity with Arab and Middle East Political Prisoners demanded the release of Mansuri.

Salamah Sagar Rahaq Al Manzi: alias Abu Az-zam, a Saudi born in 1402 Hijra who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007 and was assigned to Al Anbar. His phone number was 0154560891.

Ishaq Manzoor: a Jaish-e-Muslimeen (a break-away Taliban faction) commander who claimed

credit for the October 28, 2004 kidnapping of three UN election workers in Kabul.

Abu-al-Maqam: variant of Abu-al-Maqdam.

Abu-al-Maqdam: alias of 'Abd-al-Rahman Bin-'Ali al-Rajih.

Abu Khatab al-Maqdisi: spokesman for the Palestinian gunmen who on March 12, 2007 kidnapped *BBC* reporter Alan Johnston in Gaza City. He was arrested by Hamas on July 2, 2007.

Sheik Abu-Mohammed Maqdisi: alias of Isam Mohammad Taher Barqawi. He was released from a Jordanian prison on March 12, 2008, having been held without charge since July 2005 despite his acquittal at a trial of al Qaeda sympathizers.

Ahmad 'Abd-al-Maqsud: one of three al-Jama'ah al-Islamiyah extremists who, on February 4, 1993, threw petrol bombs at three South Korean tourists outside their hotel near the Egyptian Pyramids. He was arrested at the scene and told police that he agreed to attack the Korean tourists' bus with Hasan al-Sakran.

Sayyid 'Abd-al-Maqsud: one of seven fundamentalists with terrorist connections who were arrested on September 27, 1998 in London under the immigration law.

Ali Maqtari: Yemeni detained by the United States in October 2001 in connection with the 9/11 investigation.

Nabil al-Marabh: on September 17, 2001, Detroit police raided a two-story brick duplex on Norman Street, searching for the 34-year-old Kuwaiti bin Laden associate who once lived there. They found a day planner that contained a sketch of a U.S. military base in Incirlik, Turkey and an Arabic reference to a planned attack on former Secretary of Defense William Cohen. Chicago police arrested al-Marabh two days later at a liquor store. Nine days later, the Secret Service arrested

Youssef Hmimssa, age 30, a Moroccan Chicago cab driver whose fake ID appeared in the same bedroom as the day planner. al-Marabh had financial dealings with Boston hijackers Ahmed Alghamdi and Satam Al Suqami. al-Marabh was a close friend of Raed Hijazi, a former Boston cabbie on trial in Jordan for his role in an aborted plot to bomb Jordanian hotels and tourist sites filled with Americans and Israelis celebrating the millennium. Hijazi told American and Jordanian authorities that al-Marabh was a bin Laden agent. Boston cab driver al-Marabh moved among Canada, Boston, and Detroit before his arrest. Canadian Mounties raided three houses and a business in Toronto on September 26, searching for information in connection with al-Marabh.

In June 2001, al-Marabh was then wanted for failing to visit his parole officer after receiving a six-month suspended sentence in Boston for stabbing a roommate during an argument. In June, the Immigration and Naturalization Service caught him in the back of a tractor-trailer, carrying fake Canadian documents and trying to sneak into the United States at Niagara Falls. He was turned over to Canadian authorities, who released him on bond into the custody of his uncle. His uncle worked for a religious school in Canada run by a terrorist, according to news accounts. al-Marabh went back to a new address in Dearborn, Michigan, obtaining a duplicate license in Detroit in August. When federal agents raided al-Marabh's old Norman Street residence on September 17, they arrested three men inside, including Karim Koubriti and Ahmed Hannan, Youssef Hmimssa's old roommates, who denied knowing al-Marabh. Koubriti told agents there were false documents in the bedroom. Agents found a false passport and Social Security card for Michael Saisa, with Hmimssa's photo. They also found the day planner. Moroccans Koubriti, Hannan, and Hmimssa remained in detention as of November 1 on charges of possession of false documents. A Detroit federal grand jury subpoenaed handwriting samples.

In July 2002, al-Marabh agreed to a plea bargain, admitting to conspiring to enter the

United States illegally. He was freed for eight months' time served and ordered to be deported to Syria.

'Umar Ibrahim al-Marba'i: variant Omar Ibrahim al Marbaie, alias Abu-Usayd al-Hadrami, variant Abu Aseed al Hadramie, a Saudi from Umm-al-Quraa Street in Mecca who joined al Qaeda in Iraq on September 13, 2006. He was born on January 21, 1982. His phone numbers were 0096394814681, 0096393440867, and 00966556110420. He brought \$7,300 and 3,000 lira. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Tamam.

Omar Ibrahim al Marbaie: variant of 'Umar Ibrahim al-Marba'I.

Jamal Alawi Mari: a Yemeni captured a few weeks after 9/11 at his Karachi home by Pakistani and U.S. authorities on suspicion of working for charities that funded al Qaeda. He claimed he was imprisoned in Jordan, then taken to Guantánamo.

Abu Mariam: alias of 'Abdallah Ahmad 'Abdallah.

Mushar Muhammad al-Marishid: alias Abu-Hazim, a Saudi who worked in communications and lived in Riyadh who was born circa 1987 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq to become a martyr on August 11, 2007, contributing 16,400 Saudi riyals and a passport. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-'Umar, whom he knew via a friend in Saudi Arabia. He arrived in a group via Saudi Arabia and Syria, where he met recruitment facilitator Abu-Mur.

Mohammed Markieh: one of 15 Iranian dissidents from Sydney who attacked the Iranian Embassy in Australia on April 6, 1992, beating diplomatic staff and injuring three of them, damaging cars, ransacking files, and setting fires. He was remanded until June 1. Prosecutors opposed bail. A large number of Iranian passports and \$65,000 U.S. cash were stolen. The defendants each faced

up to ten charges related to attacks on embassy officials and property damage.

Lamine Maroni: age 31, one of five Algerian al Qaeda members whose trial began on April 16, 2002 in Frankfurt on charges of plotting to bomb the Strasbourg marketplace on December 23, 2000. They were charged with forming a terrorist organization, planning to cause an explosion, plotting to commit murder, falsifying documents, dealing drugs, and various weapons charges. His fingerprints matched those of a man living in Sheffield, United Kingdom, who was convicted of bank robbery. On March 10, 2003, the Frankfurt court found him guilty of preparing a bomb in the attack on the Strasbourg Christmas market and of conspiracy to murder. He was sentenced to 10–12 years. He said that the prosecution failed to prove al Qaeda links.

Salem Abu Marouf: arrested in March 1996 by Palestinian security forces at the request of Israel on suspicion of involvement in a recent series of Hamas bombings.

Isam Marqah: alias Salim Ahmad, named by Doha's Al Sharq on March 19, 1993 as the assistant secretary general of the Abu Nidal group as of 1987. He had lost the position in 1991, but kept his membership in the Political Bureau.

Ali Saleh Khalah al-Marri: alias Abdullakareem A. Almuslam, believed to be al Qaeda's senior operative in the U.S. following the 9/11 attacks. The Qatari was believed to be linked to Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, Mustafa Ahmed al-Hawsawi, Abu Khabab al-Masri, and Dhiren Barot.

He arrived in the United States at age 17 in 1982, bouncing around at several colleges. He obtained a business degree from Bradley University in Peoria, Illinois in 1991. In 1996, he left Qatar and moved to Afghanistan, where he trained for 15–19 months in al Qaeda camps, learning about poisons and toxins from Abu Khabab al-Masri. In the summer of 2001, Khalid Sheik Mohammed (KSM) introduced him to Osama bin Laden in

Afghanistan, where he was told to go to the United States before 9/11. In August, he went to the United Arab Emirates, where Mustafa Ahmed al-Hawsawi, the 9/11 paymaster, gave him \$13,000 in cash. He enrolled at Bradley University on September 11, 2001 to earn his Master's in computer science. On December 12, 2001, the FBI arrested him at his home. Searches of his computer records included research on purchasing large quantities of chemicals used to manufacture hydrogen cyanide. He was later charged with credit card fraud; he held more than 1,000 stolen credit card numbers. On December 23, 2002, he was charged with lying to federal agents about his phone calls to al-Hawsawi and travel. On March 1, 2003, KSM and Hawsawi were captured in Pakistan. KSM went on to give information about al-Marri. Al-Marri's case moved from New York to Illinois on May 12, 2003. On June 23, 2003, President Bush named him an enemy combatant, the only foreigner arrested in the United States to be so named. The President said that he was planning attacks against water reservoirs, the New York Stock Exchange, and U.S. military academies. Al-Marri was held in a Navy brig in Charleston, South Carolina. In August 2005, his lawyers sued the government, saying he was kept in "complete isolation from the world" and denied care for physical and mental ailments. On April 5, 2006, the Pentagon told a court that he "currently possesses information of high intelligence value, including information about personnel and activities of al Qaeda." His case became a cause celebre for human rights activists.

His younger brother, Jarallah, had been in an al Qaeda camp, had met with KSM in the late summer of 2001, and was held as an enemy combatant at Guantánamo Bay.

On August 23, 2007, the Richmond-based U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit granted a federal request that the full 10-member Court review the 2-1 ruling of June 11, 2007 that said the government could not hold him indefinitely without being charged. On April 8, 2008, defense attorney Jonathan Hafetz told the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit in

Richmond that a 2003 Justice Department memo on military interrogations proved that his detention was illegal.

Hamdi 'Abd-al-Karim al-Marsawi: alias Abu-'Abd-al-Rahman, a Tunisian leather merchant from Ariyanah who was born in 1986 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr on May 5, 2007, contributing 1,000 Syria lira, 60 Saudi riyals, and his passport. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-'Ubaydah Saudi, whom he met via his brothers in Tunisia. He arrived via Saudi Arabia and Syria, where he met Abu-'Abbas. He brought \$200 and 300 Syrian lira with him. His phone numbers were 002162333686 and 0021671763762.

Marwan: one of three al-'Asifah Forces General Command Palestinian gunman who infiltrated Israel from Egypt on March 7, 1988, hijacked a Renault-4 and then a bus filled with hostages, and were killed in a shootout with Israeli troops.

Marwan: alias of Zulkifli bin Hir.

Marwan: alias Abu-'Abd-al-'Aziz al-Harbi, a Saudi from Jeddah who joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter in 2007, contributing his passport. His recruitment coordinator was Hammam. His home phone number was 6547752; his cell was 0555615572.

Abu Marwan: alias of Muhammad Ahmad Abu-'Assal.

Abu Marwan: alias of Marwan Hadid al-Suri.

Bilal bin Marwan: a Saudi and a senior bin Laden lieutenant for whom the Coalition and Afghans were searching after 9/11 and the overthrow of the Taliban. His U.S. assets were ordered frozen on October 12, 2001.

Hasan Marwan: alias Ali Yusuf, arrested on August 29, 1981 by Austrian police after he attacked a synagogue, killing two and injuring 20. He was believed connected to the May 1, 1981,

murder in Austria of Heinz Nittel, president of the Austrian-Israeli Friendship League, a leading Socialist Party official, and head of the Vienna Traffic Department. Abu Nidal's 'Al-Asifah organization claimed credit for the assassination.

Mustafa Marwi: Hizballah member identified by *Ha'aretz* on January 8, 1990 as one of the three kidnappers of U.S. Marine Lt. Col. William Richard Higgins on February 17, 1988. The paper claimed Syrian forces had detained and interrogated the kidnappers in September 1989. Marwi was allegedly released after two weeks.

Abu Maryam: alias of 'Abdallah Ahmad 'Abdallah.

Abu Maryam: alias of Mohammed Abdullah Warsame.

Baruch Marzel: identified on March 13, 1994 by Israeli authorities as a leader of the extremist group Kach, which the Cabinet unanimously banned for being a terrorist group. He went into hiding since the government issued an arrest warrant, but continued to call radio station from his cell phone. He was captured unarmed at the home of another West Bank settler on April 3, 1994. He was ordered jailed for three months without trial.

Dr. Mousa Muhammad Abu Marzook: variant Musa Abu-Marzuq, head of the Hamas Political Bureau and its representative in Damascus, Syria in December 1994. On July 25, 1995, he was arrested by Immigration and Naturalization Service officers at JFK International Airport when the name of the former resident of Falls Church, Virginia appeared on a terrorist lookout database. Israel believed he oversaw Hamas's terrorist campaign and requested that he be sent to Israel. He had lived in the United States for 14 years and was given Permanent Resident Alien status in 1990. He was returning from the United Arab Emirates via the United Kingdom at the time of his arrest.

He was born in Gaza in 1951. He began graduate studies in engineering at Louisiana State University in 1973, and earned an engineering doctorate in the 1980s. He left the United States for Jordan, where he was expelled in June 1995 after taking public credit for attacks on Israeli soldiers and citizens. Israel linked him to 13 terrorist attacks since March 1988, leading to the deaths of at least 79 Israeli and foreign civilians and 40 military or security personnel. Israel said that, in 1989, he transferred \$100,000 to Hamas in Gaza and gave it another \$100,000 in 1992 to finance "military operations." His release was demanded on November 13, 1995 by the group that set off a car bomb in a parking lot of a building belonging to the Saudi National Guard in Riyadh, killing five American military trainers and wounding 60 others. On May 8, 1996, New York U.S. District Court Judge Kevin Duffy said he could be extradited to Israel. The United States released him on May 5, 1997, sending him to Jordan, where he pledged to continue working for the political wing of Hamas. He agreed to surrender his U.S. residency and not to contest terrorism accusations that prompted his initial detention. On August 30, 1999, Jordanian police issued an arrest warrant for him. He was deported to Iran on September 22, 1999. On August 22, 2003, President Bush froze his assets and called on allies to join him by cutting off European sources of donations to Hamas.

On August 20, 2004, the Justice Department unsealed the indictment of Marzook; former Howard University professor Abelhaleem Hasan Abdelraziq Ashqar of Fairfax County, Virginia; and Muhammad Hamid Khalil Salah, age 51, of suburban Chicago, who was arrested on August 19. They were charged in a 15-year racketeering conspiracy to funnel money to Hamas, which was deemed a "criminal enterprise." The indictment said that, beginning in 1988, the trio conspired with 20 others to use bank accounts in Mississippi, Ohio, Virginia, Wisconsin, and other states to launder millions to Hamas. The money was used to pay for false passports, kidnappings, murders,

and other crimes in Israel. U.S. officials planned to seize \$2.7 million.

Marzouk: alias of Abderraouf Ben Habib Jdey.

Hamel Marzouk: Algerian member of the Casablanca Group who was interrogated on September 22, 1994 in Morocco in connection with the August 24, 1994 attack in which terrorists shot to death two Spanish tourists at the Atlas-Asni Hotel in Marrakech. A local newspaper said he confessed to the attack, a planned attack on a Casablanca synagogue, the McDonald's restaurant in Casablanca on September 11, 1993, and the Moroccan Savings and Loan Bank on September 25, 1993 in Oujda.

Yaseen Ali Al Marzouki: variant of Yasin 'Ali-al-Marzuqi.

Amor Marzuki: name on a false Tunisian passport used by one of the three Egyptian Revolution hijackers of Egyptair flight 648 that had left Athens bound for Cairo on November 23, 1985.

Mansur al-Alfi Marzuq: arrested by Egyptian police in connection with the February 26, 1993 bombing of the Wadi el-Nil coffee shop in Tahrir Square in Cairo in which four people were killed and 16 wounded. He was tried with 48 other fundamentalist suspects on March 9, 1993 at the military court complex in the Hakstep area east of Cairo. They were charged with damaging national unity and social peace by calling for a change of the system of government and damaging the national economy by attacking tourism. Some were also charged with attempted murder in eight attacks on tour buses and Nile cruise ships. They faced possible death sentences. They were also accused of belonging to an underground organization, attempting to overthrow the government, and illegal possession of arms and explosives.

Dr. Musa Abu-Marzuq: variant of Mousa Muhammad Abu Marzook.

Yasin 'Ali-al-Marzuqi: variant Yaseen Ali Al Marzouki, alias Abu-al-Khattab, a Tunisian from Kabis, variant Kabess, who was born on April 9, 1976 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a combatant on November 12, 2006, contributing a passport, watch, and \$170. His recruitment coordinator was Muhsin, variant Mohsen. His home phone number was 0021675392768.

Mohammed Masalhah: alias Esa, leader of the eight members of Black September who broke into the Israeli quarters of the Olympic Games in Munich on September 5, 1972, killing two Israeli athletes and taking nine others hostage. After a shootout with police, the hostages were killed, as were five of the terrorists and a West German policeman. The three surviving terrorists were released in response to demands by hijackers of a Lufthansa jet on October 29, 1972.

Abu Ali Al Masery: alias of Hassan Muhammad Muhammad Hassan.

Fadhil Ibrahim Mahmud Mashadani: alias Abu Huda, a main facilitator of insurgent attacks in Iraq. He was suspected of being a link between senior Ba'athist leaders hiding in Syria and the insurgents. He was named on February 14, 2005 as one of Iraq's 29 most-wanted insurgents; a \$200,000 bounty was offered.

Khalid al-Mashhadani: age 41, a senior member of al Qaeda in Iraq arrested on July 4, 2007 by U.S. forces. Iraq experts described Mashhadani as a Salafist extremist who had been imprisoned by Saddam Hussein. He was one inch shorter than six feet tall, and thin. Among his four brothers was a senior enlisted soldier in Saddam Hussein's army. al-Mushhadani had run a car registration business in Baghdad until he joined the Sunni insurgency. al-Mashhadani was the seniormost Iraqi in the branch, which is run by foreigners, including Egyptian Abu Hamza al-Muhajer, alias Abu Ayyub al-Masri.

Abu-Mash'al: alias of 'Abd-al-'Aziz Sanhat 'Abdallah al-Harbi.

Khalid Mash'al: a senior Hamas leader who, in mid-1995, was being considered as a replacement for Abu Marzook, a prominent financier.

Mahmoud Masharka: age 24, a Palestinian from a village near Hebron, on March 30, 2006, was disguised as an Israeli hitchhiker and set off a bomb inside a car that had picked him up near Qedumim, a northern West Bank settlement, killing four Israelis and himself, about 10 P.M. A splinter group of the al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades from the Balata refugee camp near Nablus claimed credit.

Ismail Mashour: age 25, a Palestinian who, on November 6, 2002, fired into a greenhouse in the Rafih Yam Jewish settlement in the southern Gaza Strip, killing two Israelis and injuring a third. The Hamas terrorist killed Assaf Tsfira, age 18, a member of the family that employed him as a farm laborer, then ran into a textile shop and shot to death Amos Saada, age 51, the owner. He fought his way into a settlement guard's car, injuring him slightly before a second guard shot him after he threatened the guard with a hand grenade. He then was shot to death by a guard.

Muhammad Adam Muhammad al-Masmarani: alias Abu-Turab, a Libyan religious student from Benghazi who was born in 1989 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq to become a suicide bomber on July 28, 2007, contributing \$100, 3,000 liras, his passport, and an ID card. His recruitment coordinator was al-Hajj. He came from Libya via Cairo to Syria, staying in Damascus for six days, where he met Abu-'Abbas. He brought 7,000 liras. His father's phone number was 018926938308.

Hafiz Salih al-Masmari: variant Hafez Saleh Al Mismarie, alias Abu-Hammad al-Libi, variant Abu Hamam Ali Libi, a Libyan from Darnah who was born on February 9, 1986 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on October 10, 2006, contributing \$100.

His phone number was 00218925782391. His recruitment coordinator was Hassan.

Mohammed Masmoudi: former Tunisian foreign minister whose release was demanded by three hijackers of a Tunis to Djerba flight of an Air Tunisia B727 on January 12, 1979 that was diverted to Tripoli, Libya.

Majed Azzam Yahya Al Masouri: alias Abu Omar, a Yemeni high school student who brought his ID, driver's license, \$200, and 50 Syrian lira with him in joining al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007 as a martyr. While in Syria, his contacts took his passport. His recruitment coordinators were Faiez and Adel. His phone number was 470037.

Abdel al-Aziz al-Masri: alias of Ali Sayyid Muhamed Mustafa al-Bakri, al Qaeda's nuclear chief, according to Khalid Sheik Mohammed, as reported in George Tenet's memoirs. He was detained in Iran. He reportedly conducted experiments with explosives to test nuclear yields.

Abd Al Wakil Al Masri: alias of Mustafa Mohamed Fadhil.

Abu-'Ali-al-Masri: alias of Hasan Muhammad Muhammad Hasan.

Abu Ayyub al-Masri: variant Abu Ayub al-Masri, alias Abu Hamza al-Muhajir, alias Yusif al-Dardiri, last remaining original member of the Mujahidin Shura Council in Iraq and a central figure as of late 2007 in al Qaeda in Iraq. The Egyptian served as Abu Mus'ab al-Zarqawi's senior operational coordinator and attended the first meetings between Ansar al-Islam commander Umar Baziyani and al-Zarqawi. Authorities believed he was involved in the construction of the car bombs used in the attacks on the UN headquarters and Jordanian Embassy in Baghdad, the Ashura and Arba'in commemoration bombings, and the Assassins Gate attack on the Coalition Provisional Authority. The U.S. State Department offered a \$5 million

reward for his capture on June 30, 2006. He was dropped from the Rewards for Justice program in February 2008, and the Department of Defense Rewards Program offered \$100,000 for his arrest.

Abu Hafs al-Masri: alias of Mohammed Atef.

Abu Hamza al-Masri: born Mustafa Kamel Mustafa, a London resident and member of the Islamic Army of Aden, which claimed credit for the USS *Cole* bombing. On April 19, 2002, the United States froze his assets.

On May 27, 2004, at U.S. request, a UK antiterrorist squad arrested Masri, age 47, a Muslim cleric whose Finsbury, London mosque was a focal point for radical Islamists. Police had earlier closed his mosque. U.S. officials unsealed a federal indictment charging him with planning terrorist acts in Oregon, Afghanistan, and Yemen. He was accused of planning a military training camp for jihadists in rural Bly, Oregon in 1999 with James Ujaama (who had turned state's evidence) and leading a plot by the Islamic Army of Aden to take 16 Western tourists hostage in Yemen in December 1998 (the group kidnapped 12 Britons and two Americans in Yemen). The indictment said he provided a satellite phone to the group and received three calls in London from them the day before the kidnapping. He offered to serve as an intermediary, speaking to the kidnapping leader. The indictment was handed up on April 19 by a federal grand jury in New York.

The Egyptian had become a UK citizen in 1981. He had earlier worked as a nightclub bouncer. He lost both hands and an eye while fighting the Soviets in Afghanistan. He often praised bin Laden and blamed the Jews for 9/11. UK authorities believed he had recruited Richard Reid, the would-be shoe bomber of December 2001, and Zacarias Moussaoui, the would-be 20th 9/11 hijacker. In 2003, the United Kingdom declared Masri a threat to national security and moved to strip him of his UK citizenship. He was represented by attorney Maddrassar Arani. He was

eligible for the death penalty for the kidnapping plot; however, the United Kingdom has no death penalty. The United States requested extradition. He was also wanted in Yemen, which does not have an extradition treaty with the United Kingdom.

Yemen said police had arrested a carload of ten radicals, including Masri's son, around the time of the kidnapping. The group was carrying explosives and planning to attack a British consulate and two churches.

On August 26, 2004, British police arrested al-Masri on suspicion of involvement in "the commission, preparation or instigation or acts of terrorism," holding him at London's high-security Belmarsh prison. On August 27, antiterror police were given until September 2 to question him. He had been held at Belmarsh since May 2004, pending extradition to the United States. In April 2004, a federal grand jury in New York indicted him on charges of seeking to establish a military training camp for Muslim terrorists in Oregon and aiding the kidnapping of 16 Western tourists in Yemen.

On October 19, 2004, British prosecutors charged him with ten counts of soliciting others to murder nonbelievers, including Jews, five counts of "using threatening, abusive or insulting words or behavior with the intention of stirring up racial hatred," and one count of possessing a terrorist document. The charges could lead to a life sentence. Observers believed that this would add years to the U.S. extradition request. He remained in London's Belmarsh Prison. In February 2006, he was sentenced in the United Kingdom to seven years in prison for incitement to kill non-Muslims.

On February 7, 2008, the British Home Office approved his extradition to the United States to face charges in connection with the Oregon terror camp case. He had 14 days to appeal the extradition decision, which he did on February 20, 2008.

Abu Jihad al-Masri: alias of Mohammed Hasan Khalil al Hakim.

Abu Khabab al-Masri: alias Midhat Mursi al-Sayid 'Umar, Egyptian chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear expert who worked with Mustafa Setmariam Nasar at al Qaeda's Derunta terrorist camp in Afghanistan, training hundreds of extremists in poisons and chemicals. He was educated in Egypt in chemical engineering. He apparently trained Ali Saleh Kahlah al-Marri. In the 1980s, he was a member of the Egyptian Islamic Jihad group run by Ayman al-Zawahiri. Since 1999, he has distributed training manuals that contain instructions for making chemical and biological weapons. Some of these training manuals were recovered by U.S. forces in Afghanistan. He was believed to have fled to Chechnya or the Pankisi Gorge of Georgia by 2002, training militants in chemical weapons, then went on to Pakistan. Al-Masri was initially believed killed in an air strike in Pakistan on January 13, 2006, although the *Washington Post* listed him, on September 9, 2007, as being one of the group's key leaders and he appears in the National Counterterrorism Center 2008 calendar. The Rewards for Justice Program offers \$5 million for his arrest and/or conviction. He was born on April 29, 1953 in Egypt.

Abu Khalid al-Masri: senior al Qaeda aide listed by the *Washington Post* in late February 2002 as being at large.

Abu Mohamed al-Masri: alias of 'Abdallah Ahmad 'Abdallah.

Abu Mohammad al-Masri: al Qaeda's chief of training, listed by the *Washington Post* in late February 2002 as being at large. He might be hiding in Iran with Saif Adel.

Abu Muhammad al-Masri: alias of 'Abdallah Ahmad 'Abdallah.

Abu Muhayyam al-Masri: the Egyptian leader of an al Qaeda cell in Anbar province who was captured by the Iraqi army on November 10, 2006 in a raid in Rawah.

Abu Obaidah al-Masri: variant Abu Ubaida al-Masri. As of September 2007, an Egyptian explosives expert who was external operations chief for al Qaeda. He allegedly was the mastermind behind the July 7, 2005 bombings of the London Underground, the August 2006 plan to bomb ten U.S.-bound planes from the United Kingdom, and a failed plot in Copenhagen in the fall of 2007. He was believed to be hiding in Pakistan, the government of which believed he was behind the November 1995 suicide bombing of the Egyptian Embassy in Islamabad that killed 17 people. Reports of his demise in airstrikes in January 2006 and October 2006 proved unreliable. He had lost two fingers. He was in his mid-forties. He had fought in Bosnia in the early 1990s, then was wounded in Chechnya. He also spent time in the United Kingdom. He requested asylum—a request denied in 1999—under an alias in Munich, where he dealt with a Moroccan computer scientist who was the son-in-law of Ayman al-Zawahiri, and with Jordanians who plotted in 2002 to shoot Jews. He had been jailed in Germany pending deportation, but was later released. He surfaced in 2000 at a training camp near Kabul, teaching explosives, artillery, and topography. He was five feet seven inches tall, with gray-black hair. He was part of the 055 Brigade, a paramilitary unit that fought against the U.S. incursion in 2001. He was believed to have trained recruits from Denmark and Germany in the spring of 2007 at a compound in North Waziristan, Pakistan. On April 9, 2008, the United States announced that he had died of hepatitis C in Pakistan a few months earlier, probably December 2007. He had succeeded Abu Hamza Rabia, an Egyptian killed in a missile strike in 2005 in Pakistan. He was replaced as al Qaeda's number three by Shaykh Sayed al Masri (which means "the Egyptian") who had been head of the group's finances. Others believed he was replaced by Khalid Habib, Hamza al Jawfi, or Midhat Mursi.

Abu Omaram Al Masri: alias of Muhammad Sami Ahmed Ali Attia.

Abu Ubaida al-Masri: variant of Abu Obaidah al-Masri.

Ahmad al-Masri: alias of Ahmad Muhammad Hamid Ali.

Ahmad al-Masri: one of 12 Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine members arrested by Jordanian security forces on October 4, 1989 for questioning about the smuggling of explosives and personnel into Jordan to fire rockets across the cease-fire line.

Izzedin Masri: age 23, a Hamas suicide bomber who, on August 9, 2001, set off a 10-pound bomb packed with nails at the kosher Sbarro's Pizzeria in Jerusalem, killing 14 other people and injuring more than 100. (Reports varied between 13 and 19 on the number killed.) Six of the dead and many of the wounded were Israeli children or teens.

The terrorist had lived in a village near the West Bank town of Jenin. Some observers said he had been dropped off at the restaurant at Jaffa and King George Streets by a motorcyclist who sped off.

Khaled el-Masri: age 43, a German citizen of Lebanese descent, arrested on May 17, 2007 in Germany on suspicion of arson and sent to a psychiatric ward following a 4:45 A.M. fire in a wholesale market in Neu-Ulm that caused \$680,000 in damage. He was represented by attorney Manfred Gnjdic, who claimed his client had experienced a "complete nervous breakdown" because he claimed the Central Intelligence Agency had kidnapped him in Macedonia on New Year's Eve 2003 and tortured him in an Afghan prison. In March 2007, the U.S. Federal Appeals Court in Richmond, Virginia had refused to reinstate his lawsuit, saying it could jeopardize national security by exposing state secrets.

Layla al-Masri: one of seven people, including three Lebanese, arrested on March 5, 1987 by

French police in a raid on her apartment in the Rue de l'Assomption in the 16th District in Paris, in which police found 15.8 kilograms of explosives, two automatic pistols, and another pistol.

Maher Masri: age 20, an armed Palestinian from the village of Beit Hanun in the northern Gaza Strip who was crossing into Israel through a fence on the Gaza Strip border near the Niram kibbutz, who was shot to death by Israeli soldiers on August 10, 2002. The Hamas member was carrying hand grenades and died when one went off. Soldiers found an AK-47 near his body.

Sheikh Sayed al-Masri: former head of al Qaeda finances who became al Qaeda's number three at the 2008 death of Abu Obaidah al-Masri.

Umar al-Masri: alias of Sharif 'Abd-al-Rahman Tawfiq al-Madani.

Usamah al-Masri: alias used by an Egyptian who had lived in Aden for several years before 1998 and was a member of the Islamic Army of Aden. On December 28, 1998, he was 1 of the Islamic militants who kidnapped 16 tourists, including 12 Britons, 2 Americans, and 2 Australians, in the early afternoon on the main road from Habban to Aden in the southern province of Abyan, Yemen. A Yemeni guide and a British man escaped in one of the tourists' five vehicles and told embassies of the kidnappings. The others were believed to have been driven to al-Wadeaa, an area 250 miles south of Sanaa. The next day, authorities tried to free the hostages, but four of the British travelers were killed and an American woman and an Australian were wounded in the battle with the Islamic Jihad. (British Foreign Secretary Robin Cook said three Britons and an Australian were killed.) The Aden-Abyan Islamic Army also claimed credit. The others were rescued from the 15 kidnappers, 3 of whom, including al-Masri, were killed.

Saif al Islam el Masry: variant of Saif al Islam el Masry.

Saif al Islam el Masry: variant Said al Islam el Masry, an Egyptian member of the al Qaeda military committee and al Qaeda military instructor. On October 21, 2002, Georgian special forces said they had captured 15 Arab militants linked to al Qaeda in the Pankisi Gorge and turned them over to the United States. Among those caught was Saif al Islam el Masry, who had been trained by Hizballah in southern Lebanon, and was among a group of al Qaeda members chosen to go to Somalia to fight the United States in the early 1990s. He had served as an officer of the Chechnya branch of the Benevolence International Foundation, which was cited in U.S. court as an al Qaeda financial conduit. The detainees had passports from Morocco, Egypt, and European countries. Georgian investigators reported that one team was attempting to obtain explosives to use against a U.S. or other Western installation in Russia. Another six men were developing poisons to use against Western targets in Central Asia.

Izettin Rida Masrojev: Palestinian guerrilla arrested at Istanbul's Yesilkoy (now Ataturk International) Airport in July 1981. On February 24, 1983, the Martial Law Court of Istanbul acquitted him of "conspiracy to commit a felony" and released him from custody. He had been accused of perpetrating attacks against the Israeli consulate and its personnel and had faced a ten-year prison term.

Ibrahim Massad: one of three Palestinian gunmen who, on December 11, 1996, ambushed and killed a 12-year-old Israeli and his mother and injured four other passengers (three girls, aged four to ten and their father) in their Volkswagen Golf station wagon while they were driving on a new bypass road near Surda on the West Bank. Two gunmen, armed with automatic weapons, and a driver sped off to Ramallah, 12 miles north of Jerusalem. The victims of the evening killing were

among the founding families of the Jewish settlement of Bet El. Survivor Yoel Tsur is director of the settlers' pirate radio station Channel 7. The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) took credit.

On December 18, the Palestine Liberation Organization's (PLO) State Security Court convicted three 20-year-old Palestinian PFLP members for the murders. Massad, the driver, was jailed for 15 years. The PLO said the trio would not be extradited to Israel.

Mohammad Massari: a Saudi dissident reportedly involved in a Libyan-financed plot in 2003 to assassinate Saudi government leader Crown Prince Abdullah.

Nabil Massoud: one of two suicide bombers who on killed 11 people and wounded more than 20 at the port of Ashdod. The 18-year-old Palestinians were schoolmates and had lived in a Gaza Strip refugee camp. Nabil Massoud and Mohammed Salem recorded a video in which they said that the joint operation between Hamas and the al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade was in retaliation for recent Israeli attacks against Palestinians. The duo wore Israeli military uniforms and brandished Kalashnikovs. They set off the explosives two minutes apart within 50 yards of each other. The first terrorist set off his bomb inside an open-air warehouse filled with forklifts and heavy machinery. The second terrorist was across the street from the port, near a fish import-export company. The second bombing was much less powerful than the first. They had infiltrated from Gaza.

Maher al-Masti: one of seven male Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) terrorists for whom Philippines Angeles Metropolitan District Command and Clark Air Base were searching on April 30, 1988 after they had arrived from Manila earlier in the week to conduct sabotage and bombing missions and attack nightclubs frequented by U.S. servicemen. The terrorists reportedly arrived on a bus and carried black bags containing explosives to be set off at the Sweet Apple Club and the

Capcom information booth. The PLO denied involvement.

'Abd-al-'Aziz Bin-'Abdallah al-Mas'ud: alias Abu-Rayan, a Saudi from al-Zilfi who was born in 1979 who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007, bringing \$2,600. He was deployed to Mosul. His phone numbers were 064220146 and 0554570708.

'Ali Radi Muhammad Mas'ud: arrested by Egyptian police in connection with the February 26, 1993 bombing of the Wadi el-Nil coffee shop in Tahrir Square in Cairo in which four people were killed and 16 wounded. He was tried with 48 other fundamentalist suspects on March 9, 1993 at the military court complex in the Hakstep area east of Cairo. They were charged with damaging national unity and social peace by calling for a change of the system of government and damaging the national economy by attacking tourism. Some were also charged with attempted murder in eight attacks on tour buses and Nile cruise ships. They faced possible death sentences. They were also accused of belonging to an underground organization, attempting to overthrow the government, and illegal possession of arms and explosives.

Husayn Mas'ud: Palestinian who trained Saiqa in explosives at Ad-Damur camp in Beirut in the late 1970s.

Miftah 'Ali Mas'ud: variant Mufti 'Ali Mas'ud, one of two Libyans reported on November 21, 1995 by London's *al-Sharq al-Awsat* to being pursued by Jordanian authorities for having illegally crossed the Syrian border at al-Ramtha and believed to be planning the assassination of Jordanian officials or Libyan dissidents. Amman's *al-Hadath* suggested they were involved in the bombing of the U.S. military mission in Riyadh and were sent by members of Libyan intelligence. They were given passports by a Palestinian organization.

Mufti 'Ali Mas'ud: variant of Miftah 'Ali Mas'ud.

Majid 'Azzam Yahya al-Masura: alias Abu-'Umar, a Yemeni who joined al Qaeda in Iraq to become a suicide bomber in 2007. He had attended high school. His passport was taken in Syria. He presented his ID, driver's license, \$200, and 50 Syrian pounds. He met recruitment coordinators Fabiz and 'Adil in a mosque. His phone number was 470037.

Dr. Ahmad Abu-Matar: identified by Doha's *al-Sharq* on March 19, 1993 as a former member of the Abu Nidal Group. He was director of the Sabra publishing, printing, distribution, and press house, who separated from the Abu Nidal group after the house's financing was cut off. He then moved it to Syria.

Hamdi Matar: one of 12 Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine members arrested by Jordanian security forces on October 4, 1989 for questioning about the smuggling of explosives and personnel into Jordan to fire rockets across the cease-fire line.

Muhammad 'Afifi Matar: an Egyptian poet and member of the Egyptian Ba'ath Party who was among six people arrested on April 3, 1991 in Egypt on suspicion of involvement in an Iraqi-sponsored terrorist plot.

Ahmad Mutahhar Jamil al-Matari: alias Ahmad Mutahhar, a Yemeni who, on April 19, 1992, took the Saudi Ambassador to Yemen, Ali Muhammad al-Qufaydi, hostage in his office, demanding a \$1 million ransom. He threatened to blow up the embassy and was armed with two guns and a hand grenade. He was overpowered by Yemeni security forces the next day and was arrested. On April 21, 1992, the Yemeni Interior Ministry said that he had been accused of belonging to extremist political groups and was involved in several bombings in Sana'a in 1984. He was sentenced to three years in jail.

A. Mateen: alias of 'Abdol Matin.

Mullah Mateen: a Taliban leader killed by Afghan security forces on September 4, 2007. He was believed to be behind the July 19, 2007 Taliban kidnapping of 23 South Korean Christian evangelicals from a bus on a highway in Ghazni province.

'Abdol Matin: variant A. Mateen, a Persian-speaking Afghan refugee who was residing in Abbottabad, Pakistan and was arrested on December 25, 1995 in connection with the December 21, 1995 car bombing in Peshawar's shopping center that killed 42 people and injured more than 125. He came to Peshawar the day of the bombing, and was also wanted for other bombs. Police said he and his accomplices purchased the brown Toyota Corolla used for the bomb from a bargain center in Peshawar. The group then fled in a grey double-cabin 1989 Toyota pickup.

Muhammad Salih 'Awad Matrudah: alias Abu-Bakar, a Libyan traffic policeman from Darnah who was born on July 4, 1979 and arrived on May 9, 2007 in Iraq to become a martyr for al Qaeda in Iraq, contributing \$450 and 1,750 Syrian lira. He arrived via Libya, Egypt, and Syria, where he met Abu-'Abbas. His recruitment coordinator was Saraj, whom he knew from a new acquaintance. He had completed military training. His home phone number was 00218928009041; his brother's was 00218926228152.

Qasim Mu'in Anwar Matti: arrested on December 5, 1988 in Cyprus on charges of counterfeiting dollars. Three days later, the Palestinian Liberation Movement demanded his release.

Youssef Muhammad Al Saddeq Al Matrawi: alias Al Qa'a Qa'a, a Libyan born in 1985 who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007. His phone number was 00218925104494.

Zahran Nassor Maulid: alias of Khalfan Khamis Mohamed.

Abu Hafs al-Mauritania: alias of Mafouz Ould Walid, an al Qaeda counselor listed as dead by the *Washington Post* as of March 28, 2002.

Jamal Mawas: Lebanese General and a senior officer in the presidential guards who was detained for the February 14, 2005 car bombing that killed former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafiq Hariri, 60, as the billionaire was driving through central Beirut's waterfront just before lunchtime. Another 22 people died and more than 100 people were injured, including the Minister of Economy.

Abu-M'awiah: alias of Yasin.

Mawlana: alias of 'Abd al-Aziz Awda.

Mawlud: alias Abu-Jalal, an Algerian member of al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007. His phone number was 0021332336385.

Mawsuni: alias of Aydir.

Aydir Mawsuni: alias Abu-'Abdallah, an Algerian university student who was born on December 4, 1988 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter on January 22, 2007, bringing his passport. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-'Assam, whom he knew through Abu-'Abdallah. He flew from Libya, stopping in Algeria, Tunisia, and Syria, where he met Abu-'Abd-al-Malak, Abu-'Ali, Abu-'Assam, and Abu-Basil. He gave them his 150 euros; he was told he was not permitted to enter Iraq with anything but his passport. His brother's phone number was 0021370952758.

Al Mayeet: variant Al Mayet, a Libya-based recruitment coordinator for al Qaeda in Iraq foreign fighters in 2007.

Al Mayet: variant of Al Mayeet.

Maylud: alias Abu-Sulayman Abu-'Abd-al-Hadi, a Moroccan sent on a suicide mission for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007. His wife's phone numbers were

011412296 and 063856656. He owned a passport.

Husayn Mazbou: On April 27, 1989, French investigating magistrate Gilles Boulouque issued a warrant for his arrest for conspiracy and illegal possession of explosives.

Mr. Mazeh: alias Gharib, name used to register at London's Beverly Hotel by an Arab terrorist who blew himself up with his own bomb on August 1, 1989. The Organization of the Strugglers of Islam said he had intended to kill Salman Rushdie.

Abu Mazem: alias of Anis Naqqash, Palestinian leader of the five Guards of Islam gunmen who failed in an assassination attempt against Shahpour Bakhtiar, the Shah's last Prime Minister, in Neuilly-sur-Seine, France on July 17, 1980. He was wounded in the attack.

Abu Mazin: alias of Bilal Hasan, commander of Saiqa's militia in the late 1970s.

Abu-Mazin: alias of Musa al-Husayni.

Abu Mazin: name given by an anonymous caller of one of the October 23, 1983 suicide bombers in Lebanon. A truck bomb at the Battalion Landing Team building at Beirut International Airport killed 241 U.S. Marines and injured more than 80 other soldiers, while a car bomb in Beirut's Ramel el-Baida district killed 58 French paratroopers and injured another 15.

Wassim I. Mazloun: age 24, a legal permanent resident alien who came to the United States from Lebanon in 2000 and one of three people living in Toledo, Ohio who were charged by the FBI on February 21, 2006 with planning to attack U.S. troops in Iraq by setting up a Middle Eastern terrorism training camp. Between November 2004 and August 2005, the trio learned to build bombs and shoot handguns while setting up a fraudulent nonprofit organization. Formal charges included conspiracy to kill Americans abroad, providing

material support to terrorists, taking weapons training, and trying to acquire or build explosives. They faced life in prison. They had been indicted the previous week. They pleaded not guilty in federal courts in Cleveland and Toledo to charges of conspiracy to kill or maim people outside the United States. During their trial on April 23, 2008, undercover informant Darren Griffin said the trio had met only once during the two years he had investigated them. Mazloun co-owns a Toledo auto dealership with his brother.

Mikdad Mbaied: one of four gunmen who, on March 6, 2004, disguised jeeps to look like Israeli army vehicles and tried to attack an Israeli military checkpoint at the Erez border crossing in the Gaza Strip. Palestinian Authority guards stopped them and shot to death at least four Palestinians before a large explosion took place, killing two Palestinian officers and wounding another 15 people. A car bomb had exploded nearby, apparently a diversion. Islamic Jihad, Hamas, and the al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades jointly claimed credit, and said the dead were Omar Abu Said and Hatim Tafish of al-Aqsa, Mikdad Mbaied of Islamic Jihad, and Mohammed Abu Daiah of Hamas.

Abu Omar al Meccaie: alias of Sabber Essa Al Ismaieli.

Abu Zer al Meccee: alias of Sultan Raddy al Outabey.

Abu Khibab al Meccey: alias of Saleh Bin Nasser Muhammad Nasser Al Ahmady.

Abu Moua'aied al Meccie: alias of Abd Allah Sammy Ahmed Muhammad.

Abu Tarek al Meccie: alias of Muhammad Abd al Fattah Muhammad Rashad.

Beorg Mechal: alias used by one of two suspected Palestine Liberation Organization members who were arrested on April 26, 1979 at the Passau–Achleiten crossing point on the

Austrian–Bavarian border when West German police searching their rental car found 50 kilograms of explosives, time fuses, and 11 passports with photographs not of them. Bonn authorities believed that the duo intended to pass the documents to Palestinians either already in Germany or intending to arrive soon.

Yahia Meddah: a 27-year-old Algerian asylum-seeker arrested in August 1996 by Immigration and Naturalization Service agents on suspicion of involvement in terrorism. Meddah had settled in West Virginia after entering the United States on a false French passport ten months earlier. He requested political asylum, claiming he faced persecution from Algerian opposition forces, whom he claimed had kidnapped his father and sister and killed many of his relatives.

Human Rights Watch used his case to criticize U.S. treatment of immigration detainees, citing two suicide attempts on his part.

In 1997, an immigration judge denied his asylum request and attempt to stop a deportation order. The judge based his decision in part on secret evidence that he said showed Meddah's "connection with international terrorism."

On October 2, 1998, Meddah climbed over an eight-foot fence in a recreation area of Miami's Windmoor psychiatric hospital and fled to Canada.

La Medica: alias of Ivon Consuelo Izquierdo, 1 of the 16 members of the April 19 Movement of Colombia who took over the Embassy of the Dominican Republic on February 27, 1980. The gunmen ultimately flew to Cuba.

Mehri Medieddin: variant of Mahri Muhyi-al-Din.

Tehar Medjadi: alias of Ahmed Ressam.

Youssef Samir Megahed: age 21, one of two Egyptian students from the University of South Florida in Tampa who, on August 4, 2007, were stopped for speeding in their 2000 Toyota Camry

near a Navy base in Goose Creek, South Carolina. They were jailed after authorities discovered explosives in the car's trunk. The materiel included a mixture of fertilizer, kitty litter, and sugar; 20 feet of fuse cord; and a box of .22-caliber bullets. On August 31, they were indicted by a federal grand jury on charges of carrying explosive materials across state lines. One of them faced terrorist-related charges of demonstrating how to use pipe bomb explosives, including the use of remote-controlled toys, to the other. The duo claimed they were going to the beach with fireworks purchased from Wal-Mart. With federal charges in place, state charges were expected to be dismissed as of September 4.

Authorities later determined that Ahmed Abdellatif Sherif Mohamed had posted on YouTube.com a 12-minute video on how to use a remote-controlled toy car to set off a bomb. His computer had bomb-making files in a folder called "Bomb Shock."

On December 1, 2007, Mohamed said in a defense filing that the explosives were cheap "sugar rocket" fireworks he had made that would travel only a few feet. On January 31, 2008, the FBI announced that the items were low-grade fireworks. But prosecutors countered on February 5, 2008 that the FBI report had been mischaracterized and that the items met the U.S. legal definition of explosives.

'Abd al-Baset al-Megrahi: variant Abdel Basset Ali al-Megrahi, variant Abd al Basset al Megrahi, alias Abdelbaset Ali Mohmed, alias Mr. Baset, alias Ahmed Khalifa Abdusamad, a Libyan intelligence officer charged on November 14, 1991 by a federal grand jury in Washington with 193 felony counts in the Pam Am flight 103 bombing. He was accused of planting and detonating the bomb, and was believed to be in Libya. The U.S. indictment included 189 counts for killing the 189 U.S. citizens, one count of conspiracy, one count of putting a destructive device on a U.S. civil aircraft resulting in death, one count of destroying a U.S. civil aircraft with an explosive device, and one count of destroying a vehicle in foreign

commerce. The last three charges carry the death penalty. The United Kingdom issued similar arrest warrants for 'Abd-al-Basit 'Ali Muhammad al-Miqrahi. On November 27, 1991, the United States and United Kingdom demanded that Libya hand him over for trial. Muammar Qadhafi refused on November 28, 1991. On December 4, 1991, Libya's new intelligence chief, Colonel Yusuf al-Sabri, announced the detention of the indicted duo. The United States and United Kingdom again demanded extradition, which Qadhafi again declined. On December 8, 1991, Libya announced it would try the two men and it would deliver the death penalty if they were found guilty. But the Libyan Foreign Minister said the government did not think they were guilty.

al-Megrahi was born in Tripoli, Libya on April 1, 1952. He was circa five feet eight inches tall and weighed circa 190 pounds. He was married. He had black hair and dark brown eyes. He was the former security chief of Libyan Arab Airlines.

On December 7, 1988, he bought clothing and an umbrella at Mary's House, a shop near his Malta hotel, and put them in a suitcase. He and partner Lamen Khalifa Fhimah allegedly illegally obtained Air Malta luggage tags and used them to route the bomb-rigged suitcase as unaccompanied luggage on an Air Malta flight to Frankfurt. The suitcase was transferred to Pan Am flight 103A and on arrival in London, put on Pan Am flight 103, which blew up 38 minutes after departing for New York.

A State Department spokesman said al-Megrahi worked with his first cousin Said Rashid Kisha, "the leading architect and implementer of Libya's terrorist policies and a powerful member of Libya's inner circle."

On April 5, 1999, Libya turned him to UN officials for trial. He and his fellow defendant appeared in court the next day, when the names of the 270 victims were read aloud. They were charged in English and Arabic with murder, conspiracy to commit murder, and violations of international aviation security laws. On May 3, 2000, the trial opened, and the defendants pleaded not guilty. On January 10, 2001, the prosecution

closed its arguments and dropped the lesser charges of conspiracy and a violation of British aviation law, leaving only the murder counts.

He was found guilty of murder on January 31, 2001 by a Scottish court seated in the Netherlands regarding the December 21, 1989 Pan Am flight 103 bombing. He was sentenced to life in prison with the possibility of parole after 20 years. He lost an appeal on March 14, 2002. On June 28, 2007, the Scottish Criminal Cases Review Commission announced that he may have “suffered a miscarriage of justice” in being convicted for the bombing and granted his request for an appeal before a panel of five appellate judges in Edinburgh.

Abd al Basset al Megrahi: variant of ‘Abd al-Baset al-Megrahi.

Abdel Basset Ali al-Megrahi: variant of Abd al-Baset al-Megrahi.

Adel Abd-al-Meguid: at-large Egyptian Jihad terrorist who was one of 62 defendants tried in absentia in a military tribunal in Haekstep, Egypt beginning on February 1, 1999. Charges against 107 defendants included forgery, criminal conspiracy, subversion, membership in an outlawed group, plotting to carry out attacks on officials and police, attempting to prevent security forces from carrying out their jobs, and conspiracy to overthrow the government. He was a leader of the Islamic Observation Center in London.

Farid Abdel Meguid: leader of a group of six Palestine Popular Struggle Front (some reports say it was the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine) hijackers of an Olympics Airways B727 flying from Beirut to Athens on July 22, 1970. In Athens, the hijackers negotiated for the release of seven Arab terrorists who were being held for the December 21, 1969 attack on an El Al airliner, the December 21, 1969 attempted hijacking of a TWA plane, and the November 27, 1968 attack on the El Al office in Athens. The Greek government agreed to continue the trial of the November terrorists on July 24, sentencing two terrorists to

11 and 18 years, respectively, then let them go free. The seven freed terrorists flew to Cairo.

Mona Abdel Meguid: Sister of the leader of a group of six Palestine Popular Struggle Front (some reports say it was the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine) hijackers (of which she was one) of an Olympics Airways B727 flying from Beirut to Athens on July 22, 1970. In Athens, the hijackers negotiated for the release of seven Arab terrorists who were being held for the December 21, 1969 attack on an El Al airliner, the December 21, 1969 attempted hijacking of a TWA plane, and the November 27, 1968 attack on the El Al office in Athens. The Greek government agreed to continue the trial of the November terrorists on July 24, sentencing 2 terrorists to 11 and 18 years, respectively, then let them go free. The seven freed terrorists flew to Cairo.

Mehdi: alias of Mohamed Zineddine.

Ali Khalik Mehri: a naturalized Paraguayan citizen and Lebanese businessman living in Ciudad del Este who was arrested by Paraguayan authorities in February 2000. He had financial links to Hizballah, and was charged with violating intellectual property rights laws and aiding a criminal enterprise involved in distributing CDs espousing Hizballah’s extremist ideals. He also was charged with selling millions of dollars of counterfeit software and sending the proceeds to Hizballah. In a search of his home, police found videos and CDs of suicide bombers calling for others to follow them. He fled the country in June 2000 after faulty judicial procedures allowed his release. He was believed to be an al Qaeda financier, and was a large campaign contributor to members of the ruling Colorado Party.

Abdullah Mehsud: variant Abdullah Mahsud, age 28 as of October 2004, a one-legged former Taliban fighter who had been freed from the U.S. Navy detention facility at Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, in March 2004. He had been held for two years after being captured by Afghan forces in

Kunduz in northern Afghanistan in December 2001 while fighting for the Taliban. Authorities believed he had established ties with al Qaeda after his release. He also had led foreign militants, principally from Uzbekistan. He was the leader of the group that, on October 9, 2004, kidnapped Chinese engineers working with Pakistanis in South Waziristan. He was killed on July 24, 2007 in Pakistan in a raid by security forces on his hideout in Zhob in Baluchistan province, 30 miles from the Afghan border. He blew himself up with a grenade rather than surrender. He was one of seven former Guantánamo detainees named by the Pentagon as having returned to the insurgency upon release.

His brother, Baitullah Mehsud, commands 30,000 fighters supporting al Qaeda in Pakistan.

Baitullah Mehsud: a Taliban commander in South Waziristan, Pakistan, whom Pakistani authorities said was behind the December 27, 2007 assassination of Benazir Bhutto. He was formally charged on March 1, 2008. He remained at large, denying involvement.

Abdel Karim El Mejjati: on September 5, 2003, the FBI put out a worldwide alert for Adan El Shukrijumah, Abderraouf Jdey, Zubayr Al-Rimi, and Karim El Mejjati, who were believed to be engaged in planning for terrorist attacks, according to information provided by Khalid Sheik Mohammed, al Qaeda's operations chief. El Mejjati, 35, was born in Morocco and held a Moroccan ID card. He entered the United States in 1997 and 1999. He had been a medical student. Several passports were issued for him in France. He was suspected in the May 2003 bombings in Casablanca that killed 30 people plus 12 terrorists.

On March 31, 2004, the Spanish investigating judge put out an international arrest warrant for the wealthy Moroccan, who was thought to be the organizer of the March 11, 2004 al Qaeda bombings of commuter trains in Madrid that killed 200 and wounded 2,000. He was also wanted for bombings in Riyadh.

He was sentenced in absentia in Morocco to 20 years. He died in a three-day gun battle with

security forces in his hideout in Ar Rass, a small town in Saudi Arabia in April 2005, during which 15 militants, including his teenage son, Adam, died.

Mejjati's name also appeared in threatening e-mails sent to Antwerp newspapers on April 1, 2004, warning of attacks against Jewish targets.

Ali Mohammad al-Mekdad: a Lebanese Shi'ite and one of three Hizballah terrorists reported by the Argentine Foreign Ministry on November 4, 1994 as planning terrorist attacks and as being on their way to Argentina. He was traveling on a Lebanese passport.

Mekki Hamed Mekki: age 30, a Sudanese pilot who, on September 20, 2002, was held in North Carolina for making false statements while applying for a U.S. visa. Investigators were attempting to determine whether he was an al Qaeda terrorist planning to fly a plane into a U.S. target. Several other Sudanese were held elsewhere while federal authorities tried to determine whether they had ties to Mekki. A court date was set for September 23.

Meliani: alias of Mohamed Bensakhria.

Farid Mellouk: a French national of Algerian extraction identified as one of seven Algerians arrested on March 5, 1998 by Belgian police after a shootout and a 12-hour standoff. The detainees belonged to the European-based support network for Algeria's Armed Islamic Group.

Gamal al-Menshawi: Egyptian arrested at Amman Airport in February 2003 on suspicion of involvement in terrorism. The *Washington Post* claimed he was held in Jordanian custody and, as of December 2007, was in Egypt.

Mohammed Nabil Merhi: one of seven people arrested on November 27, 1984 by Italian police at an apartment in the seaside resort of Ladispoli. Police found a map of the U.S. embassy in Rome that had strong and weak security points marked.

The men were charged with forming an armed gang. Italian authorities speculated that the men belonged to the Islamic Jihad Organization and planned a suicide bombing at the embassy. Some were carrying false passports. All had entered Italy at different times during the year and had registered with several universities in central Italy. On February 8, 1985, an Italian examining magistrate released him; he had claimed to be only a casual acquaintance of five of the defendants.

Abu Meriam: Beirut-based spokesman for Ahmed Jabril's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, who took credit for the February 21, 1970 bombing of Swissair 330 that killed all 38 passengers and nine crew.

Abdellatif Merroun: age 42, a businessman and one of two British citizens detained in Morocco on August 1, 2003 on suspicion of having ties to the Salafia Jihadia, a group of underground Islamic extremists involved in the May 16, 2003 suicide bombings in Casablanca. The group has ties to al Qaeda. The duo were not suspected of involvement in the attacks.

Abdel Aziz Merzuoghi: one of three Black June terrorists who fired machine guns and threw grenades at Vienna's Schwechat Airport on December 27, 1985. After a car chase and gun battle with police, he was severely injured. Two people were killed and 37 injured. He carried a faked Tunisian passport, having come to Vienna from Beirut. The terrorists had intended to take hostages to obtain an El Al plane, which they would crash into Tel Aviv. He was charged with murder and attempted murder. The Vienna public prosecutor indicted him on March 13, 1987. On May 21, 1987, he was found guilty of two counts of murder and sentenced to life in prison.

Hassan Mesbah: alleged member of the Islamic Salvation Front who was arrested for involvement in the August 26, 1992 bombing of the Air France ticket counter at Houari Boumedienne Airport in

Algeria that killed 12 people and wounded 128. Public sessions of his trial began on May 4, 1993. On May 26, 1993, a special Algiers judicial council sentenced him to ten years.

Mohammed El Mesdawi: one of two Libyans who fired pistols and submachine guns at passengers in the international arrival area of Rome's Fiumicino Airport on February 24, 1981, wounding five passengers. Police returned fire, wounding one terrorist and capturing both. On November 22, 1983, Italy's Assizes Court gave El Mesdawi a 15-year sentence. On October 7, 1986, Italy quietly freed the duo. A Red Cross plane flew the Libyans to Tripoli and returned with four Italians who had been held in Libya for the past six years.

Akram Meshal: variant Akram Mishal, former project and grants director of the Holy Land Foundation and cousin of Hamas political bureau leader Khalid Meshal. He was among those indicted on July 27, 2004, when the Justice Department in Dallas unsealed a 42-count indictment against the Holy Land Foundation, charging it and seven senior officials of the nation's largest Muslim charity with funneling \$12.4 million over six years to individuals and groups associated with Hamas. The charges included providing material support for terrorism, money laundering, and income tax offenses.

Khaled Meshal: age 41, Jordanian political chief of Hamas in Amman who was the target of an Israeli assassination attempt on September 25, 1997. Two Mossad agents were captured after trying to jab poison into Meshal's left ear as he entered his office on an Amman street. Meshal was treated with a medicine obtained after King Hussein asked American assistance in dealing with the nerve toxin, which generated uncontrollable vomiting and respiratory arrest. Meshal's bodyguards ran down the duo, one of whom was dark and muscular, the other bearded and blond, who had fled in a Hyundai and on foot.

On August 30, 1999, Jordanian police issued an arrest warrant for Meshal. They arrested him

on September 22, 1999 as he arrived at Amman's airport on a flight from Iran. He was charged with affiliation with an illegal organization, which carried a one-year prison term.

Meshal, a physicist, became "world leader" of Hamas on March 22, 2004 after Israel assassinated Sheikh Ahmed Yassin.

Abdel Ghani Meskini: alias Eduardo Rocha, age 31 as of March 18, 2000, when prosecutors charged him with aiding Ahmed Ressam's foiled December 15, 1999 attempt to smuggle explosives into the United States from Canada. He was arrested in Brooklyn on December 30, 1999, when police found Ressam's phone number in his pocket. The New York resident pleaded not guilty in January 2000 to charges of providing and concealing support for Ressam. He was indicted in 2000 for conspiring with Mokhtar Haouari since October 1997 to support members and associates of a terrorist group. The six-count indictment charged that they provided and concealed material support to terrorists, transferred fraudulent ID documents, and trafficked in and used fraudulent bank and charge cards. A federal judge set an April 17, 2001 trial date. On March 7, 2001, Meskini pleaded guilty in a Manhattan court to charges that he aided the effort to smuggle explosives into the United States and he agreed to testify against other suspects. He faced 105 years in prison.

Mohammad El-Mezain: the Holy Land Foundation's (HLF) first chairman and later its endowments director, and a cousin of Hamas political bureau chief Mousa Abu Marzook. He was among those indicted on July 27, 2004, when the Justice Department in Dallas unsealed a 42-count indictment against the HLF, charging it and seven senior officials of the nation's largest Muslim charity with funneling \$12.4 million over six years to individuals and groups associated with Hamas-controlled committees in the West Bank and Gaza. The charges included providing material support for terrorism, money laundering, and income tax offenses. On October 22, 2007, jurors in Dallas acquitted him of most charges of

funneling millions of dollars to Hamas terrorists and deadlocked on the rest. The judge declared a mistrial.

Baghdad Mezaine: age 38, one of two Algerians arrested on September 26, 2001 in Leicester, United Kingdom, where police found propaganda material encouraging the recruitment of young Muslims for jihad training. They also seized money, faked credit cards, and other counterfeit documents. Police found videotapes, including 19 copies of a film of bin Laden's speeches and films of operations in Chechnya and Afghanistan. On April 1, 2003, the Leicester Crown Court found them guilty of raising money for terrorism and sentenced them to 11 years in prison.

Juma Mohammed Ali Mezawi: a Libyan who was sentenced to 15 years for wounding two Lebanese at Fiumicino Airport in 1981, when the terrorists mistook the victims for opponents of Muammar Qadhafi whom they had been ordered to kill. On October 6, 1986, the Italian government announced that for "humanitarian motives" it had freed three convicted Libyan gunmen, including Mezawi, in exchange for four Italians being held in Libya for the past six years. A Red Cross plane flew the Libyans to Tripoli and returned with the Italians.

Gazi Ibrahim Abu Mezer: variant Gazhi Ibrahim Abu Maizar, then age 23, arrested with two other people on July 31, 1997 by New York police and federal agents who seized five powerful bombs after a dawn shootout in a Brooklyn apartment at 248 Fourth Avenue. The detainees had planned to blow up transportation facilities, including the subway system in New York City. As police entered the apartment, one man ran toward a bomb. Although police fired, he threw one of several detonating switches. A second man was shot while moving toward the bomb. Abu Mezer told police how to render the bombs harmless and how they were to be used against the subway system's Atlantic Avenue station and a commuter bus. Both terrorists were hospitalized.

Investigators discovered papers in which Abu Mezer identified himself in an application for political asylum, claiming that he was arrested in Israel for "being a member of a known terrorist organization." His relatives in Hebron, West Bank, said he had been arrested once during the 1987–1993 intifada after a clash between teen stone throwers and Israeli soldiers. He was released without charges after a few days. His brother claimed that he had served on the Palestinian negotiating team that reached the last major accord with Israel in September 1995. He claimed that his brother supported the peace process and admired the United States.

On August 12, 1997, FBI investigators suggested that the duo was setting up a hoax designed to extort money from the U.S. State Department's Heroes antiterrorism rewards program. A New York judge issued a permanent order of detention and scheduled a court hearing for August 14. Defense lawyers did not request bail. On August 29, the two were indicted by a federal grand jury in New York for plotting to set off a pipe bomb in the subway. They faced life in prison if convicted of conspiracy to use a weapon of mass destruction. Arraignment was expected within the fortnight. The trial began on July 6, 1998. On July 23, 1998, the jury found him guilty of plotting to blow up the subway station.

Medani Mezerag: commander of the Islamic Salvation Army of Algeria, who said, in Paris on September 24, 1997, that his followers would suspend military operations on October 1. The group is the military wing of the Islamic Salvation Front. Mezerag denounced recent terrorist actions by the Armed Islamic Group.

Baghdad Meziane: age 37, one of two Algerians charged by British police on January 17, 2002 with planning and financing terrorists acts for al Qaeda in Leicester. Local police also detained 11 other men on charges of terrorism and immigration fraud. Prosecutors said Meziane had raised money to finance terrorist acts and had planned an attack overseas. French media said the Leicester

cell planned and financed an aborted al Qaeda effort in 2001 to bomb the U.S. Embassy in Paris. The duo were to appear in court the next week for a bail hearing.

Julio Cesar Mezich: variant of Julio Cesar Mezzich.

El Smansouri Abdulla' Mhao': arrested near Trieste in December 1984 with 8 kilograms of explosives. His arrest led to the detention of Josephine 'Abduh Sarkis, an alleged member of the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction, on December 18, 1984.

Mohamed Mheni: age 25, one of the five individuals without police records who, on May 16, 2003, conducted suicide bombings in Casablanca that killed 45 and wounded more than 100.

Khalid al-Midhar: variant of Khalid Almihdhar.

Zein al-Abidine al-Midhar: former head of the Islamic Army of Aden in Yemen, who was executed for kidnapping. Authorities were attempting to determine whether he was related to 9/11 hijacker Khalid al-Midhar.

Muhammad Khadir Abu-al-Faraq al-Mihallawi: arrested on October 15, 1994 by Egyptian police in connection with the October 14, 1994 stabbing of Naguib Mahfouz, the only Arab to receive the Nobel Prize for Literature, in a Cairo suburb.

Mansour Hasan 'Abdullah al-Mihaymid: an elementary school teacher and a leader of a radical Shi'ite cell in Kuwait who, during a videotaped confession aired by Saudi television, said that he and his accomplices were responsible for two bombs that exploded on July 10, 1989 in two streets leading to the Great Mosque in Mecca, killing one Pakistani and injuring 16 of the 1.5 million pilgrims from 100 countries attending the hajj. He admitted that his group "collected the explosives from the back door of the Iranian

Embassy in Kuwait. . . . My role in the operation was one of general supervisor.”

Abu-al-Hasan al-Mihdar: On December 28, 1998, he led a group of Islamic militants who kidnapped 16 tourists, including 12 Britons, 2 Americans, and 2 Australians, in the early afternoon on the main road from Habbān to Aden in the southern province of Abyan, Yemen. A Yemeni guide and a British man escaped in one of the tourists’ five vehicles and told embassies of the kidnappings. The others were believed to have been driven to al-Wadeaa, an area 250 miles south of Sanaa. The next day, authorities tried to free the hostages, but four of the British travelers were killed and an American woman and an Australian were wounded in the battle with the Islamic Jihad. (British Foreign Secretary Robin Cook said three Britons and an Australian were killed.) The Aden-Abyan Islamic Army also claimed credit. The others were rescued from the 15 kidnappers, 3 of whom, including al-Mihdar, were detained.

Zein Abidine Mihdar: on December 28, 1998, he joined a group of Islamic militants who kidnapped 16 tourists, including 12 Britons, 2 Americans, and 2 Australians in the early afternoon on the main road from Habbān to Aden in the southern province of Abyan, Yemen. A Yemeni guide and a British man escaped in one of the tourists’ five vehicles and told embassies of the kidnappings. The others were believed to have been driven to al-Wadeaa, an area 250 miles south of Sanaa. The next day, authorities tried to free the hostages, but four of the British travelers were killed and an American woman and an Australian were wounded in the battle with the Islamic Jihad. (British Foreign Secretary Robin Cook said three Britons and an Australian were killed.) The Aden-Abyan Islamic Army also claimed credit. The others were rescued from the 15 kidnappers.

On May 5, 1999, Judge Najib Mohammed Qaderi announced that his court in Abyan had sentenced three Islamic militants to death for the kidnap/murder. A fourth defendant was sentenced to 20 years in jail; a fifth was acquitted,

as were nine other men tried in absentia. Other charges included highway robbery, sabotage, and forming an armed group aimed at destabilizing the government. On October 17, 1999, a Yemeni firing squad in Sanaa executed Zein Abidine Mihdar, an Islamic fundamentalist leader who was convicted of abducting the Western tourists. He was the first person executed on kidnapping charges under a law passed in August 1998.

Yusuf Miflih: one of two heavily armed Palestinian brothers with Jordanian passports who hijacked a Kuwait Airlines B737 flying from Beirut to Kuwait on July 24, 1980. The duo demanded between \$750,000 and \$2.7 million they claimed was owed them by a Kuwaiti businessman. They released 37 passengers in Kuwait, then flew on to Bahrain, back to Kuwait, on to Abadan, and back to Kuwait. The hijackers eventually surrendered to a Palestine Liberation Organization representative and were imprisoned.

Abu Mihjen: alias of Hodayban Bin Muhammad Bin Hodayban.

Salim Qasim Mihyu: one of three people arrested on February 4, 1994 in connection with the January 29, 1994 murder by the Al-Awja Palestinian organization in Beirut of Jordanian First Secretary Naeb Umran Maaitah. On February 17, 1994, Beirut’s first investigating judge formally issued arrested warrants for the trio under Articles 549 and 72 of the Penal Code on charges of premeditated murder.

Ahmed Salim Mikati: al Qaeda operative in Lebanon who was arrested in a September 17, 2004 raid. Lebanon’s top prosecutor said Ismail Mohammed Khatib and Mikati were planning to bomb the Italian and Ukrainian embassies in Beirut. Mikati had been in contact with beheading specialist Abu Musab al-Zarqawi in Iraq.

Hussein Muhammad Hussein Mikdad: a 33-year-old Lebanese terrorist who, on April 12, 1996, was handling an explosive device in his

east Jerusalem Lawrence Hotel room when it exploded prematurely. One of his legs was blown off, and he sustained injuries to his face. The resident of Faroun, Lebanon, also lost the use of his other leg and an arm and was blinded. The explosion severely damaged several rooms in the hotel on Salah al-Din Street. Police found two pounds of RDX plastic explosive and a delay mechanism in his room. He had photographed several local mosques, perhaps planning a provocation against the Israelis. Police later determined that the Hizballah terrorist had smuggled enough plastic explosives through Tel Aviv's airport on April 4 to blow up a plane. He had arrived on a Swissair flight from Zurich, carrying a UK passport in the name of Andrew Jonathan Charles Newman, which had been stolen three years earlier. He had planned to set off the bomb on an El Al plane.

Wahid Sa'd Fikri al-Mikkawi: fugitive sentenced to three years and fined 500 Egyptian pounds on March 17, 1994 by the Higher Military Court in Cairo in connection with the November 25, 1993 bombing of the convoy of Egyptian Prime Minister Dr. 'Atif Sidqi that killed a 15-year-old girl and wounded 21 other people.

Nasir 'Abd-al-Rida Husayn al-Mil: variant Nasir 'Abd-al-Rida Husayn al-Sayl, 1 of 11 Iraqis and three Kuwaitis arrested on April 13, 1993 by Kuwaiti authorities in a plot to assassinate former U.S. President George H. W. Bush with a bomb during his visit to Kuwait. The Kuwaiti was an official at the security office at the Juvenile Prison in the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor. He sheltered suspects in his apartment in the al-Salimiyah area and frequented al-Jakhur with another suspect. On May 10, 1993, Kuwait ruled out extradition, saying it would try the group. He was acquitted on June 4, 1994.

Hasan Qasim Mimr: one of five Palestinians sentenced to death on October 27, 1988 by Sudanese Court President Judge Ahmad Bashir under Article 252 on charges of premeditated murder

for firing submachine guns and throwing tear gas shells in the Acropole Hotel and the Sudan Club in Khartoum on May 15, 1988, killing eight people. The defendants were found guilty on all charges in a four-page list of indictments, with the exception of criminal plotting under Article 95, because the plotting was conducted outside Sudan. On January 7, 1991, the court trying the Palestinians ordered their immediate release because the decree "was based on the fact that the relatives of five British (victims) had ceded their right in qisas (blood vengeance), similar punishment and diya (blood money) but demanded imprisonment of the murderers." The court decreed two years in prison for murder, two years for committing damage, six months for possessing unlicensed weapons, one month for attempted murder at the hotel, and one month for attempted murder at the club. However, the punishments had to be applied concurrently and lapsed on November 15, 1990.

'Ali Minayan: one of 57 people of Middle Eastern and North African origin arrested by French police on June 3, 1987 in connection with the discovery of an arms, explosives, and drugs cache in Fontainebleau forest, south of Paris, the previous week. Threats had been made by the Committee for Solidarity with Arab and Middle East Political Prisoners. He was ordered out of the country.

Sulayman Sayyid Mustafa al-Minyawi: alias found on a forged ID card in a raid on a terrorist safe house in Egypt on November 10, 1995.

Abu-Miqdad: alias of Musbah Sa'id al-Warghami.

Abu-Miqdam: alias of 'Abd-al-Salih.

'Abd-al-Basit 'Ali Muhammad al-Miqrahi: variant of 'Abd al-Baset al-Megrahi.

Abdi Abdullei Mireh: one of four gunmen posing as patients who, on October 22, 1995, shot to death Dr. Graziella Fumagalli, an Italian doctor

working at a tuberculosis hospital in Marka, in her surgery, and wounding biologist Dr. Cristoforo Andreoli. The triggerman was arrested.

Mohammed Mirmehdi: one of four Iranian brothers of the Mirmehdi family—Mohammed, age 34; Mohsen, age 37; Mojtaba, age 41; and Mostafa, age 45—arrested on October 2, 2001 who had worked in real estate in Los Angeles. On August 24, 2004, the U.S. Board of Immigration Appeals ruled that their ties to the Mujaheddin-e Khalq Iranian terrorist group were inconclusive. Two immigration judges had said that the brothers would be persecuted if forced to return to Iran. But they did not qualify for political asylum because they lied on their applications in 1999. On March 17, 2005, the United States released the four Iranian Mirmehdi brothers, who had been detained since October 2, 2001 as national security risks. The government agreed to ease restrictions on their movements in Los Angeles. The four had been held at the Terminal Island jail near Long Beach. They were represented by attorney Marc Van Der Hout.

They had been arrested initially in 1999 for lying on their applications for asylum. They had been linked to the anti-Iranian Mojaheddin-e Khalq. They were released in 2000, but rearrested in 2001. Immigration appeal judges ruled that they could not be sent to Iran, but the government sought to deport them to a third country for other violations. In February 2005, Immigration and Customs Enforcement offered to free them if they agreed not to travel more than 35 miles from home or talk to anyone with a criminal or terrorist background. They balked, citing the First Amendment.

Mohsen Mirmehdi: one of four Iranian brothers of the Mirmehdi family—Mohammed, age 34; Mohsen, age 37; Mojtaba, age 41; and Mostafa, age 45—arrested on October 2, 2001 who had worked in real estate in Los Angeles. On August 24, 2004, the U.S. Board of Immigration Appeals ruled that their ties to the Mujaheddin-e Khalq Iranian terrorist group were inconclusive. Two

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Mojtaba Mirmehdi: one of four Iranian brothers of the Mirmehdi family—Mohammed, age 34; Mohsen, age 37; Mojtaba, age 41; and Mostafa, age 45—arrested on October 2, 2001 who had worked in real estate in Los Angeles. On August 24, 2004, the U.S. Board of Immigration Appeals ruled that their ties to the Mujaheddin-e Khalq Iranian terrorist group were inconclusive. Two immigration judges had said that the brothers would be persecuted if forced to return to Iran. But they did not qualify for political asylum because they lied on their applications in 1999. On March 17, 2005, the United States released the four Iranian Mirmehdi brothers, who had been detained since October 2, 2001 as national security risks. The government agreed to ease restrictions on their movements in Los Angeles. The four had been held at the Terminal Island jail near Long Beach. They were represented by attorney Marc Van Der Hout.

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Mostafa Mirmehdi: age 42, accused of membership in an Iranian terrorist organization, he was in federal custody as of November 2001 in connection with the FBI's investigation of the 9/11 attacks. One of four Iranian brothers of the Mirmehdi family—Mohammed, age 34; Mohsen, age 37; Mojtaba, age 41; and Mostafa, age 45—arrested on October 2, 2001 who had worked in real estate in Los Angeles. On August 24, 2004, the U.S. Board of Immigration Appeals ruled that their ties to the Mujaheddin-e Khalq Iranian terrorist group were inconclusive. Two immigration judges had said that the brothers would be persecuted if forced to return to Iran. But they did not qualify for political asylum because they lied on their applications in 1999. On March 17, 2005, the United States released the four Iranian Mirmehdi brothers, who had been detained since October 2, 2001 as national security risks. The government agreed to ease restrictions on their movements in Los Angeles. The four had been held at the Terminal Island jail near Long Beach. They were represented by attorney Marc Van Der Hout.

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and Customs Enforcement offered to free them if they agreed not to travel more than 35 miles from home or talk to anyone with a criminal or terrorist background. They balked, citing the First Amendment.

Ahmed Abd Al Salam Saleh Misbah: alias Abu Rakabah, a Libyan born in 1986 who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007, contributing \$5. His phone number was 00218925104494, suggesting he may be related to Anas 'Abd-al-Salam Salih Misbah.

Akram Abd Al Salam Saleh Misbah: alias Abu Hamzza, a Libyan born in 1988 who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007. His phone number was 00218925104494, suggesting he may be related to Anas 'Abd-al-Salam Salih Misbah.

Anas 'Abd-al-Salam Salih Misbah: variant Annes Abd Al Salam Saleh Misbah, alias Abu-al-Bara', variant Abu al Barra'a, a Libyan from Benghazi who was born on September 5, 1983 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr on October 28, 2006, contributing \$100, 20 Libyan dinars, and 3,250 lira. His recruitment coordinator was Suhayl. His phone numbers were 218925104494 and 218926273025.

Annes Abd Al Salam Saleh Misbah: variant of Anas 'Abd-al-Salam Salih Misbah.

Abu Misha'al: alias of Abd Al Aziz Sanhat Abd Allah Al Harbie.

Akram Mishal: variant of Akram Meshal.

Khaled Mish'al: variant of Khaled Meshal, Hamas leader arrested in Jordan on September 22, 1999. The Israelis had attempted to assassinate him by injecting a lethal poison in his ear in Amman. He had been the head of the Hamas office in Damascus. By August 2003, he had become the head of the Hamas Political Bureau and Executive Committee in Damascus. On August 22, 2003, President Bush froze his assets and called on

allies to join him by cutting off European sources of donations to Hamas.

Raed Abdul Hamid Misk: age 29, a cleric at the Mosque of the Arches who lived in Hebron and who on August 19, 2003 set off a suicide bomb loaded with ball bearings and other metal objects in a double-cabin Egged No. 2 bus in an ultra-Orthodox Jewish neighborhood in Jerusalem, killing 21 people, including five Americans and six children, and injuring more than 140, including 40 children. Hamas and the Islamic Jihad claimed credit. Israeli authorities blew up the bomber's family home.

Hafez Saleh Al Mismari: variant of Hafiz Salih al-Masmari.

Abdul Sattar Sharif ul Misri: one of two al Qaeda operatives in Baluchistan arrested on August 30, 2004 by Pakistani authorities at a rented mud house in Quetta. The Egyptian had a bounty on his head.

Abu-Hafs al-Misri: alias of Muhammad 'Atif Mustafa

Abu Obaidah Misri: al Qaeda's chief of operations in Afghanistan's eastern Konar province who was killed on January 13, 2006 when a Predator drone fired a missile in Damadola, a village near the Afghan border, 120 miles northwest of Islamabad

Hani Habib Tahir al-Misri: member of a cell in Kuwait that set two bombs that exploded on July 10, 1989 in two streets leading to the Great Mosque in Mecca, killing a Pakistani and injuring 16 of the 1.5 million pilgrims from 100 countries attending the hajj.

Imad al-Misri: Egyptian al-Gama'at al-Islamiyya member arrested in July 2001 in Bosnia/Herzegovina and extradited to Egypt in October 2001.

Khalid Al-Mitari: a Kuwaiti held by U.S. authorities as of November 2001 in connection with their 9/11 investigations.

Al-Said Hassan Mkhles: variant Mokhles, a suspected Egyptian Islamic Group terrorist whose extradition was requested of Uruguay by Egypt in connection with the 1997 al-Gama'at al-Islamiyya attack on tourists in Luxor, Egypt. He was detained in Uruguay in early 1999 on charges of document fraud after trying to enter the country with a false passport. In July 2003, Uruguay extradited him to Egypt, which had said that he was a member of EIG and a possible al Qaeda associate. Egypt agreed that he would not be subjected to the death penalty, permanent imprisonment, or charged for document fraud, for which he already had served four years.

Mourad el Mnaouar: age 24, one of three individuals arrested with sabers on May 1, 2004. They were injured during an overnight gun battle in Casablanca's southern suburbs.

Sheik Mohammed Ali Hassan Moayad: variant Mouyad, one of two Yemenis arrested in Germany on January 10, 2003 and extradited to the United States, where they were prosecuted in 2005 for conspiracy to send money from Brooklyn to Hamas and al Qaeda. He claimed to have sent millions to the groups. Evidence included documents obtained in Afghanistan, Yemen, and Croatia, sources in the United Kingdom and Israel, and electronic surveillance of their hotel room in Germany where they stayed in 2003. On March 10, 2005, Moayad was convicted of conspiring to funnel money to al Qaeda and Hamas. Moayad was convicted of conspiracy, providing material support to Hamas, and attempting to support al Qaeda, but acquitted of providing support to al Qaeda. Defense attorneys said they would appeal. Moayad was represented by attorney William H. Goodman. Moayad faced 60 years. On July 28, 2005, Moayad was sentenced to 75 years, the maximum allowed. As of 2007, he was held in the Florence supermax prison in Colorado.

Hadi Modarresi: accused by Kuwait's *al-Qabas* news service of supervising the April 5, 1988 hijacking of Kuwait Airlines flight 422, a B747 flying from Bangkok to Kuwait that was diverted to Mashhad, Iran. He was the brother of Mohammad Taqiyyodin Modarresi, leader of the Islamic Action Organization, which carried out the hijacking on the orders of Iranian Interior Minister Hojjat ol'Eslam 'Ali Akbar Mohtashemi, according to the newspaper.

Mohammad Taqiyyodin Modarresi, leader of the Islamic Action Organization, which carried out the April 5, 1988 hijacking of Kuwait Airlines flight 422, a B747 flying from Bangkok to Kuwait that was diverted to Mashhad, Iran on the orders of Iranian Interior Minister Hojjat ol'Eslam 'Ali Akbar Mohtashemi, according to Kuwait's *al-Qabas* news service. He was the brother of Hadi Modarresi, who allegedly supervised the hijackers.

Khlouloud Moghrabi: a Lebanese arrested on August 2, 1978 and held for a week without bail at the United Kingdom's Marylebone Magistrate's Court on charges of conspiracy to murder Iraqi Ambassador Taha Ahmad ad-Dawud. On July 28, 1978, a grenade was thrown under ad-Dawud's car, killing him.

Mahmoud Said al-Moghrabi: sentenced to six years for complicity to commit murder for helping to make the bombs used in the 1985 bombings of a Copenhagen synagogue and a Northwest Airlines office that killed an Algerian tourist and injured 44 people. On May 10, 1991, the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of New York said it wanted to question him in connection with the December 21, 1988 bombing of Pan Am flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland that killed 270. He was scheduled to be questioned on June 12, 1991 by attorneys representing the Pan Am victims' relatives, who were suing Pan Am for \$14 billion in damages. He was believed to have visited Hajj Hafiz Qasim al-Dalqamuni in early October 1988, and might have been with him when a bomb similar to the Pan Am bomb was built.

Mohammed Mohajir: alleged leader in the 1980s of a terrorist support ring in Paris.

Kasim Ben S. Mohamad: one of five Palestinian skyjackers in a February 22, 1972 incident in which Lufthansa flight 594, a B747 flying from New Delhi to Athens, was hijacked by guerrillas armed with hand grenades, dynamite, and pistols. They initially told the pilot to go to the desert along the Red Sea, but they landed at Aden, South Yemen. They demanded the release of the killers of Wasfi Tell in Cairo and the Black September murderers of five Jordanian workers in Cologne, West Germany on February 6, 1972. The group called themselves the Organization for Victims of Zionist Occupation, the Organization for Resistance to Zionist Conquest of Palestine, and the Organization for Resistance to Zionist Occupation. In a letter, terrorists threatened to blow up the plane and the passengers if \$5 million was not sent to a secret location outside Beirut. The West Germans announced the ransom payment on February 25. The group freed the passengers and surrendered to South Yemeni authorities, who released them on February 27.

Otoman A. Mohamad: a Milwaukee resident and one of a dozen masked, club-wielding Libyan students who took over the Libyan student aid office in McLean, Virginia and took hostages for a few minutes on December 22, 1982. Police raided the site after nine hours and the students surrendered. They were held on three counts of abduction. Bond for four of the students who, in 1981, had occupied the Libyan UN Mission, was set at \$30,000; bond for the others was set at \$15,000. Fairfax County released the names of the students on December 30, 1982. The Libyan student aid group sued the defendants for \$12 million in Fairfax Circuit Court. On February 7, 1983, the students countersued for \$15 million. Each of the students pleaded guilty in January 1983 to unlawful assembly, assaulting two office employees, and destroying private property. County prosecutors dropped felony charges of abduction. On March 4, 1983, Judge Barnard F. Jennings

sentenced the 12 to one year in jail. On September 9, 1983, a Fairfax County judge released 10 of the 12 protestors after they presented proof to the court that they were enrolled for the fall term at accredited U.S. colleges.

Shafi Mohamadian: one of 57 people of Middle Eastern and North African origin arrested by French police on June 3, 1987 in connection with the discovery of an arms, explosives, and drugs cache in Fontainebleau forest, south of Paris, the previous week. Threats had been made by the Committee for Solidarity with Arab and Middle East Political Prisoners. He was ordered out of the country.

Abu Qasim son of Mohammad: one of five Libyans arrested on March 27, 1993 by police in Peshawar, Pakistan at a checkpoint near the Gulbahar crossing. Police found in their vehicle two .30 pistols and 30 cartridges, fake passport stamps, U.S. dollars, and Pakistani currency.

Khalid son of Mohammad: one of five Libyans arrested on March 27, 1993 by police in Peshawar, Pakistan at a checkpoint near the Gulbahar crossing. Police found in their vehicle two .30 pistols and 30 cartridges, fake passport stamps, U.S. dollars, and Pakistani currency.

Mahoud M. Mohammad: one of two members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) who threw grenades and fired a machine gun in Athens Airport at an El Al plane waiting to take off for New York on its way from Tel Aviv on December 26, 1968. Israeli passenger Leon Shirdan was killed and a stewardess suffered a fractured leg and spinal injuries when she jumped out of the plane. The PFLP duo were immediately arrested by Greek police; they were convicted and sentenced on March 26, 1970. Mohammad received 17 years and 5 months for interference with air traffic, arson, and illegal use and possession of explosives. A charge of premeditated murder against him for using the machine gun was lessened to a count of manslaughter by

negligence. Mohammed, age 25, was a Palestinian refugee. The duo was freed on July 22, 1970 when six Palestinians hijacked an Olympic Airways plane to Beirut.

Mohamed the Egyptian: alias of Rabei Osman el-Sayed Ahmed.

Ahmad Yusuf Mohamed: a Sudanese UN diplomat whose expulsion was demanded by the United States on April 10, 1996 for his involvement with the World Trade Center bombing on February 26, 1993 as well as the group that was arrested on June 24, 1993 for plotting to bomb several New York City landmarks, including the UN building, and for planning to assassinate Egyptian President Husni Mubarak during a visit to the United States.

Ahmed Abdellatif Sherif Mohamed: variant Mohamed Ahmed, age 24, one of two Egyptian students from the University of South Florida in Tampa who, on August 4, 2007, were stopped for speeding in their 2000 Toyota Camry near a Navy base in Goose Creek, South Carolina. They were jailed after authorities discovered explosives in the car's trunk. The materiel included a mixture of fertilizer, kitty litter, and sugar; 20 feet of fuse cord; and a box of .22 caliber bullets. On August 31, they were indicted by a federal grand jury on charges of carrying explosive materials across state lines. One of them faced terrorist-related charges of demonstrating how to use pipe-bomb explosives, including the use of remote-controlled toys, to the other. The duo claimed they were going to the beach with fireworks purchased from Wal-Mart. With federal charges in place, state charges were expected to be dismissed as of September 4.

Authorities later determined that Mohamed had posted on YouTube.com a 12-minute video on how to use a remote-controlled toy car to set off a bomb. His computer had bomb-making files in a folder called "Bomb Shock."

On December 1, 2007, Mohamed said in a defense filing that the explosives were cheap "sugar rocket" fireworks he had made that would travel

only a few feet. On January 31, 2008, the FBI announced that the items were low-grade fireworks. But prosecutors countered on February 5, 2008 that the FBI report had been mischaracterized and that the items met the U.S. legal definition of explosives.

Ait Bellouk Mohamed: alias Islam, a Moroccan who was arrested on November 21, 1993 by police in the Kouba district of Algiers. He was born on April 29, 1966. He was believed to have prepared and carried out the October 24, 1993 kidnapping in Algiers of three French citizens working with the French consulate. He admitted involvement in several other crimes planned and conducted by the armed group led by Sid Ahmed Mourad, alias Djaafar the Afghan. On January 23, 1995, prosecutors at an Algiers special court demanded the death sentence. On January 24, 1995, the court sentenced him to death.

Ait Mouloud Mohamed: identified as the main defendant in the October 24, 1993 kidnapping in Algiers of three French citizens working with the French consulate. On January 23, 1995, prosecutors at an Algiers special court demanded the death sentence.

Ali A. Mohamed: alias Abu Omar. On October 30, the *New York Times* reported that on September 11, 1998, federal prosecutors had filed sealed charges against the 46-year-old former Army sergeant, a native of Egypt, who was in custody at the Metropolitan Correctional Center in New York.

Mohamed was a former Major in the Egyptian Army. He was granted a visa to the United States in 1985 and eventually became a U.S. citizen. He joined the U.S. Army in 1986, and traveled frequently to New York, where he trained Islamic militants in basic military techniques.

Mohamed had served for three years at the U.S. Army's Special Forces base in Fort Bragg, North Carolina. He was honorably discharged in 1989, and lived for much of the 1990s in California. A witness at the 1995 New York subway trial

testified that he traveled to New York while on active duty to provide military training to Muslims preparing to fight Soviets in Afghanistan. Students included El Sayyid A. Nosair, who killed Meir Kahane.

On May 19, 1999, federal officials indicted Mohamed on charges of training bin Laden's terrorists and Islamic militants, some of whom were later convicted of the New York subway bombing conspiracy and the World Trade Center bombing. He also made at least two trips to Afghanistan to train rebel commanders in military tactics.

He established ties with bin Laden's organization in 1991, and obtained false documents for the group. He assisted with logistical tasks, including bin Laden's 1991 move to Sudan.

On October 20, 2000, he pleaded guilty in a New York federal court to conspiring with bin Laden in the bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania on August 7, 1998. He pleaded guilty to five criminal felony counts, including conspiracy to murder, kidnap, and maim Americans in connection with terrorist acts, and to conspiracy to destroy U.S. defense facilities. He had been scheduled to go on trial in January 2001.

He told U.S. District Judge Leonard B. Sand that in 1993 he had briefed bin Laden after scouting possible U.S., UK, French, and Israeli terrorist targets in Kenya. He put together a study replete with sketches and photos. The U.S. Embassy in Nairobi was included. He also arranged a meeting in Sudan between bin Laden and the leader of Hizballah. He said he was involved with the Egyptian Islamic Jihad before he joined the army. He taught Muslim culture at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. He faced a life sentence, but could get substantial time off for his cooperation. He was represented by attorney James Roth.

Imad Mohamed: alleged member of the Islamic Salvation Front who was arrested for involvement in the August 26, 1992 bombing of the Air France ticket counter at Houari Boumedienne Airport in Algeria that killed 12 people and wounded 128. Public sessions of his trial began on May 4, 1993. On May 26, 1993, a special Algiers judicial

council passed death sentence on 38 defendants, including him. The council found him guilty of indirect participation in the crime by helping the perpetrators as well as taking part in an aggression with the aim of destroying the governing regime. On August 31, 1993, after exhausting all constitutional and legal appeals, he was executed.

Manhal Ben Mohamed: one of four accomplices of two Libyan intelligence officers arrested by the FBI on July 20, 1988 on charges of plotting to assassinate former National Security Council aide Marine Colonel Oliver L. North. The Falls Church, Virginia resident was a Manara travel agent. U.S. Magistrate Leonie Brinkema set bond between \$25,000 and \$50,000 for the Moroccan citizen. The group apparently was planning revenge against U.S. officials believed to have planned the April 1986 air raid against Libya in retaliation for Libyan involvement in several terrorist attacks. On July 28, 1988, a federal grand jury handed down a 40-count indictment, charging the group with conspiracy, money laundering, and violations of U.S. trade sanctions against Libya.

Matlou Mohamed: alleged member of the Islamic Salvation Front who was arrested for involvement in the August 26, 1992 bombing of the Air France ticket counter at Houari Boumedienne Airport in Algeria that killed 12 people and wounded 128. Public sessions of his trial began on May 4, 1993. On May 26, 1993, a special Algiers judicial council acquitted him.

Najib Chaib Mohamed: a Moroccan arrested in January 2002 in Spain for his alleged involvement in a suspected al Qaeda recruiting and logistics cell led by Imad Eddin Barakat Yarkas.

Rouabhi Mohamed: alleged member of the Islamic Salvation Front who, by October 1, 1992, had confessed to involvement in the August 26, 1992 bombing of the Air France ticket counter at Houari Boumedienne Airport in Algeria that killed 12 people and wounded 128. He was born

on July 1, 1942 in Tebessa, and lived in Bazali Avenue, Hocine Dey, Algiers. He was a headmaster of a secondary school and a lecturer. He had a Bachelor of Arts degree in economics, a Bachelor of Arts in literature, a general culture degree, a professional degree, and one in administrative management. He was an active member of the Islamic Call Movement.

Samir Ait Mohamed: age 32, an Algerian accused of helping Ahmed Ressam, who had been arrested on December 15, 1999 while transporting explosives across the Canada–United States border.

Mohamed used a fake French passport in 1991 to move from Algeria to Germany, where he requested political asylum.

On November 15, 2001, U.S. authorities served an extradition warrant for Mohamed, who had been held in Canadian custody in Vancouver since July 28, 2001 for immigration violations. Charges against him had been sealed in October. A criminal complaint was made public on November 15, accusing him of trying to get two hand grenades and a machine gun with a suppressor so Ressam could raise money for a Los Angeles attack via bank robberies. He was also accused of working with Mokhtar Haouari to obtain a “credit card with an alias for Ressam’s use in connection with his planned terrorist operation and jihad work,” according to the indictment. Court papers said Mohamed provided Ressam with a 9 mm semiautomatic pistol with a suppressor, knowing Ressam planned to conduct a terrorist attack in the United States. He was charged with two counts of conspiracy to commit international terrorism, and faced a life sentence. On November 29, 2001, the FBI released a document in Canada that said that he aimed to get “genuine” Canadian passports to permit a “team of terrorists” to enter the United States. He was to have obtained passports from “an individual working inside” the passport agency. In 1999, he sent four passports to Germany. The recipients had all trained with Ressam at a camp in Afghanistan. He was indicted on December 12, 2001 in New York on charges of obtaining weapons for Ressam.

Abu Mohammed: alias of Ayman al-Zawahiri.

Abu Mohammed: alias of Sa'd al-Sharif, bin Laden's Saudi brother-in-law and financial chief.

Abu Mohammed: alias of Emad Abdelwahid Ahmed Alwan.

Ali Mohammed: in 2000, the Egyptian Islamic Jihad member told a U.S. court he had surveilled and photographed the U.S. Embassy in Nairobi at the direction of Osama bin Laden, who used one of the photos to determine where the truck bomb should go on August 7, 1998.

Azam Mohammed: alias of Ramzi Ahmad Yusuf.

Faqir Mohammed: deputy leader of Pakistan's Taliban movement in May 2008.

Fazul Abdullah Mohammed: alias Fouad Mohammed, in his late twenties as of October 2001, circa five feet four inches tall, circa 130 pounds, Comoran, trained with bin Laden in Afghanistan and led an al Qaeda branch in Kenya. He was charged with planning the August 7, 1998 bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Nairobi, Kenya. He was listed in October 2001 as one of the FBI's 22 most-wanted terrorists. He was linked to four people who were charged on June 23, 2003 by the Kenyan government in the November 28, 2002 suicide bombing of the Paradise Hotel in Kenya, in which 16 died and 80 were injured. He speaks French, Arabic, and English. He carries a Kenyan passport. He taught at an Islamic school in Lamu, Kenya under the alias Abdul Karim. He is married to Mohamed Kubwa's half-sister, Amina. Kubwa was charged in the November 28, 2002 attacks. Kubwa was believed to have been killed on January 8, 2007, when the U.S. conducted an airstrike in Badmadow island off southern Somalia.

Fouad Mohammed: alias of Fazul Abdallah Muhammad.

Sergeant Hussein Abbas Mohammed: a member of the Egyptian Home Guard who was named on November 12, 1981 as one of the assassins of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat on October 6, 1981. He was sentenced to death on March 6, 1982 and shot by firing squad on April 15, 1982.

Hilal Mohammed: Jordanian living in Brooklyn detained as an accomplice of Rashad Baz, a Brooklyn resident who, on March 1, 1994, fired on a convoy of Hasidic Jewish students on Franklin D. Roosevelt Drive near the Brooklyn Bridge in New York, injuring 14 rabbinical students in a van. Officials said he had helped Baz dispose of the guns and the car. He worked at a Brooklyn taxi service that also employed Baz. Bail was set at \$20,000. He pleaded not guilty on March 29.

Hussain Youssef Ibrahim Mohammed: a Bahrain University student and 1 of 44 Bahrainis arrested on June 4, 1996 and charged with plotting to overthrow the government. The group's leader had asked the group to gather information on U.S. forces in Bahrain, where the U.S. Fifth Fleet is based. One suspect said that the group had been trained by Hizballah in Lebanon. Mohammed said the training included work with "light, medium, and heavy weapons . . . using explosives, and techniques of making bombs." The group claimed to be the military wing of Hizballah Bahrain.

Jaad Mohammed: a 20-year-old Syrian who was one of three Black June members who took five hostages at the Syrian Embassy in Rome on October 11, 1976. They surrendered after two hours after discovering they had not taken the Ambassador hostage. The attackers were jailed and charged with attempted murder. On November 6, 1976, a Rome court sentenced them to 15 years in jail, to be followed by three years of supervised freedom. The Syrians requested extradition.

Jamal Jafar Mohammed: sentenced to death for the 1983 car bombings of the U.S. and French embassies in which five people died and more than

80 were injured. On February 6, 2007, CNN reported that he was a member of the Iraqi parliament and had parliamentary immunity. He had led an Iraqi arm of the Iranian Armed Forces. He was a member of Iraqi Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki's Dawa Party.

Jamil Qasim Saeed Mohammed: a 27-year-old Yemeni microbiology student and al Qaeda member who was believed to be involved in the October 12, 2000 al Qaeda bombing of the USS *Cole* in Yemen, in which 17 U.S. sailors were killed and 44 injured. He was captured in Karachi a few weeks after 9/11. On October 26, 2001, Pakistani authorities handed him over to U.S. authorities, who apparently flew him to Jordan.

Khalid Mohammed: a senior al Qaeda in Iraq leader serving as chief of security in the north.

Mustafa Mohammed: alias of Mustafa Mohamed Fadhil.

Rauf Mohammed: age 26, an Iraqi taxi driver acquitted by a London court on August 29, 2006 of making two videos of London landmarks that terrorists could use. He said the 2003 video was a harmless tourist souvenir. He was represented by attorney Lawrence McNulty, who said that the videoed remarks about killing President Bush, Prime Minister Blair, Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi, and Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld had been made in a joking manner. The video included Parliament, the London Eye Ferris wheel, and a police station.

Rawad Jassem Mohammed: age 23, one of three suicide bombers who, on November 9, 2005, attacked Western hotels in Amman, killing 59 and wounding more than 300. Abu Musab al-Zarqawi's group al Qaeda in Iraq claimed credit.

Said Hazan Mohammed: arrested in February 1999 by Uruguayan authorities while he was trying to enter the country from Brazil with a fake Malaysian passport. On February 24, it appeared

that Uruguay would extradite him to Egypt to stand trial for the attack in Luxor on November 17, 1997 in which terrorists killed 58 foreigners and four Egyptians.

Salah Abu Mohammed: spokesman for the Al Qaeda in Islamic North Africa group that claimed credit for the February 22, 2008 kidnapping of two Austrian tourists in Tunisia.

Sami Saleem Mohammed: age 21, from the northern West Bank village of Qabatiyah, identified by the Palestinian Islamic Jihad as the suicide bomber who, on April 17, 2006, set off explosives outside the Mayor Falafel and Shawarma fast food restaurant in Tel Aviv during Passover, killing nine other people and wounding more than 60 Israelis. A security guard outside the restaurant, which had been targeted by a suicide bomber in January (when two dozen Israelis were killed by a 22-year-old), stopped the terrorist from entering the building.

Sheik Omar Bakri Mohammed: on August 8, 2005, the Syrian-born radical flew to Lebanon, saying the UK had declared war against Muslims. He was detained by Lebanese authorities, but later released. Bakri had publicly said that he would not tell police if he knew of an Islamist bomb plot. A *Sunday Times* reporter heard him refer to the 7-7-5 bombers of the London subway system as the Fantastic Four. On August 12, 2005, the British government barred his return to the country for medical treatment.

Walter Mohammed: alias used by one of two Organization of Struggle Against World Imperialism hijackers of Lufthansa flight 181, a B737 scheduled to fly from the Spanish resort island of Mallorca to Frankfurt on October 13, 1977. The duo demanded the release of the same 11 terrorists in West German jails as had been mentioned in the Schleyer kidnapping of September 5, 1977 and the release of two Palestinian terrorists held in Turkish jails for the August 11, 1976 Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine machine-gun

attack on passengers awaiting an El Al flight in Istanbul. They demanded \$15 million and that 100,000 DM be given to each prisoner, who were to be flown to Vietnam, Somalia, or the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (commonly known as South Yemen), all of which indicated an unwillingness to receive them. After the plane had hopped to various countries, the terrorists shot the pilot in Aden. A West German GSG9 team ran a successful rescue operation in Somalia on October 18, initially killing two of the hijackers. A third in the first-class compartment opened fire and threw a grenade after being hit. A female hijacker opened fire and was quickly subdued.

Ghanim Mohammed Mohammedi: age 37, a welder and former Iraqi Ba'ath Party member who was believed to be an aide to Abu Musab al-Zarqawi. On October 23, 2004, U.S. Marines captured him in a midnight raid in Fallujah.

Yousri Mohareb: a Gaza-trained Egyptian detained by Egyptian police in May 2006 who was in contact with Palestinian Tamer al-Nuseirat, who said he was willing to conduct attacks in Egypt.

Abdelbaset Ali Mohmed: alias of 'Abd al-Baset al-Megrahi.

Abou-Naama Mohmoud: an Algerian arrested on August 2, 1978 and held for a week without bail at Marylebone Magistrate's Court on charges of conspiracy to murder Iraqi Ambassador Taha Ahmad ad-Dawud. On July 28, 1978, a grenade was thrown under ad-Dawud's car, killing him.

Zouheir Mohsen: chief of the Palestine Liberation Organization's military division who, on March 12, 1975, threatened to launch terrorist attacks on Israeli targets in the United States.

Abdul Mohsin: an Egyptian arrested in April 2000 in a police raid on a Peshawar, Pakistan apartment. Mohsin had spent three months in jail in Canada on suspicion of involvement with Osama bin Laden's al-Qaeda group. Police found

several forged passports in the apartment. The police had raided the place on a tip that bin Laden's son was living in the apartment with Mohsen and an Algerian, who was also detained.

Ayatollah Mohtashani: Iran's Ambassador to Syria who was reported by Jack Anderson and Dale Van Atta on November 7, 1986 of planning the hijacking of a Kuwaiti A310 en route from Kuwait to Bangkok with intermediate stops in Dubai and Karachi on December 4, 1984.

Ayatollah Mohtashemi: possibly the same individual as above, founder of Hizballah who, in September 1995, threatened to conduct a suicide attack against an Israeli plane in retaliation for the September 19, 1995 hijacking to Israel of an Iranian plane.

Kareem Altohami Mojati: a Moroccan supporter of bin Laden who fought in Afghanistan who helped plan the May 2003 suicide bombings in Casablanca that killed 33 people, and who was number four on the Saudis' 26 most-wanted terrorists list. He died in a gun battle with Saudi authorities on April 3-6, 2005 in a walled compound in Ar Rass.

Al-Said Hassan Mokhles: variant of Al-Said Hassan Mkhles.

Bouchoucha Mokhtar: a Tunisian member of an al Qaeda cell in Italy, who was serving prison terms in Italy for trafficking in arms and explosives when, on April 19, 2002, the US froze his assets.

Mazen Mokhtar: an Egyptian-born imam and political activist, in 2004, operated the Web sites www.azzam.com and www.qoqaz.net, based in Nevada and Connecticut, which the U.S. Justice Department said were "more operational" than scholarly. He works as the imam at the Masjid al-Huda mosque in New Brunswick, New Jersey. Mokhtar's lawyer denied that his client was a terrorist.

Nahrim Mokhtari: an Iranian woman arrested by Argentine police on December 5, 1998. She was linked to Middle Eastern terrorist groups, and had told a former lover of plans to bomb the Israeli Embassy in Argentina before it occurred on March 17, 1992.

Bouchoucha Moktar: one of four Tunisians convicted by a Milan court on February 22, 2002 on terrorist charges, including criminal association with intent to transport arms, explosives, and chemicals, and falsifying 235 work permits, 130 driver's licenses, several foreign passports, and various blank documents. They were acquitted of charges of possession of arms and chemicals. The guilty verdicts regarding the documents were the first in Europe against al Qaeda operatives since the September 11, 2001 attacks. The four belonged to the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat, an Algerian wing of al Qaeda. Moktar received five years.

Ali Mollahzadeh: one of three Iranian youths who hijacked an Iranian Airlines B727 flying from Tehran to Abadan on June 21, 1970 and diverted it to Baghdad, Iraq, where they were given asylum. His brother was another hijacker.

Hassan Mollahzadeh: one of three Iranian youths who hijacked an Iranian Airlines B727 flying from Tehran to Abadan on June 21, 1970 and diverted it to Baghdad, Iraq, where they were given asylum. His brother was another hijacker.

Christian Moller: suspected of taking part in West German bank raids after he joined the Baader-Meinhof Gang in July 1977. He was arrested with Gabriele Korecher-Tiedemann on December 20, 1977 by Swiss authorities after the duo drove their French-registered auto from France into Switzerland. He was wounded in a gun battle with police. Some of the money paid in the ransom of Walter Palmers, who was kidnapped on November 9, 1977 in Austria, was found in their car.

Yousef Magied Molqi: a Palestinian convicted of killing Leon Klinghoffer, age 69, a wheelchair-bounded Jewish American who was murdered and thrown overboard in the takeover of the *Achille Lauro* cruise ship on October 7, 1985 in Greece. On February 25, 1996, Molqi, age 34, disappeared during a prison furlough at a church-run shelter in Prato, near Florence, Italy. He was scheduled to return to Rebibbia Prison in Rome at the end of his 12-day pass. He was serving a 30-year term, but had been permitted short release periods four times earlier. On March 13, 1996, Italy offered a "substantial" reward for his arrest. The U.S. Department of State offered a \$2 million reward and resettlement in the U.S. for informants and their families.

On March 22, 1996, Spanish Civil Guard detectives, aided by Italian police, arrested him in Estepona. On December 4, 1996, Spain extradited him to Italy, which put him back in a Rome prison cell.

Abdullamajed Apaase-al-Habeb al-Momany: one of 16 Middle Eastern terrorists the Saudi Embassy, on March 20, 1990, told Thai officials were planning to attack Saudi diplomats and officials overseas. He carried a Lebanese passport.

Azita Monachipur: arrested in September 1986 by French counterintelligence agents following a wave of bombings that left 13 dead. On April 24, 1988, Paris police jailed the Iranian anti-Khomeini leftist for possession of explosives he said would be used for attacks in Iran. He was sentenced to 30 months.

Abdul-Majeed Mohammed Abdullah Moneea: former number 18 on the Saudi's 26 most-wanted terrorist list, was killed in a gun battle in a house in eastern Riyadh by Saudi forces on October 12, 2004.

Mohamed Hashem el Moneiry: one of two hijackers of an Egyptian Misrair Antonov-24 flying from Cairo to Aswan on August 18, 1969

and diverted to a small airstrip north of Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. He and his brother were arrested by Saudi Arabia and returned on the same plane under guard to Luxor, Egypt. El Moneiry was an army physician who was accompanied by his wife and three children.

Soliman Hashem el Moneiry: one of two hijackers of an Egyptian Misrair Antonov-24 flying from Cairo to Aswan on August 18, 1969 and diverted to a small airstrip north of Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. He and his brother were arrested by Saudi Arabia and returned on the same plane under guard to Luxor, Egypt. Soliman was sentenced to life in prison.

'Abd-al-Hakim Monib: a member of the Taliban council who, on September 15, 1995 in a *BBC Radio* interview, warned foreign embassies and organizations to leave Kabul.

Said Monsour: a Moroccan identified by the FBI in 1995 as one of seven men with ties to Hamas and the Islamic Group who helped plan the February 26, 1993 World Trade Center bombing. He had lived in Denmark since 1984, and had hosted blind radical Sheik Omar Abd-al-Rahman when he visited Denmark in 1990. He was believed to be a European organizer for the Islamic Group, the spiritual leader of which is Sheik Rahman.

Montazer: driver of the getaway motorcycle used by one of the three Iranian government agents believed to have assassinated Abdolrahman Qassem-lou, secretary general of the Kurdish Democratic Party, in Vienna, Austria on July 13, 1989.

Bagher Moomeney: one of eight Iranian students arrested in the United States on November 15, 1979 for attempting to smuggle three disassembled Winchester 30.06 rifles, matching scopes, 15 boxes of ammunition, and a street map of Washington, DC with certain embassies marked, as one of the men was about to board TWA 900 from Baltimore-Washington International Airport to New York's JFK International Airport. The

Iranians spoke of taking the rifles to Iran. They claimed to be attending Baltimore-area colleges, and were jailed on bonds ranging from \$25,000 to \$250,000. The group was charged with dealing in firearms without a license, placing firearms on an interstate commercial airliner without notifying the carrier, and conspiracy. Moomeney was to travel to Iran with the weapons. On February 25, 1980, Moomeney pleaded guilty to placing guns on a common carrier. On April 10, 1980, a federal judge gave him a suspended sentence and told him to leave the country "with reasonable haste."

Munir Moqda: a prominent Palestinian guerrilla leader based in Lebanon, who was tried in absentia in Jordan in connection with the foiled December 13, 1999 28-person al Qaeda plot to attack Israelis, Americans, and other Christian tourists. On September 18, 2000, the military court sentenced him to death for the plot, but acquitted him on charges of links to bin Laden.

Majed Moqed: age 22, one of the al Qaeda hijackers who, on September 11, 2001, took over American Airlines flight 77, a B757 headed from Washington's Dulles International Airport to Los Angeles with 64 people, including four flight attendants and two pilots on board. The hijackers, armed with box cutters and knives, forced the passengers and crew to the back of the plane. The plane made a hairpin turn over Ohio and Kentucky and flew back to Washington, with its transponder turned off. It aimed full throttle at the White House, but made a 270-degree turn at the last minute and crashed into the Pentagon in northern Virginia at 9:40 A.M. The plane hit the helicopter landing pad adjacent to the Pentagon, sliding into the west face of the Pentagon near Washington Boulevard. The plane cut a 35-foot wedge through the building's E, D, C, and B rings between corridors 4 and 5. More than 100 people were killed.

Mrayan Morak: one of six Iranian Hizballah members detained on May 2, 1992 by Ecuadoran

police in Quito on suspicion of involvement in the March 17, 1992 car bombing at the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires that killed 29 and injured 252. They had intended to go to Canada via the United States. On May 9, the Crime Investigation Division in Quito said that the group was not involved in the bombing, but would be deported to Iran through Bogota and Caracas. They were released on May 12, 1992 and given 72 hours to leave the country.

Seyed Abraham Mosavi: one of eight Iranian students arrested in the United States on November 15, 1979 for attempting to smuggle three disassembled Winchester 30.06 rifles, matching scopes, 15 boxes of ammunition, and a street map of Washington, DC with certain embassies marked, as one of the men was about to board TWA 900 from Baltimore–Washington International Airport to New York’s JFK International Airport. The Iranians spoke of taking the rifles to Iran. They claimed to be attending Baltimore-area colleges, and were jailed on bonds ranging from \$25,000 to \$250,000. Mosavi purchased the rifles for more than \$1,000 cash, and had spoken to a gun dealer about purchasing machine guns, pistols, a 12-gauge riot control shotgun, and a Heckler and Koch assault rifle. The group was charged with dealing in firearms without a license, placing firearms on an interstate commercial airliner without notifying the carrier, and conspiracy. On March 5, 1980, jurors acquitted Mosavi of attempting to smuggle rifles and ammunition aboard the plane.

Safal Mosed: age 24, residing in Lackawanna, a suburb of Buffalo, New York, was identified as a member of an al Qaeda-trained terrorist cell on American soil. He and four others had attended an al Qaeda training camp in Afghanistan, learning how to use assault rifles, handguns, and other weapons, in June 2001, and left the camp before the 9/11 attacks. They were charged with providing, attempting to provide, and conspiring to provide material support and resources to a foreign terrorist group (al Qaeda), which entail a

maximum 15-year prison sentence. The recruits at the al-Farooq camp, which is located near Kandahar, were addressed by bin Laden. The camp was also attended by American Taliban John Walker Lindh.

The defendants were identified as Faysal Galab, age 26; Sahim Alwan, age 29; Yahya Goba, age 25; Safal Mosed, age 24; and Hasein Taher (variant (Ther), age 24; who lived within a few blocks of one another. Two associates were believed to be in Yemen; another was out of the country. The associates, identified only as A, B, and C, included two U.S. citizens from Lackawanna. Prosecutors later identified the ringleader as unindicted coconspirator Kamal Derwish, 29, believed to be living in Yemen. The defendants were later joined by Mukhtar al-Bakri, age 22, who, with Alwan, admitted attending the camp.

At the September 19 bail hearing, attorney Patrick J. Brown, representing Mosed, said “If Mr. Alwan is the head of a sleeper cell, he is not to be trusted. There was no proof that Mosed was there.”

The defendants were well-known in the local community. One was voted the high school’s friendliest senior. Four are married; three have children.

Prosecutors noted that Mosed had spent \$89,000 at the Casino Niagara in Canada within the year.

The FBI had begun an investigation when the men came to Lackawanna in June 2001. The Bureau said there was no evidence that they were planning a specific attack in the United States.

Federal prosecutors noted on September 27 that some of the accused had tapes and documents in their homes that called for suicide operations against Islam’s “enemies.” Shafal Mosed had 2 different Social Security cards in his possession and 11 credit cards for 6 different names.

On October 8, Judge Schroeder released on \$600,000 bond Sahim Alwan, but ordered the other five held without bail.

On October 21, a federal grand jury indicted the six on charges of providing and attempting to provide support to al Qaeda, and with conspiring

to provide material support to the terrorists. They pleaded not guilty the next day to charges that they trained at an al Qaeda camp. They faced 15 years in prison.

On March 24, 2003, Shafal Mosed, the college student and marketer, pleaded guilty in federal court in Buffalo to providing “material support” to al Qaeda by attending the al Farooq camp, a stronger charge than Galab’s charge of “funds and services.” His attorney, Patrick Brown, said “he is ashamed that he went. He absolutely does not buy into that, the al Qaeda party line.” This was the first time an individual had been convicted of providing material support to al Qaeda. The conviction carries a ten-year sentence, but his co-operation was expected to shorten it to eight years. Sentencing was scheduled for July 16. Brown said Mosed agreed to the plea because he feared the government would tack on more serious charges, including treason and serving as an enemy combatant.

On December 9, Shafal Mosed, then age 25, received eight years.

Imran Motala: on May 9, 2007, British police arrested the 22-year-old on suspicion of commissioning, preparing, or instigating acts of terrorism, i.e., assisting the suicide bombers who attacked the London subway system on July 7, 2005.

Mounir El Motassadeq: age 27 as of September 2001, was a Moroccan studying at Hamburg’s Technical University. He had transferred money to 9/11 hijack leader Muhammad Atta and Ramzi Binalshibh. He also had power of attorney for 9/11 UA 175 hijacker Marwan Al-Shehhi. He was one of two Muslim witnesses to Atta’s will, although he denied having seen the will. He said he transferred \$1,000 to Atta in 2000 to pay for a computer. He did not explain his transferring \$2,350 to Binalshibh. On November 28, 2001, Hamburg police arrested El Motassadeq on “urgent suspicion of supporting a terrorist group.” He might have visited an al Qaeda terrorist camp in Afghanistan in the summer of 2000; Pakistan said that he was in Pakistan in July 2000. While

in Pakistan, he stayed at the same Karachi hotel as fugitive Said Bahaji and probably fugitives Binalshibh and Essabar using aliases. Police said he managed one of Marwan Al-Shehhi’s accounts, into which large sums of money were deposited from May to November 2000 to finance flight lessons and pay for the upkeep in the United States of Al-Shehhi, Atta, and Ziad Jarrahi. El Motassadeq is married to a Belarussian and has a son. He came to Hamburg in 1995 to study for a degree in electrical technology. Atta helped him to find a Goeschen Street apartment, around the corner from Atta’s Marien Street apartment. El Motassadeq flew to Istanbul in May 2001, where he met with a man who transported Islamic fighters to and from Afghanistan and Chechnya. He apparently had contact with people affiliated with Mamdouh Mahmud Salim, a suspected al Qaeda financier extradited by Germany to the United States in 1998. He had signed up to tour a Stade nuclear power plant near Hamburg in 2001. He, Atta, Al-Shehhi, Jarrahi, and Essabar attended Bahaji’s 1999 wedding at the al-Quds mosque in Hamburg.

On August 28, 2002, German federal prosecutors filed charges in Hamburg Superior Court against the 28-year-old Moroccan electrical engineering student. He was charged with more than 3,000 counts of accessory to murder and membership in a terrorist organization. On September 30, 2002, the U.S. and German governments blocked his financial assets. On October 23, 2002, he told the court that he transferred \$2,500 from al-Shehhi’s account to pay for his military training in Afghanistan at the request of Binalshibh. On February 19, 2003, the German court convicted him of the 3,000 counts. He was sentenced to 15 years in prison. On March 4, 2004, a German appeals court ordered a new trial, saying the proceeding had been compromised by U.S. refusal to give Motassadeq access to Binalshibh. He was freed by the Hamburg court on April 7, 2004, pending a retrial in June. His retrial began on August 10, 2004.

On May 13, 2005, the United States sent six pages of summaries from interrogations of Ramzi

Binalshibh and Mohamedou Ould Slahi to a Hamburg court retrying Mounir el Motassadeq. On August 19, 2005, a German court convicted Motassadeq and sentenced him to seven years as a member of the Hamburg cell, but found him not guilty of more than 3,000 counts of accessory to murder in the 9/11 attack, ruling that he did not play a direct role in the plot. On February 7, 2006, Motassadeq was unexpectedly freed from a Hamburg prison, pending appeals. On October 12, 2006, a German court began a hearing on whether it should reinstate the accessory-to-murder charges.

On November 16, 2006, Germany's Federal Court of Justice overturned the Hamburg court's acquittal of Motassadeq, who now faced 15 years when he was to be resentenced in Hamburg. On January 12, 2007, Germany's Federal Constitutional Court refused to take up his appeal of helping three of the 9/11 hijackers. The appeal was separate from his appeal of the 15-year sentence he received on January 8, 2007 for being an accessory to the deaths of the 246 people who died on the planes.

Ahamed Bin Saleh Bi Yunes Al Moughriq: variant of Ahmed Bin Saleh bin Yunes Al Mughrieq.

Mohamed Mouhajef: variant of Muhammad Muhajir.

Youssef Bin Muhamad Mouhirayer: alias Abo Khaoulah, a Moroccan from Hie al Hanna'a who was born on April 1, 1979 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr on October 25, 2006, bringing a passport, ID, watch, and \$100. His home phone number was 067987672.

Michel (variant Michael) Waheb Moukharbel: assistant of Carlos, the Venezuelan Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) terrorist. He ran the PFLP's European operations. He was involved in the planning of the RPG-7 attack on an El Al 707 in Orly Airport on January 13, 1975. Carlos killed him when French police raided his Paris apartment in July 1975.

Ammar Moula: alias of Zakariya Essabar.

Noureddinne Mouleff: an Algerian charged on December 3, 2003 with terrorism and fraud offenses. He was among 14 people arrested the previous day.

Maroona Mouna: name used on the Iranian passport of the female hijacker who joined the Organization of Struggle Against World Imperialism hijackers of Lufthansa 181, a B737 scheduled to fly from the Spanish resort island of Mallorca to Frankfurt on October 13, 1977. The duo demanded the release of the same 11 terrorists in West German jails as had been mentioned in the Schleyer kidnapping of September 5, 1977 and the release of two Palestinian terrorists held in Turkish jails for the August 11, 1976 Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine machine-gun attack on passengers awaiting an El Al flight in Istanbul. They demanded \$15 million and that 100,000 DM be given to each prisoner, who were to be flown to Vietnam, Somalia, or the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (commonly referred to as South Yemen), all of which indicated an unwillingness to receive them. After the plane had hoppedscotched to various countries, the terrorists shot the pilot in Aden. A West German GSG9 team ran a successful rescue operation in Somalia on October 18, initially killing two of the hijackers. A third, in the first-class compartment, opened fire and threw a grenade after being hit. A female hijacker opened fire and was quickly subdued. She was wearing a Che Guevara t-shirt and shouting "Palestine will live" in Arabic when she was captured.

Mansour Mourad (variant Mansur Seifeddin Mourad): terrorist held by the Greek government for a November 27, 1968 (or 1969) attack on the El Al office in Athens. The 21-year-old Jordanian member of the Palestine Popular Struggle Front joined Elie Karabetian in throwing two hand grenades into the Athens office of El Al, killing a 2½-year-old Greek child and wounding 15 others, including three Americans, a Briton, 10

Greeks, and a 3-year-old Greek child. His release was demanded by the hijackers of an Olympic Airways B727 flying from Beirut to Athens on July 22, 1970. The hijackers agreed to let his trial go ahead as scheduled on July 24, 1970. After the trial, the hostages would go free. He was sentenced to 11 years. He was released into the custody of the International Committee of the Red Cross and flown to Cairo. The prosecutor who had tried him on charges of murder and had succeeded in convicting him of premeditated manslaughter told him that he hoped to see him again in his country as a tourist.

Mourad: alias of Mohamed Zineddine.

Sid Ahmed Mourad: alias Djaafar the Afghan, alleged to be the leader of an armed group that, on October 24, 1993, kidnapped three French citizens working with the French consulate in Algiers. The chief of the Armed Islamic Group was killed by Algerian authorities in a gun battle on February 26, 1994. He was also linked to the kidnapping of Cheikh Mohamed Bouslimani, the chairman of the Guidance and Reform charity society, from his home in Blida in November 1993.

Walid Majib Mourad: one of three individuals arrested in Richford, Vermont on October 23, 1987 after they illegally crossed into the United States from Canada with a terrorist bomb made from two metal canisters filled with smokeless gunpowder. A black hood found with the bomb and bomb-making equipment resembled hoods used in terrorist attacks in the Middle East. On October 28, 1987, U.S. Magistrate Jerome J. Niedermeier ordered them held without bail. They said they were Canadian citizens living in Montreal, but were believed to be Lebanese. On January 26, 1988, Mourad pleaded guilty to conspiring to transport explosives and to an immigration violation, for which he faced ten years in prison. On May 17, 1988, the U.S. government reported that the trio were members of the Syrian Social National Party, a Syrian

terrorist organization that assassinated Lebanese President-Elect Bashir Gemayel in 1982.

Javad Mousavi: one of four Iranians who were detained on December 15, 1989 in Manchester's Stretford Police Station under the Prevention of Terrorism Act on suspicion of planning to kill Salman Rushdie. Mousavi was released on December 19, 1989. His UK-born wife, Dawn, said he was a father of four and disabled from multiple sclerosis.

Shiraz Mousazadeh: one of three Iranians arrested by Turkish police at Esenboga Airport on September 13, 1986 while trying to sneak an attaché case wired to hold explosives onto a Turkish Airlines flight bound for Cyprus. Although there were no explosives in the case, the wires would set it off when the case's handle was touched. The trio had entered Turkey at a border point on the eastern frontier with Iran on September 4, 1986. They claimed they were flying to the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, recognized only by Turkey, to take exams, and claimed no knowledge of the mechanism. On September 17, 1986, the Ankara Security Court charged them with founding a criminal organization and being members of an armed band.

Mahmoud Ibrahim Moussa: Imam of Rome's main mosque, who was suspended on June 13, 2003 from the national Muslim league after he praised Palestinian suicide bombers at Friday prayers, calling on Allah to "annihilate the enemies of Islam."

Samir Moussaab: alias of Samir Saioud.

Mehdi Hachem Moussaoui: on March 11, 2002, he pleaded guilty to racketeering conspiracy in a Charlotte court. He faced 20 years in prison for funneling profits from cigarette smuggling to Hizballah.

Zacarias Moussaoui: age 34, a French Moroccan arrested on August 11, 2001 on immigration

charges in Eagen, Minnesota, and later suspected of being the missing 20th 9/11 hijacker. He offered \$8,000 in cash to a flight training school to teach him how to steer a jetliner, but not how to land or take off. On September 1, according to the *Washington Post*, French intelligence reported that Moussaoui was linked to “radical Islamic extremists” and that he had spent two months in Pakistan and possibly in Afghan training camps. Police found information in his computers on jetliners, crop dusters, wind patterns, and the way chemicals can be dispersed from airplanes, similar to research conducted by 9/11 hijack operation leader Muhammad Atta. The FBI temporarily grounded all crop dusters in the United States. The German magazine *Stern* reported that two large sums of money were sent to Moussaoui from Duesseldorf and Hamburg on August 1 and 3. Police later suspected that Moussaoui was sent as a replacement 20th hijacker when Ramzi Binalshibh, age 29, a Yemeni fugitive in Hamburg, could not get a visa to enter the United States. Moussaoui became the first person indicted in the attacks when, on December 11, a federal grand jury in Alexandria charged him on six counts of criminal conspiracy, including involvement in the murder of federal employees and committing terrorist acts; four charges carry the death penalty, the others, life. On December 19, Moussaoui was ordered by U.S. Magistrate Judge Thomas R. Jones, Jr. in U.S. District Court in Alexandria, Virginia to be held without bond until his arraignment on conspiracy charges, set for January 2, 2002 before U.S. District Judge Leonie M. Brinkema. He was charged with conspiracy to commit international terrorism, conspiracy to use airplanes as weapons of mass destruction, and other charges. Ahmed Ressay linked Moussaoui to al Qaeda, claiming he recognized him from photographs because they both attended the Khalden al Qaeda training camp in Afghanistan in 1998. Moussaoui was represented by Donald DuBoulay; Gerald Zerk, age 52, a senior litigator with the Federal Public Defender’s office; Federal Public Defender Frank W. Dunham, Jr.; and Edward MacMahon, age 41. Moussaoui’s family was represented by

Isabelle Coutant Peyre, fiancée and attorney of Illich Ramirez Sanchez, the Venezuelan Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine terrorist also known as Carlos the Jackal, who was serving a life term with parole in a French prison.

On January 10, 2005, attorneys for Zacarias Moussaoui asked the U.S. Supreme Court to prevent the government from seeking the death penalty and from presenting evidence related to the 9/11 attacks. On March 21, 2005, the U.S. Supreme Court declined to hear Moussaoui’s request to review a lower court ruling that denied him access to al Qaeda detainees Khalid Sheikh Mohammed and Ramzi Binalshibh. On April 22, 2005, Moussaoui pleaded guilty to taking part in an al Qaeda conspiracy that led to 9/11; he said that he was to conduct a follow-up plane attack on the White House. U.S. District Judge Leonie Brinkema said he was competent to enter the plea and began deliberations on setting up a jury trial regarding a death penalty. The penalty phase of the trial began on February 6, 2006 with the selection of jurors. He was thrown out of court four times after yelling “I am al Qaeda,” fired his lawyers, and said he would testify. Opening statements were scheduled for March 6. He was in and out of court throughout February for his antics.

Judge Brinkema halted the trial on March 13 and said she was considering removing the death penalty after Carla J. Martin, a Transportation Security Administration lawyer, improperly shared testimony and coached seven witnesses, all of them current and former federal aviation employees, via e-mails. The judge had earlier ruled that witnesses could not attend or follow the trial or read transcripts. The judge ordered the prosecution to not use those witnesses. On March 17, she relented slightly, letting the prosecution use other, untainted, aviation witnesses, and said she would also let the government pursue the death sentence.

Moussaoui testified on March 27 that he was to lead a five-man team that included convicted shoe bomber Richard Reid that was to have hijacked a fifth 9/11 plane and crash it into the White House. He did not indicate what happened to the other three would-be hijackers. He also claimed

that he knew only about the World Trade Center planes, and claimed that he had lied earlier to investigators.

On March 28, the testimony of two al Qaeda operatives was read to the jury. Sayf al-Adl, a senior member of the group's military committee, said that the defendant was "a confirmed jihadist but was absolutely not going to take part in the September 11, 2001 mission." Waleed bin Attah, alias Khallad, mastermind of the Cole bombing and an early 9/11 planner, said he knew of no part that Moussaoui was to play in the 9/11 attack. Khallad had been captured in April 2003. Testimony by Khalid Shaikh Mohammed indicated that Moussaoui was to be used for a post-9/11 wave of attacks.

The prosecution team argued that Moussaoui was telling the truth, and thus deserved the death penalty. Moussaoui had offered to testify for the prosecution so that he could be heard, but was told that he had a constitutional right to testify. The defense team argued that he was lying. On April 3, 2006, the jury found Moussaoui eligible for the death penalty. Later that week, the final phase of the penalty hearing began, with the prosecution putting on the stand former New York City Mayor Rudolph W. Giuliani and nearly 40 family members of victims and survivors, running videos of people jumping from the doomed buildings, and releasing some of the 911 tapes from the World Trade Center and 32 minutes of cockpit recordings from Flight 93.

On April 13, 2006, Moussaoui took the stand, mocked the victims and their families, and said that he regretted that more Americans didn't die and that Oklahoma City bomber Timothy McVeigh was "the greatest American." The next day, Judge Brinkema vacated her earlier order that the federal government produce Richard Reid to testify. The jury deliberated for 41 hours over seven days, then rejected the death sentence on May 3. The next day, the judge sentenced him to life. As Prisoner 51427-054, he would be in solitary for 23 hours/day in a maximum security prison. He tried, but failed, to withdraw his guilty plea and spark a new trial.

On February 15, 2008, the court papers were unsealed and revealed that his attorneys asked the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit to overturn the guilty plea and life prison sentence because he could not choose his own counsel or learn much of the evidence against him.

Ibrahim and Mohamed Moussaten: two Moroccan brothers detained by Spanish police on February 1, 2005. They had regular contacts with their maternal uncle, Youssef Belhadj, age 28, who was believed to have made the al Qaeda confessor video in the 3-11-04 Madrid bombing attacks. The duo were jailed on February 5 on provisional charges of collaborating with a terrorist group. Their parents were ordered freed. On October 31 2007, Mohamed Moussaten was acquitted in the trial related to the March 11, 2004 train bombings in Spain.

Sayyed Abbas Moussawi: Hizballah's senior commander who was killed in an Israel air strike in 1992.

Al Mouttasem: alias of Abd Al Salam Khalil Haboub.

Sheik Mohammed Ali Hassan al Mouyad: variant Moayad, age 54, an aide of Abd al Rahim al-Nashiri, chief of al Qaeda operations in the Persian Gulf (al-Nashiri was arrested in the United Arab Emirates in October 2002), who was arrested on January 10, 2003 with his assistant, Mohammed Moshen Yaya Zayed, age 29, both Yemenis, at an airport hotel in Frankfurt. Moayad had been an imam at a large mosque in Sana'a, Yemen, and was an al Qaeda financier. The Germans believed the duo could have been transiting through Frankfurt to an undisclosed location. The Germans considered an extradition request from the United States to send him to New York to face federal charges of providing material support to a terrorist organization. Moayad was represented by attorney Achim Schlott-Kotschote.

The *Washington Post* later reported details of the sting operation. A man claiming to be a Muslim

from New York named Mohammed Aansi (variant Alanssi) approached Moayad in Yemen and attempted to get him to come to the United States to meet with a financier. When Moayad balked, he suggested Germany as a safe place to meet. Moayad flew from Yemen and was met at the airport and driven in a Mercedes to the airport's Sheraton to meet a wealthy American Muslim from New York who wanted to donate to Moayad's Middle Eastern charities. The man claimed to be a U.S.-born Muslim convert, Said Sharif bin Turi. For three days, the duo met to discuss monthly \$50,000 tranches, not all for charity, some for bin Laden. Moayad claimed he was one of bin Laden's spiritual advisors and had been involved in fundraising and recruiting for al Qaeda. German police arrested him the morning of January 10. He was believed to be a major funder of al Qaeda and the Palestinian Islamic Resistance Movement (Hamas). Yemeni diplomats said that in 1998, Moayad cofounded Sana'a's Al Ehsan Mosque and Community Center, which feeds 9,000 poor families each day and provides free education and medical care. He is a senior member of Islah, an Islamic opposition political party. The FBI said he had collected money for several years from individuals and a Brooklyn mosque and sent the money to al Qaeda. On January 5, 2003, a federal judge in the Eastern District of New York had issued a sealed warrant for his arrest.

On March 4, 2003, the U.S. Attorney General indicted al-Moayab and Zayed for fundraising for al Qaeda in Brooklyn's al Farouq mosque and hosting a service for suicide bombers. The FBI had taped meetings with five Brooklyn residents regarding money for al Qaeda. Moayad had bragged of delivering \$20 million to bin Laden before the 9/11 attacks. The United States requested extradition, and was given 30 days to provide enough evidence. The duo faced possible life sentences. The al Farouq mosque had previously been used by Egyptian cleric Sheik Omar Abd-al-Rahman, who was later convicted for the 1993 World Trade Center bombing. An FBI informant said he attended a wedding hosted by

Moayad in September 2002 in Yemen in which a senior Hamas official said that they would read about an operation the next day. That day, a suicide bomber blew up a Tel Aviv bus, killing five and injuring 50.

On July 21, a Frankfurt court approved extradition of the duo to the United States, which had guaranteed that they would not be tried by a military or other special court. The German government administration had the final say on whether to extradite. On November 16, 2003, the duo were extradited to the United States, arriving at John F. Kennedy International Airport. Moayad was arraigned in U.S. District Court in Brooklyn on November 18 on charges of supplying arms, recruits, and more than \$20 million to al Qaeda and Hamas. Moayad faced 60 years in prison; Zayed faced 30 years. Court papers filed on December 6, 2004 indicated that when he arrived in New York, Moayad told FBI agents that "Allah will bring storms" to the United States because of his arrest, undercutting defense claims that Moayad did not speak English. "Allah is with me. I am Mohammed al Moayad. Allah will bring storms to Germany and America."

On May 11, 2004, Judge Charles Sifton in New York ruled that Yemeni-born ice cream shop owner Abad Elfgeeh did not understand the consequences of pleading guilty in October 2003 to charges of transferring tens of thousands of dollars to bank accounts in Yemen, Switzerland, Thailand, and China. Elfgeeh had acknowledged sending money to Moayad, who had pleaded not guilty to funding terrorist groups.

On November 15, 2004, at 2:05 p.m., Yemeni-born informant Mohamed Alanssi, alias Mohamed Alhadrami, age 52, of Falls Church, Virginia, asked the security detail outside the White House to deliver a message to President Bush and then set himself on fire, critically injuring himself. He had also sent a note to the *Washington Post* and to FBI agent Robert Fuller indicating that he intended to torch himself. Alanssi had acted as a translator between the FBI operative and Moayad. Alanssi was apparently distraught over his role as a witness and claiming that the FBI had mishandled

his case. He claimed that he was not permitted to travel to Yemen to visit his seriously ill wife and their six children because the FBI held his passport. He also claimed he had yet to receive U.S. residency papers and a million dollars (he said the FBI had paid him \$100,000). Two days later, he remained in serious condition at Washington Hospital Center, with burns over 30 percent of his body. The defense had claimed that Alanssi had ineptly translated comments by Moayad, making embellishments. In May 2004, Alanssi had been charged in federal court in Brooklyn, New York with felony bank fraud for writing bad checks.

Mouzzah: Libya-based recruitment coordinator for al Qaeda in Iraq foreign fighters in 2007.

Abed Mreish: a Lebanese man in his thirties who, on December 10, 2003, was arrested while he was attempting to enter the U.S. Embassy. He was stopped at an army checkpoint 500 yards from the complex. He was carrying a bag containing TNT, nitroglycerin, and a detonator.

Abu Mrouwah: Iraqi Mukhabarat intelligence agent named by 1 of 11 Iraqis and three Kuwaitis arrested on April 13, 1993 by Kuwaiti authorities as involved in a plot to assassinate former U.S. President George Bush with a bomb during his visit to Kuwait. He told the defendant who named him to kill Bush.

Muhammad Benhedi Msahel: a Tunisian who was the leader of a dozen Islamic militants convicted of terrorism charges in Morocco on March 2, 2007. He led an Islamic cell in Milan with ties to the Algerian Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat, which had changed its name in January 2007 to Al Qaeda of the Islamic Maghreb. Msahel and the other defendants were arrested in March 2006 after the late-2005 arrest in Morocco of Anour Majrar, who said he had visited the Group's leaders in Algeria with Msahel and Amir Laaraj, an Algerian who remained at large. Morocco charged him with being part of a terrorist network that was planning to attack the Paris

Metro, Orly Airport, the headquarters of France's domestic intelligence agency, Milan's police headquarters, and the Basilica of San Petronio in Bologna, whose 15th century fresco shows the Prophet Muhammad in hell.

Fahid Mohammed Ali Msalam: variant Fahid Mohammed Ally Msalam, alias Fahid Muhammad 'Alim Salam, Fahid Mohammed Ally, Fahid Mohammed Ali Musalaam, Usama al-Kini; a fugitive Kenyan who, on December 16, 1998, was indicted by the U.S. District Court in Manhattan on 238 counts in the bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Nairobi, Kenya on August 7, 1998. The charges carried the death penalty. The State Department announced a \$5 million reward for his capture, similar to the \$5 million reward for bin Laden's arrest. State circulated posters printed in English, Arabic, French, Dhari, and Baluchi at all of its diplomatic facilities. State also announced that it would advertise the reward on the Internet. He met with three other conspirators in a Dar es Salaam house in late July and the first week of August 1998 to plan the bombing. He was charged with helping to buy the truck used in the Tanzania bombing, along with Fadhil and others. He packed it with explosives and transported it to the embassy. Charges include murder of U.S. nationals outside the United States; conspiracy to murder U.S. nationals outside the United States; and attack on a federal facility resulting in death. He is circa five feet seven inches tall, and weighs circa 185 pounds. He was born in Mombasa, Kenya on February 19, 1976. He speaks Swahili, Arabic, and English. He has worked as a clothing vendor.

Fahid Mohammed Ally Msalam: variant of Fahid Mohammed Ali Msalam, Fahid Muhammad 'Alim Salam.

Maamoun Msouh: sentenced to eight years on September 29, 2004 by a Yemeni court for helping USS *Cole* bomber Jamal al-Badawi in handling funds and forging identity papers. By May 2008, he was free.

Abu Mua'az: alias of Makram Bin Salem al-Majri.

Abu-Mu'adh: alias of Samir Ahmad 'Ali al-'Amiri.

Abu-Mu'adh: alias of Ibrahim.

Abu-Mu'adh: alias of Ahmad.

Abu-Mu'adh: alias of Salim Sa'd al-Khunayshi.

Abu-Mu'adh: alias of Samir.

Abu Mua'az: alias of Samir Ahmed Ali Al A'ameri.

Seif Muadi: a lieutenant in the Israeli Army, admitted on January 25, 1981 that, on January 12, 1981, he had fired six shots that killed Sheik Mohammed Abu Rabia, the only Bedouin member of Israel's Knesset. He and his two brothers had been arrested in the case. The brothers were the sons of Sheik Jaber Muadi, a Druze rival of Abu Rabia. Seif said that his brothers and father did not know of his murderous intentions.

Muhammed Muassir: an Iranian who was one of two Islamic Dawa gunmen who overpowered a guard and threw a bag of explosives into the fountain in front of the Iraqi consulate in Istanbul, Turkey on December 21, 1983. Prior to the explosion, the two were arrested near the car, which they had intended to move to the Iraqi embassy.

Abu-Mu'awiyah: variant Abu Ma'awieah, alias of Mu'tazz Hasan Muraji'.

Muaz: alias of Atilla Seleik.

Abdel Muaz: alias of Ayman al-Zawahiri.

Abu Muaz: an aide of Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, arrested in early May 2003 in Baghdad by U.S. military units.

Mubarak: alias of Abogado Gado.

Zaiad Muchasi: Black September contact of the KGB in Cyprus who was killed on April 9, 1973 when he switched on a light in his Nicosia hotel room after returning from a meeting with the KGB. The switch triggered a detonating device. He had arrived in Cyprus two days earlier as the replacement for the Black September KGB contact who had been killed three months earlier.

'Imad Mudayhili: an individual from Tyre, Lebanon, and one of six individuals reported by Beirut's *al-Nahar* on August 6, 1990 as appearing at an Amal news conference on charges of kidnapping, assassination, setting of explosions, and bringing booby-trapped cars into Tyre. They admitted involvement in the kidnapping of U.S. Marine Lt. Col. William Richard Higgins on February 17, 1988. The group also admitted planting explosive devices at centers of the UN forces in the south; blowing up Mustafa Mahdi's clothing store in Tyre, as well as the Lebanese-African Nasr Bank in Tyre; and bringing three booby-trapped cars into Tyre and al-Bisariyah to kill Amal officials. They said they coordinated their actions with Hizballah and the Iranian Revolutionary Guards.

Qusine E. Muftah: a Milwaukee resident and one of a dozen masked, club-wielding Libyan students who took over the Libyan student aid office in McLean, Virginia and took hostages for a few minutes on December 22, 1982. Police raided the site after nine hours and the students surrendered. They were held on three counts of abduction. Bond for four of the students who, in 1981, had occupied the Libyan UN Mission was set at \$30,000; bond for the others was set at \$15,000. Fairfax County released the names of the students on December 30, 1982. The Libyan student aid group sued the defendants for \$12 million in Fairfax Circuit Court. On February 7, 1983, the students countersued for \$15 million. Each of the students pleaded guilty in January 1983 to unlawful assembly, assaulting two office employees, and destroying private property. County

prosecutors dropped felony charges of abduction. On March 4, 1983, Judge Barnard F. Jennings sentenced the 12 to one year in jail. On September 9, 1983, a Fairfax County judge released 10 of the 12 protestors after they presented proof to the court that they were enrolled for the fall term at accredited U.S. colleges.

Mohammad Yusuf Mughal: one of four Pakistani members of the Pakistan People's Party who, on March 26, 1991, hijacked a Singapore Airlines B-747 on the Kuala Lumpur–Singapore route. After nine hours of negotiations, the Singapore Army stormed the plane and killed the hijackers, who had threatened violence against the passengers if their demands were not met in five minutes. Mughal was a member of the al-Zulfikar Organization.

Wassem Mughal: age 22, arrested on October 21, 2005 in the United Kingdom, he may have been planning to bomb the White House and U.S. Capitol. Mughal was charged with having in his bedroom in Chatham, Kent, a DVD titled "Martyrdom Operations Vest," an Arabic document entitled "Welcome to Jihad," a piece of paper with the words "Hospital=attack," a recipe for rocket propellant and "guidance-containing explosion." Younis Tsouli and Mughal were charged with conspiracy to murder and to cause an explosion. Prosecutors said they ran Web sites that linked terrorists in Denmark, Bosnia, Iraq, the United States, and the United Kingdom. The sites included beheading videos. One of their laptops included a PowerPoint presentation entitled *The Illustrated Booby Trapping Course* that included how to create a suicide vest loaded with ball bearings. Tsouli had been asked by al Qaeda to translate into English its e-book, *The Tip of the Camel's Hump*. The two also stole data for hundreds of credit cards which they used to purchase supplies for operatives, and laundered money through 350 transactions at 43 Internet gambling sites, including absolutepoker.com, betfair.com, betonbet.com, canbet.com, eurobet.com, noblepoker.com, and paradisepoker.com, using 130

credit card accounts. They had made more than \$3.5 million in fraudulent charges for global positioning system devices, night-vision goggles, sleeping bags, telephones, survival knives, hundreds of prepaid cell phones, tents, and more than 250 airline tickets using 110 different credit cards at 46 airline and travel agencies. They used 72 credit card accounts to register more than 180 domains at 95 Web hosting firms in the United States and Europe. On July 5, 2007, the biochemistry graduate student was sentenced to 7 and a half years after pleading guilty.

Ahmad Ibrahim al-Mughassil: alias Abu Omran, a Saudi leader of Saudi Hizballah's military wing, indicted in the Eastern District of Virginia for the June 25, 1996 bombing of the Khobar Towers military housing complex in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia. He drove the tanker truck bomb and was overall coordinator of the Khobar bombing. He is wanted on multiple conspiracy charges against U.S. nationals and property, including murder, conspiracy to kill U.S. nationals; conspiracy to murder U.S. employees; conspiracy and use of weapons of mass destruction against U.S. nationals; conspiracy to destroy U.S. property; conspiracy to attack national defense utilities; bombing resulting in death; murder while using a destructive device during a crime of violence; and murder and attempted murder of federal employees. The Rewards for Justice Program offers \$5 million for his apprehension. He claimed to have been born on June 26, 1967 in Qatif-Bab al Shamal, Saudi Arabia. He is five feet four inches tall and weighs 145 pounds. On April 4, 1997, the Saudis claimed that the Syrians refused to help them capture him—he was with Hizballah in Lebanon—because they did not want to risk a clash with Hizballah. The *New York Times* reported on May 1, 1997 that Iran was harboring him.

Adel Mughrabi: one of three men arrested on January 11, 2002 by the Palestinian Authority in connection with the *Karine*, a cargo ship that was boarded by Israeli navy commanders on January 3, 2002 in the Red Sea. They found 50 tons

of weapons, including Katyusha rockets, antitank missiles, mortars, mines, and sniper rifles, believed to have originated in Iran and headed for the Palestinian Authority. The weapons were in quantities banned by the 1993 Oslo peace agreement. Israel said interrogation of the 13 crewmen determined that the arms smuggling was coordinated by Lebanese Hizballah.

Dalal Mughrabi: a Palestinian woman member of the Operation Martyr Kamal Adwan Fatah terrorists who entered Israel on March 11, 1978, seizing a tour bus and leaving 46 dead and 85 wounded before being stopped. She died in a gun battle.

Ahmed Bin Saleh bin Yunes Al Mughrieq: variant Ahamed Bin Saleh Bi Yunes Al Moughriq, alias Abu Maghrie, an unemployed Saudi from Jawaf who was born on 14-08-1409 Hijra and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr on 22nd Rabi'al thani (2007), contributing 100 Saudi riyals and 2,800 Syrian Lira. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Abd Allah, whom he knew through friends. He arrived in Syria via Jordan. He met Abu Abbas, who took 19,800 of his 20,000 Saudi riyals. His brother's phone number was 00966557444544. He said he had experience with computers and a modest amount of forensic (sic).

Fu'ad Mughniyah: a Hizballah security officer killed on December 21, 1994 when a booby-trapped Volkswagen van exploded in the Sfayr area near the al-Umara' bakery and al-Inma' Consumers Cooperative in the Bir Abed district of Beirut's Shi'ite Muslim suburb, killing three and injuring 16 others. He headed a hijacking team that killed two U.S. Agency for International Development officers in Kuwait in the 1980s. His brother is 'Imad Fayiz Mughniyah.

Imad Fayeze Mughniyah: variant of 'Imad Fayiz Mughniyah.

Imad Fa'iz Mughniyah: variant of 'Imad Fayiz Mughniyah.

'Imad Fayiz Mughniyah: variant Imad Fayeze Mugniyah, variant Imad Fa'iz Mugniyah, Imad Mughniyeh, alias Imad Fayiz, Imad Fa'iz, Jahn, Haj, al-Haj, Haji Rudwan, The Fox, Muqniyah, head of the security apparatus for Lebanese Hizballah. He was indicted for his role in planning and participating in the June 14, 1985 hijacking of a TWA commercial airliner that resulted in assaults on various passengers and crew members and the murder of one U.S. citizen. He is wanted for conspiracy to commit aircraft piracy, to commit hostage-taking, to commit air piracy resulting in murder, to interfere with a flight crew, to place a destructive device aboard an aircraft, to have explosive devices about the person on an aircraft, and to assault passengers and crew.

He claimed to have been born in Tir Dibba in southern Lebanon in 1962. He was circa five feet seven inches tall and weighed 150 pounds. He studied engineering briefly at the American University of Beirut. He joined Fatah in his teens, serving in Yasser Arafat's Force 17 security unit. He joined several Shi'ite radical groups in Lebanon, helping to form the Islamic Jihad Organization, a terrorist wing of Hizballah. He may have had contacts with Osama bin Laden, meeting him once in the 1990s.

He was involved in the kidnapping of U.S. hostages in Lebanon in the 1980s; the 1983 bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Beirut, in which 63 people died; and the 1984 kidnap/murder of Chief of Station/Beirut William Buckley. An Iranian intelligence defector told the Germans that Mugniyah joined Iranian diplomats in organizing the July 1994 bombing of a Jewish community center in Buenos Aires that killed 85 people. The Argentines wanted him for the March 17, 1992 bombing of the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires in which 23 died. He was believed behind the 1983 bombing of the U.S. Marine barracks in Beirut that killed 241 U.S. soldiers, and the kidnappings of six Americans and five French citizens. He was believed to be behind the June 17, 1987 kidnapping in Beirut of Charles Glass, a former *ABC Television News* and *Newsweek* reporter; 'Ali 'Usayran, son of Defense Minister Adel 'Usayran; and

their driver, police officer Ali Sulayman. U.S. officials believed he was one of the April 5, 1988 hijackers of Kuwait Airlines flight 422, a B747 flying from Bangkok to Kuwait that was diverted to Mashhad, Iran.

The Shi'ite joined Force 17, Arafat's personal security force.

He was taken into custody on November 16, 1992.

On April 19, 1993, his trial began at the 29th Grand Criminal bench of the Berlin Regional Court regarding the bombing of the West Berlin La Belle Disco on April 5, 1986. The stateless Palestinian pleaded not guilty to charges of planning attacks on members of the U.S. military.

On April 7, 1995, the FBI went to Saudi Arabia to arrest him for the 1983 truck bombing of the U.S. Marine barracks in Lebanon that killed 241 servicemen; the 1985 TWA hijacking; and numerous kidnappings and bombings against Westerners in the 1980s. However, the Saudis did not permit his Middle East Airlines B707 to land for a scheduled stopover in Jeddah on its way from Khartoum—where he was attending an Islamic conference—to Beirut.

His brother-in-law, Mustafa Badreddin, was one of 17 prisoners held for years in Kuwaiti prisons for a series of 1983 bombings, and was believed to have been the explosives expert involved in the 1983 Marine barracks bombing. U.S. hostages were abducted in Lebanon to obtain the prisoners' release after Badreddin was sentenced to death. Badreddin was freed during the 1990 Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.

Mughniyah was one of ten Shi'ite Muslims identified in November 17, 1992 by the Lebanese newspaper *Nida' al-Watan* as suspected of instigating the kidnappings of U.S. hostages William Buckley, William Higgins, and Peter Kilburn.

On September 2, 1999, Argentina's Supreme Court issued an arrest warrant for planning the March 17, 1992 bombing of the Israeli Embassy. Evidence backing the warrant included handwriting from Hizballah representatives on documents associated with the purchase of the truck used in the bombing.

In mid-February, Israel claimed that he had purchased the arms carried by the *Karine*, a cargo ship that was boarded by Israeli navy commanders on January 3, 2002 in the Red Sea. They found 50 tons of weapons, including Katyusha rockets, antitank missiles, mortars, mines, and sniper rifles, believed to have originated in Iran and headed for the Palestinian Authority. The weapons were in quantities banned by the 1993 Oslo peace agreement. Israel said interrogation of the 13 crewmen determined that the arms smuggling was coordinated by Lebanese Hizballah.

The Rewards for Justice Program offered \$5 million for his arrest and/or conviction.

In January 2006, he had allegedly traveled with Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad to Damascus to meet with Hassan Nasrallah, Hizballah's Secretary General; Palestinian Islamic Jihad leader Ramadan Abdullah Shallah; Hamas leader Kahled Meshaal; and Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command leader Ahmed Jibril. He might have organized the kidnapping of an Israeli soldier that led to the Israel-Hizballah war in the summer of 2006.

He was killed in an explosion in a Mitsubishi Pajero in Tantheem Kafer Souseh, an upscale residential section of Damascus, Syria on February 12, 2008. Israel denied responsibility.

Imad Mughniyeh: variant of Imad Fayiz Mughniyah.

Ahmed Muqrabi: detained by Israeli soldiers on May 30, 2002 on suspicion of being behind the May 22, 2002 suicide bombing in Tel Aviv that killed two Israelis and injured more than 25, and preparing explosives for other missions.

Abu al A'ainaa al Muhajer: variant of Abu-'Ayna' al-Muhajir.

Abu Muhamed Al Muhajer: alias of Muhammad Bin Mishal Bin Ghodayb Al Sub'baie.

Abu Obieda Al Muhajer: alias of Jamal Shaka.

Muhammad Muhajer: variant of Muhammad Muhajir.

Abdul Rahman al-Muhajir: alias of Muhsin Musa Matwalli Atwah.

Abdullah al Muhajir: alias of Jose Padilla.

Abu 'Abd al-Rahman al-Muhajir: alias of Muhsin Musa Matwalli Atwah.

Abu Al Muhajir: alias of Muhammad Rashed Ghaleb Al Hourie.

Abu-'Ayna' al-Muhajir: variant Abu al A'ainaa al Muhajer, alias of Muhammad al-Tubayhi.

Abu-Bakr al-Muhajir: alias of Bara'.

Abu-Hakim al-Muhajir: alias of Ahmad Yahya Muhammad Saghiri.

Abu Hamza al-Muhajir: alias of Abu Ayyub al-Masri.

Abu Saggar Al Muhajir: alias of Naif Abd Allah Al Muhajir.

Muhammad Muhajir: variant Muhammad Muhajer, Mohamed Mouhajef, a Lebanese who was one of eight individuals suspected of being Islamic terrorists arrested on March 21, 1987 in Paris by the Department of Territorial Security (DST). The other seven people were of Tunisian origin. Authorities seized 12 liters of a liquid explosive, two Sten guns, and ammunition from the Rue de la Voute safe house in Paris's 12th District. Some of the detainees were members of Islamic Jihad. On March 26, 1987, the group was charged with "belonging to a terrorist network preparing to commit particularly dangerous attacks in France." He was charged with infringement of the legislations of weapons, explosives, and ammunition and of criminal association aimed at disturbing public order by intimidation of terror. He claimed he was born in Ba'labakk, Lebanon and

was a Sorbonne postgraduate theology student. *Paris Domestic Service* said he was a founder of Hizballah. The Lebanese was released on March 25, 1988 after a year in custody because of insufficient evidence to bring him to trial for a series of bombing attacks in France on September 1986 by the Committee for Solidarity with the Arab and Middle Eastern Prisoners. He was married to a French woman.

Naif Abd Allah Al Muhajir: alias of Abu Saggar Al Muhajir. He joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007 as a martyr, contributing \$100 and his passport. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Kafi, whom he knew through Abu Saleh. He traveled from Dubai to Syria, where he met Abu Khudaier, Abu Yaser, Abu Abd Al Rahman, and Abu Omar Al Tunisi, to whom he gave his 5,500 riyals. They gave him \$100 back. His home phone number was 009663690615; his father's was 009665005600800. He lived in Bariedah.

Essa Ismail Muhamad: charged by a Spanish judge with financing the al Qaeda truck bombing on April 11, 2002 that killed 19 people in a synagogue in Djerba, Tunisia. He remained at large.

Ahmad Isa Muhamed: an Iraqi who was one of six men arrested on March 1, 2002 by Rome police on suspicion of al Qaeda ties. They were held on suspicion of association with a "criminal organization with terrorist intentions" and intent to obtain and transfer arms and weapons. Wiretaps of their conversations included discussions of killing President Bush, a cyanide compound, and weapons needed for terrorist training camps in Afghanistan. Police seized videos, address books, and a plane ticket to Phoenix. They also found a letter with the address of Lotfi Raissi, an Algerian accused in the United Kingdom of giving pilot training to the 9/11 hijackers.

Fathi Ali Muhamed: alias Abu Al Balaa'a, a Libyan born in 1981 who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007, bringing \$4,100 and 2,750 Syrian lira.

His home phone number was 0925317564; his father Ali's was 0925114389; his brother Muhammad's was 0625103865.

Faysal Salah Muhamed: an Iraqi who was one of six men arrested on March 1, 2002 by Rome police on suspicion of al Qaeda ties. They were held on suspicion of association with a "criminal organization with terrorist intentions" and intent to obtain and transfer arms and weapons. Wire-taps of their conversations included discussions of killing President Bush, a cyanide compound, and weapons needed for terrorist training camps in Afghanistan. Police seized videos, address books, and a plane ticket to Phoenix. They also found a letter with the address of Lotfi Raissi, an Algerian accused in the United Kingdom of giving pilot training to the 9/11 hijackers.

Muhammad: alias of 'Abd-al-Quddus al-Qadi.

Muhammad: alias Abu Fahd, a Saudi who joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter in 2007, contributing his watch and bringing his passport. His recruitment coordinator was Majri, variant Majrah. His home phone numbers were 015551162 and 050000209.

Muhammad: alias Abu-'Abdallah, a Tunisian member of al Qaeda in Iraq assigned in 2007 as a fighter in Mosul. His phone number was 0021697116643.

Muhammad: alias Abu-'Abdallah, a Syrian fighter for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007 whose phone number was 0096214652280.

Muhammad: alias Abu-Ayat, a Libyan from Sarat who was born in 1977 and was a member of al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007, owning a passport and \$500. His travel coordinators were Abu-'Umar and Abu-Samir. His phone number was 2201892749195.

Muhammad: alias Abu-al-Hasan, a Saudi from al-Baha, variant al-Bahah, who joined al Qaeda

in Iraq in 2007. His recruitment coordinator was Bassam. His home phone was 077281830; his cell was 0508282415.

Muhammad: alias Abu-al-Khattab, a Yemeni fighter for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007 who owned a passport. His home phone number was 009671245723; his cell was 00967967733720352.

Muhammad: alias Abu-Abd-al-Rahman, a Tunisian member of al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007. He owned a passport. His phone number was 0021623015130.

Muhammad: alias Abu-al-Walid, a Tunisian from Ibn-'Arus, variant Bin 'Arus, who joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter in 2007, bringing his passport. His recruitment coordinator was al-Hajj. His home phone number was 0021696813566.

Muhammad: alias Abu-al-Fadl, variant Abu al-Fadil, an Algerian who joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter in 2007, bringing his passport. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-al-Bara'. His home phone number was 0021377006638.

Muhammad: alias Abu-Hamzah, a Syrian from Al-Hasakah who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007, donating his watch. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-'Ammar. His home phone number was 0096352362194.

Muhammad: alias Abu-'Asim, a Saudi student at the College of Communications who lived in Ta'if and was born on February 10, 1982. He joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr on February 15, 2007, contributing \$4,100 and 1,000 liras, plus his passport. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-al-Zubayr, a colleague at school. He flew to Syria, meeting 'Abd-al-Hadi, to whom he gave 4,700 of his 5,200 riyals. He had weapons training. His phone numbers were 00966553300455 and 00966555717745.

Muhammad: alias Abu-Mundhir; a Libyan member of al Qaeda in Iraq who was to conduct a suicide mission in Mosul in 2007. He owned a watch. His phone number was 00218927478512.

Muhammad: alias Abu-al-Qa'qa', an Algerian who was born in January 1985 and was sent on a suicide mission by al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007. His travel coordinator was Abu-'Asim. He owned a passport and held 800 liras that belonged to Abu-'Usamah. His brother's phone number was 072030319.

Muhammad: alias Abu-Qutaybah, a Tunisian member of al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007 who brought his passport, driver's license, and ID. His home phone number was 0021679408123; his brother's was 0021696930018.

Muhammad: alias Abu-al-Sadiq, a Syrian fighter specializing in media for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007 whose home phone number was 0096648380851. He could also be contacted on 0096315315587 and 0096315315578. He owned a watch.

Muhammad: alias Abu-Saraqah, a Libyan member of al Qaeda in Iraq who was to conduct a suicide mission in Mosul in 2007. He owned \$100 and a watch. Salim, his colleague, could be found at 00218927875755.

Muhammad: alias Abu-Yusuf, variant Abu Yusif, a Tunisian from Tunis who joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr in 2007, contributing \$200, his passport, and ID. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-Ibrahim. His home phone number was 0021671781842.

Muhammad: alias Abu-al-Harith, a Jordanian member of al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007 who owned a passport and whose phone number was 0777480805.

Muhammad: alias Abu-Yasir al-Maki Z., a Saudi from Mecca who was born in 1985 and was a

fighter for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007. He owned a passport and ID. His travel coordinator was Basim. His home number was 25274176; his brother Muhana's was 506036469.

'Abd al-'Aziz 'Arfan Muhammad: arrested on August 12, 1985 by the Egyptian prosecutor's office on charges of communicating with Libya to the detriment of Egypt's political status and receiving a bribe from Libya to commit murder in the foiled plot to assassinate Ghayth Said al-Mabruk, a political refugee living in Alexandria, Egypt, on August 6, 1985. When arrested, he and two others had a machine gun and pistol. They were later found guilty and sentenced to death.

Abd Allah Sammy Ahmed Muhammad: alias Abu Moua'aied al Meccie, a Saudi from Mecca who was born on September 29, 1978 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr on November 10, 2006, bringing a watch and \$8,000. His recruitment coordinator was Hussam. His family's phone number was 00966559686100.

Abd-al-Bad'i Maylud Muhammad: alias Harithah. According to al Qaeda in Iraq's captured Sinjar personnel records, he lived in Darnah, Libya. His coordinator was Bashar, whom he knew via a friend. His phone was 00218925797714. His family's phone number was 00218926969303. He came to Syria via Egypt. He met a Syrian, Fadil, who facilitated his travel from Syria. He was given 15,000 lira. He wanted to be a fighter.

'Abd-al-Hadi Muhammad: alias Hamzah, an Egyptian Islamic Group terrorist who was injured during the failed June 26, 1995 assassination attempt against Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. He later died of his wounds.

Abd-al-Karim Muhammad: alias 'Awni Jabar, identified by Doha's *al-Sharq* on March 19, 1993 as a member of the Abu Nidal Group's Central

Committee. He was transferred as the group's representative for Sudan, Aden, and Libya.

Abd an-Nasir Jamal Muhammad: alias of Salah Mohammed Khaled.

'Abdallah Idris Muhammad: chairman of the Eritrean Liberation Front in 1989.

'Abdullah Sami Ahmad Muhammad: alias Abu-Mu'ayyad al-Makki, a Saudi from Mecca who was born on September 29, 1978 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr on November 10, 2006, contributing a watch and \$8,000. His recruitment coordinator was Hussam. His family's phone number was 00966559686100.

'Abd-Rabbuh 'Ali Muhammad: alias of Ilich Ramirez Sanchez.

Abu Muhammad: alias of Abu Mus'ab al-Zarqawi.

Abu Muhammad: alias of Ayman al-Zawahiri.

Abu Muhammad: alias of Moua'aied Khalef Shehaza.

Abu Muhammad: alias of Shadi Muhammad Saleh Al Mansour.

Abu Muhammad: a Palestinian whom *Ha'aretz* claimed on November 13, 1986 of being the leader of the masked suicide terrorists who fired on and threw grenades at worshippers in the Neve Shalom, Istanbul, Turkey synagogue on September 6, 1986, doused the 21 corpses with gasoline, and set them alight. Two terrorists who had barred the door died in the attack when their grenades exploded in their hands. A third escaped. The attack was claimed by the Islamic Jihad, Abu Nidal, the Northern Arab League, the Islamic Resistance, the Palestinian Resistance Organization, the Fighting International Front—'Amrush Martyr Group, and the Organization of the Unity of the Arab North. Muhammad served as the terrorist team's squad

leader as he had been in Turkey several times. He left Istanbul and returned to Tehran three days before the attack, leaving the operation to the two remaining terrorists.

Abu Muhammad: alias of Mamdouh Muhammad Bikhiet al Saaedi.

Abu-Muhammad: alias of an unnamed Yemeni sent on a suicide mission by Al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007. His phone numbers were 009677770510104 and 00967777660889.

Abu-Muhammad: alias of Al-Bassari 'Abdallah.

Abu-Muhammad: alias of Mahir Muhammad 'Abd-al-Baqi.

Abu-Muhammad: a Syrian-based travel facilitator for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007.

Abu-Muhammad: alias of Mamduh Muhammad Bakhit al-Sa'idi.

Abu-Muhammad: alias of Nabil Hasan Ahmad Makhluuf.

Abu-Muhammad: alias of 'Abdallah al-Qadhafi.

Abu-Muhammad: alias of Mubsit Rashid.

Abu-Muhammad: alias of Ibrahim Yahya Ahmad Rakid.

Abu-Muhammad: alias of 'Abd-al-'Aziz Muhammad al-Jahni.

Abu-Muhammad: alias of Abd-al-Hakim.

Abu-Muhammad: alias of Muhammad Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz Bin-Sulayman al-Dubaykhi.

Abu-Muhammad: alias of Abdallah Awlad al-Tumi.

Abu-Muhammad: alias of Yazid.

Abu-Muhammad: alias of Sami.

Abu-Muhammad: alias of Sulayman Muhammad al-'Utaybi.

Abu-Rawan Muhammad: a Saudi-based recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007.

Ahmad 'Ali al-Muhammad: alias Abu-al-Fadl, a Syrian third-year college chemical engineering student from Dayr az Zawr who was born in 1983 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a combatant on August 9, 2007, contributing \$400 and bringing a watch and ID. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-'Umar, whom he knew via a friend and a relative. He met Abu-'Umar Abu-Sa'd in Syria. He had experience in computers and chemical engineering. He brought \$500. His home phone was 051727489; his father's mobile phone was 0999863573.

Ahmad 'Asad Muhammad: alias Salim 'Abd al-'Aziz, alias Salim, a Lebanese among three Abu Nidal members arrested by Peruvian police on July 16, 1988 for the Egyptair hijacking of November 24, 1986 as well as the December 1986 Rome and Vienna airport attacks. The trio were trying to form links with the Shining Path. The group planned to attack the Jewish Synagogue of Peru, the Israeli Embassy in Lima, the U.S. consulate, the Shalom Travel Agency, and national and international maritime transportation companies. Peruvian police planned to expel the trio in early August 1988 for breaking the immigration law.

Ahmed Abd Allah Muhammad: alias Abu Obieda, a Yemeni taxi driver from Aden who was born in 1986 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on 14/7/1428 Hijra as a martyr, contributing his passport, ID, \$180, and a ticket. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Abd Allah, a friend of his brother. In Syria, he met Abu Al Abbas. He brought \$200. His home phone number was 009672270267; his cousin's

was 00967733164927; his father-in-law's was 0096777803381.

'Ali 'Id Muhammad: an Egyptian terrorist arrested by Pakistani authorities on May 14, 1994 and deported to Egypt. He was detained by Cairo airport authorities upon arrival on May 14. He had left Cairo in 1990 and settled in Peshawar until he was arrested in Karachi. The arrest fell within Interpol's jurisdiction to arrest Arab Afghans after the expiration of the Afghan government's deadline for them to leave the country. He was wanted in the Vanguard of Conquest case.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad: leader of a group that fled on February 17, 1987 after People's Democratic Republic of Yemen police opened fire on the occupants of an armored Toyota laden with 16 kilograms of dynamite sticks in Shabwah Governorate.

Al-Arab Sadiq Hafiz Muhammad: alias Khali-fah, identified by the Ethiopian government as one of the nine Egyptian Islamic Group gunmen who, on June 25, 1995, fired on the armored limousine of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in Addis Ababa. On August 7, 1995, the Ethiopian Supreme State Security Prosecution charged the nine of forming a terrorist organization to destabilize the country, possessing arms and explosives, communicating with a foreign state to undermine the country's security, attempting to assassinate state figures, and attempting to blow up vital establishments.

Awad Ahmed Salem Muhammad: name on a passport used by Hamam Ali Ahmed Salem.

Awad Faraj Muhammad: alias Abu Hajjir, a Libyan from Benghazi who was born in 1983 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr on 8th Jumada al-Awal 1428 Hijra (2007), donating \$100. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Hamzza, whom he knew via a friend. Upon arrival in Syria from Libya and Egypt, he met Abu Omar, bringing

1,400 Libyan dinars. His phone number was 0021892549623.

Bastawi 'Abd-al-Hamid Abu-al-Majd Muhammad: a student at Qina Trade School who was arrested on November 11, 1992 holding the weapon he used in the attack as one of four Islamic Group gunmen against a bus load of 18 German tourists that injured seven people in Qina, Egypt. He was carrying an automatic rifle and two magazines, one empty and the other containing 29 rounds.

Emad Muhammad: alias Carlos the Iranian, identified by "Witness A," an Iranian citizen who testified on December 28, 1994 in the investigation of the AIMA (Asociacion Mutual Israelita de Argentina) bombing, as the mastermind of the attack.

Faraj 'Umran Muhammad: alias Abu-Sulayman, a Libyan from Benghazi who was born in 1985 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a combatant on June 19, 2007. His recruitment coordinator was Zurwaq. He traveled from Libya to Egypt and Syria, where he met Abu-'Umar, who took his 3,000 Syrian lira. He brought \$100. His phone number was 00218925318121.

Fazul Abdallah Muhammad: variant Fazul Abdallah Mohammed, alias Abdallah Fazul, Abdalla Fazul, Abdallah Mohammed Fazul, Fazul Abdilahi Mohammed, Fazul Abdallah, Fazul Abdalla, Fazul Mohammed, Haroon, Harun, Haroon Fazul, Harun Fazul, Fadil Abdallah Muhamad, Fadhil Haroun, Abu Seif al Sudani, Abu Aisha, Abu Luqman, Fadel Abdallah Mohammed Ali, Fouad Mohammed, Abu al Fazul al-Qamari, 'Abdallah Fazul, Abu Sayf al-Sudani, indicted on September 17, 1998 in the Southern District of New York for involvement in the bombings of the U.S. embassies in Tanzania and Kenya on August 7, 1998 and the attacks on Mombasa, Kenya, on November 28, 2002. He was wanted for murder of U.S. nationals outside the United States, conspiracy to murder U.S. nationals outside the United States, and attack on a federal facility resulting in death.

The Rewards for Justice Program offers \$5 million for his apprehension. He has used August 25, 1972 and December 25, 1974 as his date of birth, and claims to have been born in Moroni on the Comoros Islands. He is about five feet, four inches tall and weighs between 120 and 140 pounds. He claims Comoran and Kenyan citizenship.

On May 14, 2003, he was reported to be in Kenya. Mohammed was seen in Mogadishu after the bombing of the Paradise Hotel in Mombasa. On May 15, the United Kingdom suspended flights to and from Kenya. The UK government warned of a "clear terrorist threat" in Uganda, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Somalia, Eritrea, and Djibouti." On May 16, U.S. and UK Marines searched the borders with Somalia and Sudan during heightened fears of an al Qaeda attack.

Hatim Yazid Muhammad: variant Hattem Yazeed Muhammad, alias Abu-Rawaha, variant Abu Rawha, a Moroccan from Casablanca who was born on August 22, 1978 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on October 25, 2006 to become a martyr. He contributed \$100, a watch, and a passport. His recruitment coordinator was Sa'd. His brother's phone number was 071983611; his friend's was 079410739.

Hattem Yazeed Muhammad: variant of Hatim Yazid Muhammad.

Jamal Ja'afar Muhammad: an Iraqi sentenced in absentia to death by the Kuwaiti State Security Court in 1984 in connection with the December 12, 1983 truck bombing of the administrative building of the U.S. Embassy in Kuwait, killing four people and injuring 59. As of April 1987, none of the death sentences in the case had been carried out. The release of 17 of the 25 prisoners in the case was demanded on numerous occasions by the Islamic Jihad in return for Americans held captive in Lebanon beginning in 1986.

Joseph Muhammad: one of three terrorists who, on July 11, 1988, fired machine guns and threw hand grenades at the *City of Poros*, a Greek island

ferryboat that was carrying tourists in the Aegean Sea, killing 11 and injuring 98.

Khadir Samir Muhammad: alias of Hijab Jaballah.

Khalid Sheikh Muhammad (KSM): alias Muktar Balucci, alias The Brain, planner of the 1990s Bojinka plan to bomb a dozen American planes, and of the 9/11 attacks. Born in 1965 in Pakistan, son of two Baluchistan immigrants. An ethnic Pakistani, his parents moved to Kuwait, where he grew up. One of his brothers joined the Muslim Brotherhood in the 1980s, and invited KSM to join. In 1983, he obtained a visa to study at Chowan College in Murfreesboro, North Carolina. He graduated from North Carolina State Agricultural and Technical State University in 1986. He later turned up in Afghanistan, and moved on to Peshawar, where he met Osama bin Laden. He was arrested on March 1, 2003 in Rawalpindi, Pakistan.

In March 2003, Tunis issued a warrant for the arrest of Khalid Sheikh Mohammed for his role in the truck bombing on April 11, 2002 that killed 19 people in a synagogue in Djerba, Tunisia.

At the beginning of his trial with 13 other detainees in Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, on March 10, 2007, he said that he was responsible for 30 planned and actual terrorist attacks, including 9/11. "I was responsible for the 9/11 operation from A to Z." He also claimed credit for:

- the 1993 bombing of the World Trade Center, carried out by his nephew, Ramzi Yousef;
- the November 2003 attacks in Istanbul against UK and Israeli targets that killed 57 and wounded 700;
- the would-be downing of a trans-Atlantic aircraft by shoe bomber Richard Reid;
- the 2002 bombing of a Kenya beach resort frequented by Israelis;
- the failed 2002 missile attack on an Israeli passenger jet at Mombasa, Kenya;
- the 2002 bombing of two nightclubs in Bali, Indonesia that killed 202;
- the 2002 shooting to death of a U.S. Marine in Kuwait's Fikla Island;
- planned attacks against U.S. nuclear power plants; suspension bridges in New York; U.S. embassies in Indonesia, Australia, and Japan; Israeli embassies in India, Azerbaijan, the Philippines, and Australia; U.S. naval vessels and oil tankers around the world; an oil company he claimed was owned by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger on Sumatra, Indonesia; the Sears Tower in Chicago; the Empire State Building; the New York Stock Exchange; the Library Tower (now known as the U.S. Bank Tower) in Los Angeles; the Plaza Bank in Washington State; the Panama Canal; Big Ben; and London's Heathrow Airport;
- planned assassination attempts against former U.S. Presidents Carter and Clinton;
- assassination attempts against Pope John Paul II and Pakistani President Pervez Musharraf;
- supervising the "cell for the production of biological weapons, such as anthrax and others, and following up on dirty-bomb operations on American soil";
- personally beheading *Wall Street Journal* reporter Daniel Pearl in February 2002. "I decapitated with my blessed right hand the head of the American Jew Daniel Pearl in the city of Karachi, Pakistan. For those who would like to confirm, there are pictures of me on the Internet holding his head."
- a plot to blow up a dozen airliners heading from the Philippines and other locations in Asia to the United States;
- a plot to blow up a flight from London to the United States;
- planned attacks on U.S. military vessels in the Straits of Hormuz, Gibraltar, and the Port of Singapore;
- planned hijackings of planes leaving Saudi Arabia that would be crashed into buildings in Eilat, Israel;
- sending fighters into Israel to conduct surveillance;
- surveilling U.S. nuclear power plants;

- a planned attack against NATO headquarters in Brussels, Belgium;
- planned attacks against Israeli passenger jets at Bangkok Airport;
- planned attacks against U.S. military bases and nightclubs in South Korea.

He did not claim credit for the August 1998 bombings of two U.S. embassies in Tanzania and Kenya, the USS *Cole* bombing in October 2000 in Yemen, or the attack on a U.S. consulate in Pakistan in June 2002. Many observers doubted that he was this active, suggesting that it would deflect attention away from the true planners.

On September 6, 2006, President Bush announced that the last 14 detainees would be transferred from secret foreign prisons to the military detention facility at Guantánamo Bay. The group was identified as Abu Zubaydah, Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, Ramzi Binalshibh, Mustafa Ahmad al-Hawsawi, Hambali, Majid Khan, Lillie, Ali Abd al-Aziz Ali, Ahmed Khalfan Ghailani, Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri, Abu Faraj al-Libi, Zubair, Walid bin Attash, and Gouled Hassan Dourad.

On August 9, 2007, the Pentagon declared Muhammad an enemy combatant, a legal status that permitted the military authorities to hold him indefinitely at the detention center and put him on trial for war crimes.

On February 11, 2008, the Pentagon announced it would seek the death penalty in the war crimes charges of six individuals detained at Guantánamo who were believed to have planned the 9/11 attacks: Khalid Sheikh Muhammad, Ramzi bin al-Shibh, Ali Abd al-Aziz Ali alias Ammar al-Baluchi, Mohammed al-Qahtani, Mustafa Ahmed al-Hawsawi, and Walid bin Attash alias Khallad. The six were charged with conspiracy, murder in violation of the laws of war, attacking civilians, attacking civilian objects, intentionally causing bodily injury, destruction of property, terrorism, and material support for terrorism. KSM, bin Attash, Binalshibh, and Ali were also charged with hijacking or hazarding an aircraft. His arraignment was scheduled for June 5. His defense team included Navy Reserve Judge

Advocate General Prescott L. Prince, Army Lt. Col. Michael Acuff, and civilian attorneys Scott McKay and David Nevin.

Mahjub Husayn Muhammad: alias Adel Mahjub, hijacker on April 6, 1994 of a Sudanese B737 flying between Khartoum and al-Danaqilah that he diverted to Luxor, Egypt, where he surrendered and requested political asylum. He told Egyptian authorities his real name was 'Adil Mahjub Muhammad Ahmad. On October 18, he appeared before the high state security court in Cairo on charges of armed hijacking. He was accused of threatening the pilots and forcing them to take the plane to Luxor. On October 27, Sudan requested extradition. Egypt denied the asylum and extradition requests. On January 1, 1995, Egypt sentenced him to 15 years of hard labor.

Mahmud Muhammad: one of two Iraqi terrorists arrested on January 21, 1991 in Bangkok, Thailand who were part of an international terrorist network financed and armed via Iraqi diplomatic pouches. He was deported on January 28, 1991, but ultimately flew to Nepal on January 31. He was not charged in Thailand, but he was arrested by Nepalese police upon arrival. Nepal deported him back to Bangkok on February 3, 1991. On February 7, both terrorists were deported to Athens.

Mazen Yahiya Muhammad: variant of Mazin Yahya Muhammad.

Mazin Yahya Muhammad: variant Mazen Yahiya Muhammad, alias Abu-Dajanah, a Saudi from Mecca who was born on October 25, 1983 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on September 23, 2006. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-Sa'id. He contributed \$700 and a cell phone. His brother Abu-Khayriyyah's, variant Kharireah, phone number was 00966564522908; Abu-Hamam's was 0096655454990.

Muhammad Al Alhaji Muhammad: alias Abu Hassan, a Syrian veterinary student from al Dyr

who had also served as a coordinator in Syria and who joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr in 2007, bring 2,400 lira. His recruitment coordinator was al Hajji. His phone numbers were 039523618 and 093762025.

Muhammad Jubarah Muhammad: a Sudanese Army corporal born in 1968 who was accompanied by his wife Vam when, on January 4, 1995, he hijacked a Sudan Air Fokker taking off from Khartoum on a flight to Marawi and asked to fly to Cairo. The plane landed in Port Sudan airport, where the couple was arrested. Muhammad said he wanted to take his wife to Cairo for a honeymoon, but was unable to afford the fare. He came from Omdurman.

Muhammad Kazim 'Abd al-Qawi Muhammad: a heavy machinery driver for a sewage company born on May 27, 1961. He used a fake identity card for Lufti Ahmad al-Sayyid Abu al-'Aynayn, born in February 1965. He was identified by Egyptian police as being a suspected in the attempted assassination, on August 13, 1987, by four gunmen who fired on Major General Muhammad al-Nabawi Isma'il, former deputy prime minister and interior minister, in front of his house in Cairo.

Muhammad Saqr Muhammad: alias Abu-Hudhayfah, a Libyan born in 1981 who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007.

Al-Mukanna Muhammad: arrested on October 15, 1994 by Egyptian police in connection with the October 14, 1994 stabbing of Naguib Mahfouz, the only Arab to receive the Nobel Prize for Literature, in a Cairo suburb. He carried a false ID card in the name of Muhammad Naji Muhammad Mustafa. The electrician was sentenced to death on January 10, 1995 by the Higher Military Court in Cairo.

Mustafa 'Abd-al-Aziz Muhammad: alias al-Turki, identified by the Ethiopian government as one of the nine Egyptian Islamic Group

gunmen who, on June 25, 1995, fired on the armored limousine of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in Addis Ababa. On August 7, 1995, the Ethiopian Supreme State Security Prosecution charged the nine of forming a terrorist organization to destabilize the country, possessing arms and explosives, communicating with a foreign state to undermine the country's security, attempting to assassinate state figures, and attempting to blow up vital establishments.

Mu'tasim Bin-Sadiq Bin Muhammad: variant Mutassem Bin Sadiq Bin Muhammad, alias Abu-Khattab, an Omani who was born in 1980 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on September 19, 2006, depositing 1,522 riyals and 20 Dirham. His brother Baker's phone number was 00973506806001; his father's 00973505121646.

Mutassem Bin Sadiq Bin Muhammad: variant of Mu'tasim Bin-Sadiq Bin Muhammad.

Rafi' Muhammad Juma'h Muhammad: one of two Jordanians arrested for setting off two time bombs at popular cafes in Kuwait on July 11, 1985 that killed 10 and injured 87. He was acquitted on January 7, 1987.

Sa'd Amin Abu-al-Majd Muhammad: one of seven terrorists hanged on July 8, 1993 in the appeals prison in Cairo for attacks on tourist buses and installations in the al-Wajh al-Qibli, Luxor, and Aswan areas, in accordance with the sentence handed down by the Supreme Military Court on April 22, 1993 in Case Number 6.

Salah 'Abd-al-Hamid Shaker Muhammad: variant of Shalah 'Abd-al-Hamid Shakir Muhammad.

Salah 'Abd-al-Hamid Shakir Muhammad: variant Shaker, 27-year-old Palestinian Islamic Jihad suicide bomber from Rafiah who, on January 22, 1995, set off his bomb outside a bus stop snack bar at the Beit Lid Junction of Israel, killing 18 soldiers and one civilian and wounding another 65 people. The psychotherapist had been wounded

six times by Israeli soldiers and detained for 18 days during the intifadah.

Tagun Mehemet Muhammad: a Libyan arrested in Limassol, Cyprus on September 17, 1990 at an offshore company office that publishes Arabic newspapers and magazines. He was held on suspicion of planning terrorist activities and was expected to be deported. He had arrived in Cyprus a month and a half earlier and had vanished. His short-stay visa expired. No incriminating evidence was found in his Limassol apartment, but he was charged with living in Cyprus illegally.

Tariq Muhammad: alias of Ibrahim al-Tamimi.

Tariq 'Abd-al-Samad Muhammad: sentenced to death on July 16, 1994 by a Cairo military court for involvement with the Vanguard of the Conquest gunmen who, on August 18, 1993, fired on the motorcade of Egyptian Interior Minister Hassan Alfi. Five people died and 17 were wounded when a remotely detonated bomb exploded as Alfi's convoy passed by. He was also accused of murdering a dissident member of their group and the main prosecution witness in the trial of militants convicted of trying to kill Prime Minister 'Atif Sidqi in November 1993. Sidqi escaped unharmed, but a 15-year-old girl was killed. The prosecution failed to make the case that he was responsible for plotting to assassinate UN Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali during an African summit in Cairo in June 1993. He had pleaded not guilty to the charges. On August 22, 1994, he was hanged in Cairo's Appeals Prison.

Usama Hattab Muhammad: alias Abu Sa'ayed, a Tunisian university student from Bin A'arous who was born on November 9, 1982 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter on 7th Muharram (circa 2007). He gave \$200 of his \$400 to his handlers in Syria. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Ahmed, whom he knew via a Tunisian friend he met in Syria. He flew from Tunisia to Turkey, then drove to Syria. His phone number was 0021611443302.

Ya'lushin al-Muhammad: alias Abu-Safwan, a Moroccan from Tangier who was born on April 17, 1973 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on October 14, 2006, contributing a watch and two MP3 players. His recruitment coordinator was Sa'd. His mother's phone number was 0021270828273; colleague Yasin's was 0021278783318.

Zuzant Muhammad: one of three terrorists who, on July 11, 1988, fired machine guns and threw hand grenades at the *City of Poros*, a Greek island ferryboat that was carrying tourists in the Aegean Sea, killing 11 and injuring 98.

Abu Muhammed: alias of Fawaz Mukhlef Aweda al Qeddie.

Ali Muhammed: an al Qaeda weapons trainer who was arrested in the United States on September 10, 1998. He had served in the Egyptian army and was also a former noncommissioned officer in the U.S. Special Forces.

Haj Muhammed: Hizballah member alleged to have handled the cargo transfer of the *Karine*, a cargo ship that was boarded by Israeli navy commanders on January 3, 2002 in the Red Sea. They found 50 tons of weapons, including Katyusha rockets, antitank missiles, mortars, mines, and sniper rifles, believed originating in Iran and headed for the Palestinian Authority. The weapons were in quantities banned by the 1993 Oslo peace agreement. Israel said interrogation of the 13 crewmen determined that the arms smuggling was coordinated by Lebanese Hizballah.

Jamel Hahmud Talid Muhammad: one of three Lebanese Palestinians identified in a March 16, 1989 FAA warning of a possible plan to hijack a U.S. airliner in Europe. The FAA said the trio might be carrying false passports issued in Bahrain, Pakistan, or North Yemen.

Mahdi Muhammed: variant Mahde, one of two Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine terrorists who threw grenades and fired submachine

guns at a crowd waiting to board El Al flight 582, a B707 bound for Tel Aviv from Istanbul on August 11, 1976. They killed four and wounded 26 before surrendering. They claimed Libya had financed the operation. On November 16, 1976, a Turkish court sentenced them to death but commuted the sentences to life in prison. Muhammed's release was demanded by the Organization of Struggle Against World Imperialism hijackers of Lufthansa flight 181, a B737 scheduled to fly from the Spanish resort island of Mallorca to Frankfurt on October 13, 1977.

Noor Uthman Muhammed: a Sudanese captured at an al Qaeda safe house with Abu Zubaydah on March 28, 2002. He had trained at the Khaldan terrorist training camp in Afghanistan, later become a weapons instructor there for hundreds of terrorists. From 1996–2000, he was the facility's deputy commander. On May 23, 2008, U.S. military prosecutors at Guantánamo charged him with war crimes, including conspiracy and providing support to terrorism. The five foot, two inch defendant faced life in prison.

Abu Mahdi al Muhandis: alias of Ja'afar al-Ibrahimi, a senior Badr Brigade operative in Iraq with ties to Hizballah and the Iranian Revolutionary Guards. He was believed to have been involved in the 1980s-era bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Kuwait.

Amjad al-Muhanna: a Syrian whom the Jordanian prosecutor said had joined the Islamic Jihad—Al-Aqsa Battalions by August 1992.

Sana Muhaydali: a 16-year-old who killed herself and two Israeli Defense Forces soldiers and slightly injured two others when she set off a bomb in her car at a roadblock in Lebanon on April 9, 1985. The Lebanese National Resistance Front claimed credit. On a televised tape, she said she was "going to join several other saints."

Abu Abed Al Muhaymen: alias of Hammoud al Hawarie.

Yusuf Ibn-Muhammad Muhayrir: alias Abu-Khawlah, a Moroccan from al-Hana' who was born on April 1, 1979 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr on October 25, 2006, contributing a passport, \$100, and a watch. His recruitment coordinator was Sa'd. His home phone number was 067987672.

Zayn-al-Abidin al-Muhdar: leader of the Islamic Aden-Abyan Army that was linked to Osama bin Laden. The group kidnapped 16 Westerners in Yemen in December 1998 and executed three British citizens and an Australian. In October 1999, Yemen executed him.

Abu Muhjeen: alias of Kariem.

Abu Muhjin: leader of the Lebanese 'Asbat al-Ansar group in October 2001. He had been sentenced to death in absentia by Lebanese courts.

Abu-Muhjin: alias of Hamid al-'Utaybi.

Muhammad Baqir al-Muhri: leader of a cell in Kuwait that was responsible for two bombs that exploded on July 10, 1989 in two streets leading to the Great Mosque in Mecca, killing a Pakistani and injuring 16 of the 1.5 million pilgrims from 100 countries attending the hajj.

Abu-Muhammad al-Muhrib: Syria-based travel facilitator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007.

Abu-Muhammad al-Muharib: a Syria-based travel facilitator for al Qaeda in Iraq foreign recruits in 2007.

Abu-'Abd-al-Muhaymin: alias of Humud al-Hawari.

Muhriz: alias Darrar, a Tunisian fighter for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007 who owned a passport and 1030 euros. His brother, who lives in Denmark, could be called on 004527191449 or 004521408616.

Zuhair Muhsen: chief of Saiqa (Thunderbolt), a Syrian-sponsored Palestinian organization, and head of the Palestine Liberation Organization's (PLO's) military department. He was assassinated on July 25, 1979 as he was returning to his apartment in Cannes' Gray d'Albion Hotel after an evening at the Palm Beach Casino. He was born on the West Bank in 1936. He joined the Syrian Baath party in 1953 and Saiqa in 1968. He had been a math teacher and had graduated from Lebanese University with a political science degree. He was a member of the PLO's 15-member Executive Committee.

Muhsin: Tunisia-based recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2006.

Abd-al-Muhsin: alias al-Battar, a Saudi fighter for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007. He owned a passport, cell phone, and watch. His home phone number was 0096663698696; his cell was 0966503982923.

Abu al-Mu'iz: alias of Ayman al-Zawahiri.

Abu Mujahed: a Lebanese who fled to Denmark in 2000, where he contacted bin Laden cells. He was an associate of Danial Ahmed al-Samarji.

Abu Mujahed: alias of Ali Al Awdi.

Abu-Majahed: alias of Muhammad bin Querqa.

Abu Al Muhajer: alias of Muttaz Saleh Ba'amer.

Abu Hamza al-Mujaher: alias of Abu Ayub al-Masri.

Abu-Mujahid: alias of 'Ali al-'Udah.

Jamil Daud Mujahid: alias of James Stubbs.

Zabiullah Mujahid: a Taliban spokesman who took credit for the January 14, 2008 attack on the Serena Hotel that killed six.

Abu Abdullah al-Mujamie: variant al-Majemaai, a deputy of the leader of al Qaeda in Iraq who was killed on February 15, 2007 in a shootout with police near Balad.

Abu Abdullah al-Majemaai: variant of Abu Abdullah al-Mujamie.

Ayerbe Mujica: one of 11 Euskadi Ta Askatasuna (ETA) members expelled by Algiers to Caracas, Venezuela on May 27, 1989.

Salam Muhammad Mukahhal: an Abu Nidal member who, on August 10, 1992, was ambushed and shot to death as he was traveling by car to Ba'labaak in Lebanon's al-Biq'a Valley.

Abu Abd Allah Mukbel: variant of Abu 'Abdallah Makbal.

Kamal Muhamad Mukbel: alias Abu Salaman, a Yemeni from Aden with experience in business science who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007, bringing his watch. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Musa'ab. His phone number was 711346295.

El Sa'id Hassan Ali Mohamed Mukhlis: an Egyptian living in Ciudad del Este who was arrested on January 29, 1999 by Montevideo police. He was tied to Egypt's Islamic Group and was en route to Europe to meet an al Qaeda cell. He was believed to be a member of an Egyptian militant group that wants to establish a Muslim state in Egypt. Mukhlis was picked up attempting to enter the country from Brazil on a false Malaysian passport. The *London Sunday Times* claimed that, based upon intercepted phone calls, authorities believed that he was about to fly to London to form a terrorist cell that would conduct attacks against the British embassies in Paris and Brussels. He was suspected of involvement in the 1997 Gama'at massacre of 58 tourists in Luxor. He faced extradition to Cairo on murder charges. Mukhlis had lived in Brazil for five years. He took his wife and their three children, all

under age five, to the border. They were all carrying false Malaysian passports. They arrived in Chui, a border town on the Atlantic coast, and checked into a hotel. He told neighbors he had lived in Brazil for ten years, yet he knew no Portuguese.

'Abd-al-Rahman 'Abd-al-Mu'az al-Mukhtar: alias Abu-Hazim, a Yemeni born in 1983 who joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter in 2007. His Yemeni phone number was 009671249846; his Riyadh phone number was 0096614354996.

Majid Yusuf al-Mukly: variant of Majid Yusuf al-Mulki.

Muktarmar: alias of Dulmatin.

'Abbas 'Abbuz Mul: an Iraqi intelligence captain posing as an Egyptian citizen who was arrested on March 20, 1991 on his arrival at Cairo airport. He had been ordered to join a terrorist group that was to assassinate Egyptian officials, including Interior Minister Major General Muhammad 'Abd-al-Halim Musa, and blow up vital installations.

Anas Isma'il Mula: alias Abu-Malak, Saudi from Mecca born in 1982 who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007, bringing 40 lira and 1,367 Saudi riyals. He was deployed to Anbar. His phone numbers were 0504531973 and 0553551559.

Majid Yusuf al-Mulki: variant Majid Yusuf al-Mukly, one of the four Palestine Liberation Front hijackers on October 7, 1985 of the Italian cruise ship *Achille Lauro*, which set sail from Genoa, Italy, on a 12-day Mediterranean excursion with planned stops at Naples, Syracuse, Alexandria, Port Said, and Ashdod, Israel with 116 passengers and 331 crew members as hostages. He killed Leon Klinghoffer, age 69, an American confined to a wheelchair, and dumped the body overboard. The hijacking ended in Egypt. The United States requested extradition from the Egyptians, but President Hosni Mubarak told reporters that the

hijackers had left for an unknown destination. However, U.S. fighters forced the getaway plane to land and took the four hijackers into custody. The four hijackers were formally arrested by Italian authorities; the United States planned to request extradition. On October 17, 1985, after the Craxi government resigned, murder warrants were issued in Genoa against the four hijackers. A fellow hijacker identified al-Mulki as Klinghoffer's killer. His trial began on November 18, 1985 on charges of arms smuggling. He was found guilty and sentenced to eight years. On June 18, 1986, his trial began in Genoa for murder and kidnapping. On July 10, 1986, he was sentenced to 30 years. On May 24, 1987, a Genoa appeals court upheld the conviction. On May 11, 1988, Italy's Supreme Court of Cassation confirmed an appeals court's 30-year sentence.

Abu-Mu'min: alias of Yasir al-Saddi.

Mohammad Munaf: a panel of the Washington, DC Circuit ruled that the Iraqi-American had no right to U.S. courts. He had traveled to Iraq in 2005 to serve as a guide to a group of Romanian journalists, who soon were kidnapped. Authorities believed he was involved in the kidnapping. U.S. authorities said he confessed but recanted when tried in Iraq. He was convicted by the Iraqi Central Criminal Court and sentenced to death. In December 2007, the U.S. Supreme Court agreed to hear the case of *Munaf v. Geren*. Arguments were scheduled for March 2008, the same month that an Iraqi appeals court overturned the conviction.

Mohammed Ahmed Munawar: On July 6, 1988, Pakistani district court judge Zafar Ahmed Babar ended an eight-month trial in a special court in Rawalpindi's Adiyala maximum security prison and sentenced the Lebanese to death by hanging for the September 5, 1986 hijacking of a Pan Am B747 and for killing 11 passengers at Karachi airport. There was insufficient evidence to convict five terrorists of the deaths of 11 other passengers. The hijacker mastermind, Sulayman al-Turki, said

that the group would appeal the sentences and if they were freed, “we would hijack a U.S. airliner once again.” The court also passed a total jail sentence of 257 years on each of the accused on several other charges of murder, conspiracy to hijack, possession of illegal arms, and confinement of the passengers. The terrorists had 30 days to appeal the verdict and the sentence in Lahore’s High Court. On July 28, 1988, the press reported that the terrorists reversed their decision not to appeal.

Abu-Mundhir: alias of Muhammad.

Abu-al-Muni’m: alias of ‘Abdallah.

‘Id’Abd-al-Mun’im: an Egyptian fundamentalist extradited by the South Africans to Egypt in November 1998.

Muhammad Ali Munser: variant of Muhammad ‘Ali Munsir.

Muhammad ‘Ali Munsir: variant variant Muhammad Ali Munser, alias Abu-‘Abdallah al-Madani, variant Abu Abd Allah al Madani, a Saudi from Medina who was born on July 7, 1973 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on October 14, 2006, contributing 502 riyals, 300 lira, a wristwatch, an MP3 player, and a recorder. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-Ahmad. His home phone number was 8380731; his wife’s was 0505327482; his brother Zaki’s was 0505301360 and his father’s was 050307967.

Abu Abu Al Munzer: alias of Hanni Muhammad Al Sagheer.

Ibrahim Muqadmeh: a senior Hamas military leader who was released in early March 1997 from a Gaza City jail. He was rearrested on March 22, 1997 in connection with the previous day’s Hamas suicide bombing that killed three Israeli soldiers (other reports said three women) and injuring 47 other people in Apropo, a Tel Aviv café.

Abu-Muqbil: alias of Ahmad.

Ahmad ‘Alawi al-Muqbuli: a North Yemeni who, on March 17, 1985, hijacked Saudi Arabian Airlines flight 208, a B737 en route from Jeddah to Kuwait with a stop in Riyadh, as it was preparing to land at Dharhan Airport. He demanded to be flown to an undisclosed destination. Security guards shot and killed the hijacker when he attempted to set off his grenade.

Abu Muqdad: alias of Ammash Mishan al Bedyre.

Abu al Muqdad: alias of Abd Allah Bin Turkey Bin Abd Allah Al Qahtani.

‘Ali al-Muqdad: Hizballah member and one of three terrorists reported by Paraguay’s *Noticias* on August 31, 1994 to have entered the country on August 27, 1994 to conduct a bombing against the Jewish community in Buenos Aires. They were to travel from Barcelona, Spain via Hungary and Germany then to Rio de Janeiro or Sao Paulo, then to Foz do Iguacu or Asuncion, to Ciudad del Este, then onward with their explosives to Buenos Aires for a September 3 attack.

Abdel Aziz Muqrin: variant of Abdulaziz Muqrin.

Abdulaziz Muqrin: variant Abdel Aziz Muqrin, al Qaeda leader in Saudi Arabia in mid-2004. Saudi authorities killed him in a raid on June 18, 2004, hours after Muqrin’s group had beheaded American hostage Paul Johnson, who was kidnapped on June 12, 2004. Authorities said they killed Muqrin and three other Most Wanted terrorists in a two-hour shootout at a roadblock in Riyadh; 12 other terrorists were detained. Police said the cell was involved in the November 9, 2003 bombing of a foreigners’ residential compound in Riyadh and the May 2004 Khobar bombing that killed 22. Police found a car used by a gunman who shot to death a BBC cameraman and wounded a BBC reporter in Riyadh on June 6. They also detained a planner of the October 2000 USS *Cole* bombing.

Abu Muqtad: alias Misbah Saied Al Warghami.

Abu Qattada Al Murabett: alias of Fahed Bin Manawer Bin Za'ar Al Etteri.

Murad: alias Abu-Wahid, a Tunisian from Ibn-'Arus, variant Bin 'Arus, who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007. His recruitment coordinator was 'Abdallah. His home phone number was 71300406.

Abdul Hakim Murad: alias Saeed Ahmed, arrested on January 6, 1995 in the Philippines on suspicion of plotting with Ramzi Ahmad Yusuf with plotting to assassinate Pope John Paul II during his visit to the islands. He was turned over to the United States by Philippine authorities on March 8, 1995. On April 13, 1995, federal officials in New York charged him with conspiring with others to plant bombs on numerous commercial U.S. aircraft. He faced 45 years. On October 5, 1995, U.S. officials charged Yusuf with possessing a letter threatening to conduct additional terrorist attacks and demanding Murad's release. On February 23, 1996, he was indicted for the December 1, 1994 bombing of the Greenbelt Theater in Manila, Philippines, that injured several moviegoers. On September 5, 1996, he was found guilty on all seven counts in the conspiracy to set off the airplane bombs. Defense attorneys said they would appeal. On April 4, 2003, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit upheld his convictions in the 1993 World Trade Center and the Bojinka plot.

Mustafa Murad: alias Abu-Nizar, one of two dissident former members of the Central Committee and Political Bureau of Fatah—The Revolutionary Council said, on October 31, 1989, to have been killed, along with 156 of Abu Nidal's followers, by Abu Nidal in Libya on October 17, 1988. Other dissidents said he was killed in Abu Nidal's office on October 17, 1989.

Ahmad al-Muragah: one of 12 Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine members arrested

by Jordanian security forces on October 4, 1989 for questioning about the smuggling of explosives and personnel into Jordan to fire rockets across the ceasefire line.

Moultaz Hassan Murageh: variant of Mu'tazz Hasan Muraji'.

Ahmad Bin-'Abd-al-Ghafur Mura'i: alias 'Abd-al-Baqi, a Syrian agricultural engineer from Adlab who was born in 1982 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr on July 9, 2007. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-Ishaq, whom he met on the Internet. He also dealt with Abu-'Umar in Syria. His home phone number was 0236351.

Mu'tazz Hasan Muraji': variant Moultaz Hassan Murageh, alias Abu-Mu'awiyah, variant Abu Ma'awieah, a Libyan from Darnah who was born on July 1, 1979 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on October 25, 2006 to become a martyr. He contributed his passport and \$100. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-'Umar. His phone numbers were 00218926754197 and 00218632696. His brother Ihab's phone was 00218926220556.

Abu-Muram: alias of 'Abd-al-Mun'im Maqshar al-'Amrani, variant Abd Al Mounaem Mekshar al Oumrani.

Khalid Muhammad Rakan Al Murshed: alias Abu Al Walied, a Saudi bank clerk at Bank Al Raghie from Riyadh/al Rawddah who was born on 1401 Hijra and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter on 26th Rajab 1428 (2007), contributing 16,000 of his 17,000 Saudi riyals, his passport, and his ID. His recruitment coordinator was Mansour, whom he knew through his cousin, Abu Usama. He arrived in Syria by bus via Riyadh and Jordan. In Syria, he met Abu Yaser, Abu Haziefah, and Abu Omar. His brother Abd Al Aziz's phone number was 0504145554.

Musa Ibrahim Muhammad al-Murshid: alias Abu-Yusuf, variant Abu Youssef, a Saudi student from Riyadh who was born on May 22, 1985 and

joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter on November 12, 2006, contributing his passport, \$520, 165 riyals, and sunglasses. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-Suhayb, variant Abu Suhib. His home phone number was 0096614280952; his brother's was 00966505181804.

Mohammad Abu Murshud: head of the Islamic Jihad's armed wing in central Gaza who was killed on December 27, 2007 by an Israeli air strike in Gaza.

Midhat Mursi: an Egyptian chemist in charge of al Qaeda's unconventional weapons program who may have become al Qaeda's external operations chief, succeeding Abu Ubaida al Masri, who died of hepatitis C in December 2007. He attended a meeting with recruits from northern Europe who trained in Pakistan in the spring of 2007.

Tariq 'Ali Mursi: on November 8, 1998, the Egyptian fundamentalist and bin Laden associate, who was extradited the previous month by South Africa, refused to make any statements before the Egyptian State Security High Court.

Fadlallah Fadlallah Murtadi: a Lebanese who was 1 of 13 members of the Iranian Lebanese Hizballah reported by Madrid *Diario 16* on October 20, 1987 as having entered Spain on October 13, 1987 to attack diplomats from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Iraq.

'Abd-al-Qadir Salih Musa: alias Abu-Khalid, a Libyan from Darnah who was born in 1985 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007, bringing \$1,000. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-Sa'd. He flew from Libya via Egypt to Syria, where he met Abu-Nasir. His phone numbers were 0913265422 and 0927482119.

Abu Musa: on May 22, 1985, the Jordanian state prosecutor's office issued a summons for him in connection with a foiled plot by the Libyans and the Abu Nidal organization to set off a bomb at the U.S. Embassy in Egypt.

Ahmad 'Ali Musa: alias Abu-Mus'ab, a Jordanian merchant from Zarqa who was born on April 25, 1981 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr on November 18, 2006, contributing his passport. His recruitment coordinator was 'Abd-al-Hamid. His brother's phone number was 0745478503.

Haji Abu Musa: official in charge of Fatah-Revolutionary Council troops in Lebanon. He was one of two dissident former members of the Central Committee and Political Bureau of Fatah-The Revolutionary Council who, on October 31, 1989, were said to have been killed, along with 156 of Abu Nidal's followers, by Abu Nidal in Libya in 1987 or 1988.

Hasan Hodge Hajji Musa: a Lebanese student arrested at Larnaca Airport on May 10, 1988 after police found that he was carrying a radio cassette player with a silencer-equipped pistol and two full magazines of ammunition inside his bag. He admitted that he had intended to murder someone in Cyprus.

Tawfiq Musa: a 45-year-old from Milwaukee and one of four members of the Abu Nidal group jailed on April 1, 1993 by St. Louis police for planning to blow up the Israeli Embassy and murder Jews. He was listed in the indictment as having discussed blowing up the Israeli Embassy. He ordered that all records of the meeting be destroyed. In July 1994, he pleaded guilty to federal racketeering charges of smuggling money and information, buying weapons, recruiting members, illegally obtaining passports, and obstructing investigations and helping plot terrorist attacks. On November 22, 1994, U.S. District Judge Donald Stohr sentenced him to 21 months in prison. With credit for time served, he was due to be released in January 1995. Jewish groups protested, noting that he was eligible for 20 years and a \$250,000 fine.

Abu Musa'ab: variant of Abu Mus'ab.

Abu Musa'ab: alias of Ahamed Hussein Al Hamadi.

Abu Musa'ab: alias of Rabie Bin Muhammad al Hamadi.

Abu Musa'ab: alias of Ahmad Ali Mussa.

Abu Musa'ab: alias of Khalid Jummah Masoud al Shalieah.

Abu Musa'ab: alias of Abd Al Rahman Al Vaitouri Hammed Al Zaytoni.

Abu Musab: alias of Ghasoub Abrash Ghalyoun.

Abu Musab: alias of Isnilon Totoni Hapilon.

Abu-Mus'ab: alias of an unnamed Moroccan member of al Qaeda in Iraq sent on a suicide mission in 2007. His home phone number was 0021237908446; his sister's was 0021266277543.

Abu-Mus'ab: alias of Fahd.

Abu-Mus'ab: alias of 'Abd-al-Rahman Muhammad Ibrahim al-Dubaykhi.

Abu-Mus'ab: alias of Hasan.

Abu-Mus'ab: Saudi-based recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2006.

Abu-Mus'ab: variant Abu Musa'ab, alias of Taysir 'Abd-al-Muslih al-Malih, variant Tayseer Abd Al Mousleh Al Maleeh.

Abu-Mus'ab: alias of Muhammad Sakut Mansur, variant Muhammad Sakout Mansour.

Abu-Mus'ab: alias of Ahmad 'Ali Musa.

Abu-Mus'ab: alias of Muhammad 'Ayn-al-Nas.

Abu-Mus'ab: alias of 'Abd-al-Razzaq.

Abu-Mus'ab: alias of 'Abd-al-Rahman Bin Muhammad Bin Farhan al-Shammari.

Abu-Mus'ab: alias of 'Abid 'Abd-'Abid al-Shari.

Abu-Mus'ab: alias of Khalid Jum'ah Mas'ud al-Shu'liyyah.

Abu-'Mus'ab: alias of Khalfallah 'Abd-al-Mu'min Walid.

Abu-Mus'ab: alias of 'Abd-al-Rahman al-Fayturi Hamad al-Zaytuni.

Khaled Musaid: on September 29, 2005, Egyptian police in the Sinai Peninsula shot to death Musaid and Tulub Murdi Suleiman in a gun battle in the Mount Halal area, near where fellow Sharm el-Sheik bombing suspect Moussa Badran had been shot earlier that day. The duo were suspected of having organized the multiple bombings on July 23, 2005 in the Sharm el-Sheik resort that killed 88 and wounded 119.

Fahid Mohammed Ali Musalaam: variant of Fahid Mohammed Ally Msalam, Fahid Muhammad 'Alim Salam.

Khamis Muhammad Musallam: one of three members of the Egyptian Jihad Organization serving life sentences for the October 6, 1981 assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat who, on July 17, 1988, escaped from Turrah prison at dawn after attacking two prison guards. He was 165 centimeters, dark, of medium build, and slightly bald.

Seyyed Rexa Asyhar Musavi: one of two Iranians who hijacked an Iran Air B727 flying from Tehran to Bushehr Port on June 26, 1984 and demanded to go to Baghdad. The plane landed in Qatar and Cairo. The hijackers were denied asylum in Egypt, but received it in Iraq.

Abdullah Ahmed Khaled al-Musawah: name on a lease for an apartment in Yemen that was used as a lookout site for the October 12, 2000 al Qaeda bombing of the USS *Cole* in Yemen in which 17 U.S. sailors were killed and 44 injured.

'Abd-al-Kamil Bin-Ahmad Musawi: alias Abu-'Abdallah, an Algerian from Al-Wadi who was born on October 26, 1973 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter on November 18, 2006, contributing a passport, 1,150 lira, and two Libyan dinars. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-Jalal. His home phone number was 0021378194557; his friend's was 0021361326321.

Husayn Musawi: leader of the Islamic Amal in 1983. The group was believed to be responsible for the October 23, 1983 bombings in Beirut that killed 241 U.S. Marines and 58 French paratroopers. On August 2, 1985, he denied U.S. State Department charges that his family was behind the kidnapping of seven Americans to obtain the freedom of a relative held in Kuwait for the December 1983 bombings of the U.S. and French embassies.

Husayn al-Sayyid Yusif al-Musawi: a Lebanese sentenced to life in prison by the Kuwaiti State Security Court in 1984 in connection with the December 12, 1983 truck bombing of the administrative building of the U.S. Embassy in Kuwait, killing four people and injuring 59. As of April 1987, none of the death sentences had been carried out. The release of 17 of the 25 prisoners in the case was demanded on numerous occasions by the Islamic Jihad in return for Americans held captive in Lebanon beginning in 1986.

Muhamad Musawi: variant Mohamed al Musawi, a Lebanese detained by French counterintelligence on July 22, 1987 in connection with a wave of bombings in Paris between December 1985 and September 1986 that killed 13 and wounded 250. He was indicted three days later for "associating with criminals linked with an individual or collective undertaking aiming to disturb public order by intimidation or terrorism." On October 31, 1990, the Paris Appeals Court overruled an earlier decision to free him and announced a five-year prison sentence against him. An arrest warrant was issued.

Muhammad Musawi: one of ten Shi'ite Muslims identified in November 17, 1992 by the

Lebanese newspaper *Nida' al-Watan* as suspected of instigating the kidnappings of U.S. hostages William Buckley, William Higgins, and Peter Kilburn.

Rashim Musawi: an individual tried with two Arabs who were arrested in April 1979 trying to smuggle 50 kilograms of explosives through Austria into West Germany. He denied membership in any Palestinian organization. The geography student said he had met Iranian Mohammad Zahedi in Rome by accident. On July 20, 1979, the Passau regional court sentenced him to four months for forging documents and unlawful entry into West Germany.

Shaykh 'Abbas Musawi: Hizballah General Secretary who was killed in an Israeli helicopter ambush in Lebanon on February 16, 1992.

Amin Isma'il Musaylihi: sentenced to death on March 17, 1994 by the Higher Military Court in Cairo in connection with the November 25, 1993 bombing of the convoy of Egyptian Prime Minister Dr. 'Atif Sidqi that killed a 15-year-old girl and wounded 21 other people.

Ahmad Salih Muslih: one of 12 Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine members arrested by Jordanian security forces on October 4, 1989 for questioning about the smuggling of explosives and personnel into Jordan to fire rockets across the cease-fire line

Abu-Muslim: alias of Wisam 'Abdallah Jum'ah Al-Sharif.

Ahmad Ali Mussa: alias Abu Musa'ab, a Jordanian merchant from Zarqah who was born on April 25, 1981 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr on November 17, 2006, bringing his passport. His recruitment coordinator was Abd Al Hamied. His brother's phone number was 0745478503.

Abu Mussab: alias of Abd Al Razik.

Abu Mussab: alias of Al Abd Aalah Al Karshami.

Abu Mussab: alias of Watsef Allal Nelly Mussab.

Abu Mussab: alias of Khalid Badah Raziuq Mut-taire.

Abu Mussab: alias of Wassem Belqas Haroun.

Abu Mussab: alias of Abd Al Rahman Muham-mad Ibrahim Al Dubikhi.

Abu Mussab: a Yemeni-based recruiter for al Qaeda in Iraq foreign fighters in 2007.

Watsef Allal Nelly Mussab: alias Abu Mussab, an Algerian college student in chemistry and computers who lived in Kalitous and was born on March 29, 1978. He joined al Qaeda in Iraq on 7/1/1428 Hijra (2007) as a fighter, contributing his watch, ring, MP3 player, and passport. His recruitment coordinator was Ashraf, whom he met during Hajj through brother Tawansah. In Syria, he met Safwan, giving him 100 of his 400 euros. He had experience in computer software. His home phone number was 00213500247; his brother's was 0021372449620.

Abu Mussam: alias of Jihad Bu Alla' aq.

Abd Al Kamel Bin Ahamed Mussawi: alias Abu Abd Allah, an Algerian clerk from al Wad who was born on October 26, 1973 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on November 17, 2006 as a fighter, bringing a passport, 1,150 lira, and two Libyan dinars. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Jalal. His home phone number was 0021378194557; a friend's was 0021361326321.

Mohamed al Mussawi: variant of Muhammad Musawi.

Abu Musayyib: a member of the Hamas 'Izz-al-Din al-Qassam battalion who, on July 18, 1995, shot to death two Israeli youths, one of them a

soldier, who were hiking in a nature reserve in Wadi al-Qilt on the West Bank.

Walid 'Abd al-Nabi Muhammad Moussa al-Musshewen: one of two occupants of a car bomb who were killed when it exploded in Hilaly Street in Kuwait City on May 18, 1988.

Mustafa: variant Mustafah: alias Abu al-'Abbas, an Algerian who joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a media expert in 2007, bringing his passport. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-al-Bara'. His home phone number was 021532561.

Mustafa: alias of Mohbar Hussain, leader of the four hijackers of the Libyan Revolutionary Cells and the Organization of the Soldiers of God—Martyr Zulfikar Ali Bhutto Group who took over Pan Am flight 73 at Karachi airport on September 5, 1986. After the hijackers threw grenades and fired machine guns at the passengers, killing 22 and injuring 100 others, he ordered a fellow hijacker to shoot him in the stomach, where he was wearing explosives. The compatriot winged him, then fled, and Mustafa was arrested. On September 8, he was charged with hijacking an aircraft, murder, attempted murder, and several other crimes. He carried a Bahraini passport. On July 6, 1988, Pakistani district court judge Zafar Ahmed Babar ended an eight-month trial in a special court in Rawalpindi's Adiyala maximum security prison and sentenced the Lebanese to death by hanging for the hijacking and for killing 11 passengers at Karachi airport. There was insufficient evidence to convict five terrorists of the deaths of 11 other passengers. The hijacker mastermind, Sulayman al-Turki, said that the group would appeal the sentences and if they were freed, "we would hijack a U.S. airliner once again." The court also passed a total jail sentence of 257 years on each of the accused on several other charges of murder, conspiracy to hijack, possession of illegal arms, and confinement of the passengers. The terrorists had 30 days to appeal the verdict and the sentence in Lahore's High Court. On July 28, 1988,

the press reported that the terrorists reversed their decision not to appeal.

Abu Mustafa: alias of Ziyad Bu Souhilah.

Abu-Mustafa: alias of Wajih Mustafa.

Abu Ali Mustafa: alias of Mustafa Zibri, Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine leader killed on August 27, 2001 when Israeli helicopters fired two U.S.-made missiles at an apartment building housing several Palestinian American families in El Bireh on the West Bank. He was sitting at his desk in his third-floor corner office. Colleagues said a missile hit him directly, decapitating him.

'Awad Mustafa: a Sudanese who attempted to hijack a Sudanese plane en route from Baghdad to Khartoum on July 5, 1986 and divert it to Israel. The pilot instead landed in Khartoum, where security personnel arrested Mustafa. The hijacker's father said that his son had been having mental problems after the drowning death of his brother in Baghdad.

Djamal Mustafa: one of several men who were convicted in Dusseldorf on October 26, 2005 of plotting to attack Jewish sites and supporting a terrorist group. He was sentenced to five years in prison.

Hasan Ahmad Mustafa: one of two farmers in Imbabah who were arrested on January 5, 1993 by Egyptian investigators in Al-Minya for importing arms for terrorists in Asyut, in an ambush on the desert road in Al-Minya. The duo were carrying 4 machine guns, 2 pistols, and 35 spare parts for weapons. They had previously been accused in seven cases of arms trading.

Hassam Mustafa: alias of 'Ad-al-Karim al-Banna.

Isham Mustafa: Algerian and one of two assassins of Izz Ad-Din al-Qalaq, Paris Palestine Liberation Organization chief, and his aide, Hammad

Adnan, on August 3, 1978. The Rejection Front of Stateless Palestinian Arabs, and Black September and June claimed credit.

Khaled ben Mustafa: one of five former inmates of Guantánamo Bay sentenced by a French court on December 19, 2007 for "criminal association with a terrorist enterprise." The prosecution said they had used false IDs and visas to "integrate into terrorist structures" in Afghanistan. They admitted to being in the military camps, but said they had not used their combat training. They were not sent back to prison, although they were formally sentenced. Mustafa was sentenced four years in prison, three suspended and one year as time served. His attorney said he would appeal. The group were among seven French citizens captured in or near Afghanistan by the U.S. in 2001 following 9/11. They were held for two years at Guantánamo, then handed over to Paris in 2004 and 2005. One was freed immediately upon arrival. The others spent up to 17 months in French prisons.

Maget Mustafa: age 36, one of two Egyptians arrested by Albanian police on June 29, 1998 and accused of attempting to organize an Islamic fundamentalist network throughout the country. They led the Renaissance of the Islamic Heritage, which has been active in charitable work for a year. Such groups were also suspected of being covers for terrorist groups. The duo rented an apartment in the Tirana suburbs, which contained forged documents, two automatic pistols, two rifles, and ammunition. On July 4, the Albanian newspaper *Tirana Koha Jone* claimed that the duo were arrested in Elbasan, escorted to Rians Airport, and put onto a military plane. The paper claimed that the duo were wanted for two murders committed in France and Algiers and were thought to belong to a Saudi terrorist group. A judge had allegedly freed them, but the police helped to spirit them out of the country after they were declared persona non grata.

The *Tirana Gazeta Shqiptare* on July 14 claimed that the duo would set up a training camp in

Elbasan for young Muslims who, upon graduation, would infiltrate the Kosova Liberation Army. They were alleged to be members of the Selephist sect.

Majed Mustafa: an Egyptian Islamic Jihad/al Qaeda member who was arrested in Albania in 1998 and sent to Egypt. He had material indicating a planned bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Tirana. He had worked in the Tirana branch of the Kuwaiti Society for the revival of the Islamic Heritage.

Muhammad Mustafa: wanted by Egyptian police in connection with the November 25, 1993 bombing of the convoy of Egyptian Prime Minister Dr. 'Atif Sidqi that killed a 15-year-old girl and wounded 21 other people. *Middle East News Association* said that they had also participated in the car bomb explosion in the al-Qulali area a few months earlier and the abortive attempt to assassinate UN Secretary General Dr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali during the Organization of African Unity (OAU) summit in Cairo.

Muhammad Amad Mustafa: one of three Lebanese arrested on July 28, 1994 by Costa Rican police in David when they tried to cross the Panamanian border with Costa Rica with false passports. They were suspected of involvement in the suicide bombing of ALAS flight HP-1202, a twin-engine Brazilian-made Embraer, on July 19, 1994 that killed two crew and 19 passengers, including a dozen Israeli businessmen, shortly after the plane had left Colon Airport in Panama. The Partisans of God, believed to be an Hizballah cover name, claimed credit.

Muhammad 'Atif Mustafa: alias Abu-Hafs al-Misri, a bin Laden aide in November 1998 about whom the Egyptian authorities were making inquiries.

Muhammad Naji Muhammad Mustafa: alias of al-Mukanna Muhammad.

Mustafa 'Abd-al-Hamid Mustafa: said by the Ethiopian Supreme State Security Prosecution on August 7, 1995 to be one of five terrorists who had confessed to training in the al-Kamp and Kangu camps in Khartoum with two of the nine Egyptian Islamic Group gunmen who, on June 25, 1995, fired on the armored limousine of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in Addis Ababa.

Mustafa Kamel Mustafa: birth name of Abu Hamza al-Masri.

Otman Saleh Mustafa: a 22-year-old resident of the Jabiliya refugee camp in the Gaza Strip and Hamas member on an Israeli list of wanted terrorists who, on July 1, 1993, was wounded in the head when two Palestinian gunmen fired on a commuter bus in northern Jerusalem, then carjacked a rental car. He was believed to be a partner of the gunmen. He was hospitalized in serious condition. Police found bullets in his pocket but no weapon.

Shehada Ahmed Mustafa: one of three Fatah members who were captured by Israeli troops two miles south of the Lebanese border on April 21, 1973. The group had planned to attack civilians at a bus station in Safad, 14 miles south-east. Mustafa confessed at an April 22 news conference that they were on a "suicide mission to sabotage the bus station, a restaurant, and other public places" and had been ordered to "kill as many as we could and not permit ourselves to be captured."

Shibli Mustafa: an alleged associate of Osama bin Laden arrested on March 17, 1999 by Karachi Airport police who also detained four of his associates from Turbat, Balochistan. They were picked up following an Interpol report when they arrived at the Jinnah Terminal after being deported from Dubai. Mustafa was returning from London after having served five years in prison for involvement in arms smuggling.

Shukri Ahmed Mustafa: leader of At-Takfir wa al-Hijrah (variously translated as Repent and Migrate, Society for Atonement and Flight from Evil, and Atonement and Migration Society), which kidnapped and killed Shaykh Muhammad Husayn adh-Dahabhi, the former Egyptian minister of religious affairs. The victim had been kidnapped on July 3, and apparently been killed on July 4. Upon his arrest the following week, Mustafa admitted to planning the kidnapping.

Wajih Mustafa: alias Abu-Mustafa, identified by Doha's *al-Sharq* on March 19, 1993 as a former member of the Abu Nidal Group.

Mustafah: variant of Mustafa.

Hadi Mustafavi: one of three Iranian government agents believed to have assassinated Abdolrahman Qassemloou, secretary general of the Kurdish Democratic Party, in Vienna, Austria on July 13, 1989. Austria issued an arrest warrant for him on charges of leaving injured persons whose lives were in danger.

Salah Mahdi Mustafi: alias Jamil Abdel Hassan Ayoub, would-be hijacker of an Alia Caravelle flying from Cairo to Amman on February 19, 1972. He waved a hand grenade, hoping to divert the plane to Tripoli, Libya as it left Cairo. He was overpowered by Jordanian security guards. The Jordanian National Liberation Movement claimed responsibility.

Mustapha: alias of Abderraouf Ben Habib Jdey.

Abdul Rahim Mustapha: a Major in Fatah's Force 17 believed to have been the mastermind of the killing of Ali Naji Awad al-Adhami, a Palestinian political cartoonist, on July 22, 1987 in the United Kingdom. He was expelled from the United Kingdom in April 1987, but reentered the United Kingdom using false ID papers. Investigators linked him to the murdered man.

Abdel-Rahman Saleh Abdel-Rahman al-Mutab: age 26, number 4 on the Saudi government's Most Wanted Terrorists list, was killed on December 27, 2005 following a shootout in the desert. He and a fellow terrorist shot to death two policemen outside Buraydah, northwest of Riyadh. They drove 12 miles southwest and fired on a security checkpoint near Al-Midhnab, killing another three officers. Meanwhile, Mutab escaped, hijacked a woman's car and forced her and her driver out. Police chased him to the Nefoud Umm Khashaba desert, and shot him to death in a gun battle. Mutab had been wanted for killing two policemen in Qusaym in April, along with other shootings and fundraising for militant groups.

Ahmad Mutahhar: alias of Ahmad Mutahhar Jamil al-Matari.

Abdullah Mutlaq Nasser Mutairi: age 32, along with his brother Ahmad Mutlaq Mutairi, two of three Kuwaiti Islamic radicals and supporters of bin Laden arrested by Kuwaiti authorities on February 24, 2003 for planning attacks against U.S. forces. Police seized arms and ammunition during the arrests of the individuals, who were planning to ambush a U.S. military convoy. The men had been under surveillance for some time.

Ahmad Mutlaq Mutairi: age 29, along with his brother Abdullah Mutlaq Nasser Mutairi, two of three Kuwaiti Islamic radicals and supporters of bin Laden arrested by Kuwaiti authorities on February 24, 2003 for planning attacks against U.S. forces. Police seized arms and ammunition during the arrests of the individuals, who were planning to ambush a U.S. military convoy. The men had been under surveillance for some time. Ahmad had traveled to Afghanistan in 2001.

Ali Ahmed al-Mutaqawi: one of 44 Bahrainis arrested on June 4, 1996 and charged with plotting to overthrow the government. The group's leader had asked the group to gather information on U.S. forces in Bahrain, where the U.S. Fifth

Fleet is based. One suspect said that the group had been trained by Hizballah in Lebanon. The group claimed to be the military wing of Hizballah Bahrain. He said the Iranian Revolutionary Guard trained them in Qom, Iran, in May 1994.

Ali Ahmad Kadhem Mutaqawwi: one of two ringleaders of a group of 44 Iranian-trained Shi'ite members of Hizballah Bahrain who were arrested in June 1996 on charges of plotting to overthrow the ruling Khalifa family. He was sentenced to 14 years.

Abu Mu'tarzz: alias of Husayn Nasvi al-Kebir, a Palestinian refugee from Syria, one of six Arabs arrested in Lebanon on March 15, 1974, after they attempted to smuggle arms and explosives in food containers and luggage aboard a KLM Royal Dutch Airlines B747 en route from Amsterdam to Tokyo via Beirut. Reports claimed they were from the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the Arab National Youth Organization for the Liberation of Palestine.

Mu'tasim: alias of Muhammad 'Abd al-Rahman 'Abid.

Al-Mu'tasim: alias of 'Abd-al-Salam Khalil Hubub.

Ahmad Bin Mukhallad Bin Hamad al-Mutayri: alias Abu-Sulayman, a Saudi from al-Qasim who joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr in 2007. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-Kafa. He flew from Dubai to Syria, where he met Abu-'Abd-al-'Aziz, Abu al-'Abbas, and Abu 'Umar al-Tunusi. He gave them \$100 of his \$300. He also brought his passport. His brothers' phone numbers were 00966555171383 and 00966505961144.

Hamad 'Abdallah al-Mutayri: alias Abu Hajir, variant Abu Hajar, a Saudi suicide bomber who offered his services to al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007. His phone number was 009664545217. He brought with him a passport and donated a watch and \$400.

Sami al-Mutayri: age 25, a Kuwaiti man who supports al Qaeda and, on January 23, 2002, confessed to the January 21, 2003 drive-by killing of U.S. software engineer Michael Rene Pouliot and injury of fellow San Diegan David Caraway. He was arrested by Saudi border guards as he tried to get into Saudi Arabia; he was handed over to Kuwaiti authorities. He had visited Pakistan to meet with militant groups soon after 9/11. He majored in social studies at Kuwait University and once worked at the Social Services Ministry. Authorities found the rifle and ammunition at his workplace. He acted alone but had assistance in planning the attack. No group claimed credit. On June 4, 2003, a Kuwaiti court sentenced the killer to death.

Mahmud Al Mutazzim: alias of Mahmud Faruq Brent.

Turki bin Fheid al-Muteiri: alias Fawaz al-Nashmi, one of the trio wanted for the May 29, 2004 attack in which 22 were killed at the Oasis Residential Resorts compounds in Khobar, Saudi Arabia. He and three other terrorists died on June 18, 2004 in a two-hour shootout at a roadblock in Riyadh; 12 other terrorists were detained. Police said the cell was involved in the November 9, 2003 bombing of a foreigners' residential compound in Riyadh and the May 2004 Khobar bombing. Police found a car used by a gunman who shot to death a BBC cameraman and wounded a BBC reporter in Riyadh on June 6, 2004. They also detained a planner of the October 2000 USS *Cole* bombing.

On June 13, 2006, an al Qaeda media outlet said that "Turki bin Fheid al-Muteiri-Fawaz al-Nashmi-may God accept him as a martyr (was) the one chosen by Sheikh Osama bin Laden to be the martyrdom-seeker number 20 in the raid on September 11, 2001.... The operation was brought forward for some circumstances that brother Mohamed Atta explained to the general leadership." He was to have been the fifth UA93 attacker. IntelCenter, a U.S. government contractor, obtained a

54-minute video produced by *al-Sahab* featuring al-Nashmi.

Abu al-Muthana: a spokesman for the Army of Islam in Israel in June 2006.

Abu Al Muthanah: alias of Salah Majied Hessen Bu Jaydar.

Abu Muthanna: a Syrian-based facilitator for foreign recruits joining al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007.

Abu-Muthanna: alias of Salim 'Umar Sa'id Ba-Wazir.

Abdulaziz Bin Fahd Bin Nasser al-Mu'thim: age 24, one of four Saudi terrorists who, on April 22, 1996, confessed to the November 13, 1995 bombing of a building used by U.S. military personnel in Saudi Arabia and said that they had planned other attacks but feared arrest. He claimed to have fought in the Afghan War.

He said he was born in al-Kharq, had a secondary education diploma, was self-employed, and lived in the al-Shifa' district in Riyadh.

Abdel Karim Muti': leader in 1985 of Morocco's Secret Islamic Youth Organization.

Fahd Hamid Mutlaq: alias of Ra'd 'Abd-al-Amir Abbud al-Asadi.

Khalid Badah Raziuq Muttair: alias Abu Mussab, a Saudi with prior military service from Riyadh who was born in 1400 Hijra and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter in 2007, bringing his passport and \$1,500. The money was taken from him by his Syrian contact, Abu Yasser. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Abd Allah. His phone number was 0096656947601.

Darawi Muhammad Ibrahim 'Abd-al-Muttalib: one of seven terrorists hanged on July 8, 1993 in the appeals prison in Cairo for attacks on tourist buses and installations in the al-Wajh al-Qibli, Luxor, and Aswan areas, in

accordance with the sentence handed down by the Supreme Military Court on April 22, 1993 in Case Number 6.

Muhammad Souleh Faleh Al Muttary: alias Abu Bilal, a Saudi born in 1405 Hijra who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007, bringing 1,400 Saudi riyals. He was deployed to Al Anbar. His phone numbers were 0500510928 and 0503000746.

Muyugi: variant of Mullagy.

'Abdallah Mustafa 'Abdallah al-Muzayni: variant Abd Allah Mustafa Abd Allah Al Muzanie, alias Abu-al-Harith, a Libyan from the eastern shore of Darnah who joined al Qaeda in Iraq on October 4, 2006, contributing \$100. His phone number was 00218925782391.

Abdelghani Mzoudi: as of late November 2001, he remained in Hamburg, where German authorities were investigating his involvement in the 9/11 attacks. On July 3, 2002, in an early morning raid, Hamburg police arrested seven Islamic radicals, including Mzoudi, age 29, a United Arab Emirates citizen, who had roomed with 9/11 hijacking leader Mohamed Atta in a Marien Street apartment in August 1999 and had witnessed Atta's last will and testament. One of the suspects, who had worked as an archivist for the state police in Hamburg, fell under suspicion for credit card fraud. Surveillance of him led to the others. The seven were questioned, photographed, and fingerprinted. By the end of the evening, five were back on the streets for lack of evidence. The suspects included Moroccans, Egyptians, Afghans, and a German citizen. The men were aged 28 to 51. They met regularly at the Attawhid bookshop near the al Quds mosque in Hamburg that had been frequented by Atta. They had been overheard saying that they wanted to "give their lives for Islam." They also used "secret knocks" to enter meetings at the bookstore. Mzoudi replaced fugitive Said Bahaji, who left Hamburg shortly before 9/11, as Atta's roommate.

On October 10, 2002, Hamburg police arrested Mzoudi, an electrical engineering student from Marrakech, Morocco, on suspicion of providing logistical support to 9/11 hijack leader Mohammed Atta's al Qaeda cell in Hamburg. He had been questioned frequently in the investigation. Authorities seized a laptop, books, and other materials from his apartment; he had been arrested at the home of friends in Hamburg where he was staying overnight. Police had a witness statement that indicated the Mzoudi and the other members of the Hamburg cell had visited Afghan terrorist training camps in 2000. Mzoudi and Mounir Motassadeq, also from Marrakech, had signed Atta's will. Mzoudi had been briefly held in July with Abderrasak Labied, his roommate, along with five other men who had met in the back room of the Attawhid Islamic bookstore in Hamburg to plan suicide attacks. They were released for lack of evidence. A court ruled that the bookstore could reopen. Mzoudi had shared a Hamburg apartment with Ramzi Binalshibh and Zakariya Essabar, a Moroccan who remained at large. Mzoudi provided money to Essabar to attend a flight school in the United States; Essabar failed to obtain a U.S. visa. Mzoudi was in the wedding video of

Said Bahaji, a German Moroccan fugitive who left Hamburg shortly before 9/11. Atta also appears in the video.

On May 9, 2003, German prosecutors charged Mzoudi with membership in a terrorist organization and 3,066 counts of accessory to murder in the 9/11 attacks. On June 6, 2003, the U.S. Treasury Department blocked his assets.

On December 11, 2003, Hamburg Presiding Judge Klaus Rühle announced that the five-judge court had decided to release Mzoudi after determining that the German federal police had provided information, apparently taken from Ramzi Binalshibh, that Mzoudi had no advance knowledge of the 9/11 plot. The trial would continue. On February 5, 2004, the Hamburg State Court acquitted Mzoudi and freed him for lack of evidence. The prosecution appealed the acquittal two days later.

On May 12, 2005, German prosecutors petitioned a Berlin federal court to retry Mzoudi, age 32. On June 9, 2005, a German appeals court upheld his acquittal. Hamburg's top security official, Udo Nagel, said he was a threat and he would expel him within two weeks. Mzoudi arrived in Agadir, Morocco on June 21, 2005.

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Abed Nabhan: age 25, a Hamas field commander believed to be responsible for the September 29, 2004 attack in which Palestinian Hamas terrorists fired rockets from the Gaza Strip into Sderot, an Israeli city, killing two Ethiopian immigrant children and wounding ten other people. On October 9, Israeli soldiers shot to death Nabhan and four other terrorists preparing to fire an antitank missile from the Jabalya refugee camp. Israeli authorities believed he also was behind a September 30 attack on an army post in northern Gaza that killed an Israeli soldier and injured two others.

Abdul Nabi: one of two Taliban gunmen on a motorcycle who, on November 15, 2003, shot to death Bettina Goislard, age 29, a French woman working for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees in Ghazni. Two men fired on her vehicle with a pistol. Her Afghan driver sustained gunshot wounds. Goislard had been in Ghazni since June 2002. She had also worked for the UN in Rwanda and Guinea. She was the first foreign UN worker to be killed in Afghanistan since the fall of the Taliban in November 2001. On February 10, 2004, a Kabul court convicted Abdul Nabi and Zia Ahmad of murdering her and sentenced them to death. The duo appealed.

Khalid Abd-al-Nabi: leader of the Aden-Abyan Islamic Army (AAIA) who surrendered to Yemeni authorities in October 2003. He was released from custody and, as of April 2004, was not facing charges for any of his activities.

Nabil: one of the three Egyptian Revolution hijackers of Egyptair flight 648 that had left Athens

bound for Cairo on November 23, 1985. He executed two female Israeli passengers and injured two Americans.

Nabil: alias of Rifaat Alwan.

Nabil: a Syrian-based al Qaeda in Iraq travel facilitator in 2007; a person of the same name had those duties in Morocco.

Nabil: alias Abu-'Ubaydah, a Yemeni sent on a suicide mission by al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007. He owned \$200 and a passport. His phone number was 00967258909.

Abu Nibil: alias of 'Abdallah Hasan.

Albert Nacache: arrested by French police on May 13, 1981 in connection with the May 9, 1981 firing of shots on Pessah (Passover) at the Syrian Airlines office in central Paris.

Anis Naccache: variant Naqqash, variant Nakkash, one of the five Guards of Islam gunmen who failed in an assassination attempt against Shahpour Bakhtiar, the Shah's last Prime Minister, in Neuilly-sur-Seine, France on July 17, 1980. On March 10, 1982, a Nanterre jury sentenced four of them, including Naccache, to life in prison. His release was demanded on July 31, 1984 by the three Guardsmen of Islam hijackers of an Air France B737 flying from Frankfurt to Paris. He was moved to La Sante maximum security prison on September 22, 1986. On February 2, 1989, he claimed that the French had reneged on an agreement for his release after kidnappers

had freed French hostages Marcel Carton, Marcel Fontaine, and Jean-Paul Kauffman on May 5, 1988. The next day, Iran also claimed that France had broken the “gentlemen’s agreement” to give amnesty to Naccache. On February 12, 1989, French President Francois Mitterrand publicly stated that France had made no commitment to Iran or anyone else to release Naccache. On April 5, 1989, Naccache, claiming to be the European spokesman of Hizballah, said all Muslims in Europe should use “all legal means” to obtain the banning of Salman Rushdie’s *The Satanic Verses*. He began a hunger strike on September 8, 1989. In January 1990, Naccache ended a 19-week hunger strike in which his weight dropped from 164 to 105 pounds. He resumed eating after being assured that he would be released later that year. On July 27, 1990, France pardoned Naccache and four accomplices (Mehdi Nejad-Tabrizi, Mohammed Javad Janab, Fawzi Mohammed al-Sattari, and Selaheddin Mohammed Alkara). They were deported to Tehran that day. Sattari, the group’s lone Palestinian, flew on to Baghdad.

Said Nacir: member of the Fatah-Revolutionary Council sentenced in Belgium for the 1980 attack against Jewish children in Antwerp. He was expected to be released circa July 27, 1990, after having served a third of his prison sentence.

Youssef Nada: Egypt-born Italian-Tunisian citizen who lived in Campione d’Italia, Switzerland for decades. He also had residences in Capione d’Italia, Italy; and Alexandria, Egypt. In 2001, the UN Security Council blacklisted the then-69-year-old on suspicion of funding the 9/11 attacks. He and Ahmed Idris Nasreddin had founded the Bank al Taqwa, which was also blacklisted. Acting on a Swiss request, Italian police raided his home, seizing papers and computer disks. He was questioned by Swiss police for six hours. Nada denied meeting bin Laden or dealing with his organization, although he admitted membership in the Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood. As of November 2007, Nada remained on the blacklists of the United States and United Nations.

Luis Alberto Nader: one of six Lebanese suspected of involvement in the March 17, 1992 car bombing at the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires that killed 29 and injured 252 and the July 18, 1994 bombing of the Argentine-Israeli facility in Buenos Aires. Three of the detainees expressed pro-Hizballah sentiments, but denied involvement. He was arrested on January 30, 1995 in Paraguay. He had lived with fellow detainee Johnny Moraes Baalbaki in Italy but had temporary residence in Fox do Iguacu. They were charged with drug trafficking, violating immigration law, and illegal possession of weapons. He was believed to be a Brazilian of Lebanese origin who was a contact of the Cali cocaine cartel in Italy and Russia. Argentina requested extradition on February 24, 1995 for stockpiling explosives and combat weapons on an island in the Tigre River delta. They were extradited from Paraguay on July 23, 1995 in connection with the discovery of an arsenal near Buenos Aires. They were released on July 27, 1995 in Argentina.

’Abd-al-Karim al-Nadi: named by Cairo’s *Middle East News Agency* on May 16, 1996 as having confessed to the Ethiopians for involvement in the attempted assassination on June 26, 1995 in Ethiopia of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak. Al-Nadi and two others said they had visited Pakistan, Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, and Sudan.

Ismail Abu Nadi: one of three 15-year-old Palestinian boys who, on April 23, 2002, were shot to death near the Netzarim settlement by Israeli soldiers firing a .50 caliber machine gun. The trio had planned to set off a crude pipe bomb, and were also armed with knives. The trio had competed for top honors at Salahuddin School in Gaza City. They left confessor letters to their families, saying they were seeking to be heroes. Hamas condemned the boys’ gesture and forbade adolescent attacks.

Mahmud Nadi: Palestinian driver for the bomber of a disco in Tel Aviv. He was charged with murder in Israel on July 10, 2001.

Hamid Nadim: was found by Israeli authorities on a getaway ship that was to be used by eight Fatah terrorists who attacked the Hotel Savoy in Tel Aviv on March 5, 1975. He said he was born in Nablus, on the occupied West Bank. He claimed that he had been ordered to join the attack squad but refused, staying on board the craft to supervise the operation.

Ibrahim Naeli: variant Nayili, a member of the Libyan intelligence service for whom an arrest warrant was issued on October 30, 1991, in connection with the September 19, 1989 Union des Transports Aeriens (UTA) bombing that killed 171. He had left Brazzaville, Congo, the day of the bombing. He was charged with violations of French law by conspiring to commit murder, destroying property with explosives, and taking part in a terrorist enterprise. Observers expected French Investigating Judge Jean-Louis Bruguiere to issue an arrest warrant following his July 5–18, 1996 visit to Libya. On June 12, 1998, France announced that it would try him, along with five other Libyans, in absentia. On March 10, 1999, a French antiterrorism court imposed life in prison on the six in absentia. If any of the six were to fall into French hands, they would automatically be given a retrial under French law. The prosecutor said the evidence showed that the Libyan officials had organized the attack. France had never formally requested extradition of the six. Muammar Qadhafi had earlier said he would turn the six over to France, but also had said he would consider making the six serve any sentence imposed by a French court in Libyan prison.

Mohammed Naeli: alias Mohammed Naydi.

Abdel Karim Abu Nafa: one of two Palestinian terrorists who, on November 27, 2001, fired assault rifles on shoppers and pedestrians at the main bus station in Afula's main shopping district, killing a young man and woman and badly injuring nine other Israelis. One woman attacked a gunman, but they shot her at point-blank range. Two dozen others suffered minor injuries or

shock. Police trapped the duo in a parking lot and shot them to death. They were from two Palestinian militant groups, the Islamic Jihad and the al-Aqsa Brigade. The duo had made a videotape in advance, saying that the attack was to avenge the deaths of Palestinian militants killed by Israel. Mustafa Abu Srie of Islamic Jihad said "we hope our people will continue in the path of holy war." The other terrorist was Abdel Karim Abu Nafa, age 20, a Palestinian policeman and Fatah activist. The terrorists had stolen a white Subaru sedan with yellow Israeli license plates and drove directly to the bus station.

Radwin al Nafati: alias Abu-'Abdallah, a Tunisian born in 1982 who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007. His home phone number was 0021671724327. He contributed 4700 Euros, \$560 and 826 lira, and left a computer with Abu-Muhammad al-Muharib and \$5,275 security for Abu-Shayma' in Lebanon. He also brought a passport, ID, driver's license, and student ID. He knew coordinator Abu-Shayma' in Lebanon through a friend in Turkey. He arrived in Syria via Germany and Turkey. The student offered to be a martyr. He said he had studied Russian and mechanics.

Ahmad Mahmud Muhammad Nafi': a member of an Egyptian extremist group who was arrested at Jeddah Airport in Saudi Arabia on January 5, 1993 and handed over to Mahmud Hajjaj, an EgyptAir security officer. Although handcuffed, he bit the officer on the shoulder, causing a deep gash, in an escape attempt. He was deported to Egypt for interrogation in connection with previous charges against him. He had arrived in Saudi Arabia on the pretext of performing a minor pilgrimage. He was born in Damanhur in 1959 and worked as a freelance accountant. Entry and exit visa stamps to Pakistan and Sudan were found in his passport.

Basheer Nafi: a Palestinian, age 43, arrested on June 27, 1996 in Herndon, Virginia and deported to London on July 1 on charges of violating his immigration status. He was believed to be

a leader of Islamic Jihad. He worked as a researcher and editor at the International Institute of Islamic Thought (IIIT) in Herndon. His Irish wife, Imelda Ryan, said that he was going to leave the United States permanently anyway, having resigned from the IIIT and booked a flight to London. Nafi had last entered the United States in August 1994. Nafi admitted knowing Fathi Shiqaqi, the assassinated leader of Islamic Jihad. The two attended a university in Cairo in the 1970s. Nafi had earlier worked for the Tampa-based World and Islam Studies Enterprise, whose former administrator, Ramadan Abdullah Shallah, 37, succeeded Shiqaqi as the Islamic Jihad leader.

Nourredine Nafia: a captured Moroccan extremist who told Italian investigators that in 1998 in Turkey, Libyans provided expertise about communications to al Qaeda cells.

Abdullmer Nagh: alias of one of three terrorists allegedly working for Iraqi intelligence whom the Saudi Embassy in Thailand said in September 1991 had made threats against senior diplomats.

Mohammed Naguid: a 21-year-old Palestinian working in Kuwait who was one of three Abdel Nasser Movement (the Palestine Revolution Movement also took credit) hijackers of an Egyptian B737 flying from Cairo to Luxor on August 23, 1976. They demanded the release of five would-be assassins from Egyptian jails. Commandos boarded the plane and overpowered and wounded all three hijackers. The trio said they received their directions in Libya, which promised \$250,000 to divert the plane to Libya. On September 18, 1976, they were fined and sentenced to hard labor for life but were acquitted of charges of collusion with Libya.

Mohammed Faez Nahaal: an unemployed Palestinian who, on March 21, 1993, tried to stab a female Israeli soldier with a kitchen knife in Afula. He was seized by other soldiers. He said he was "sick of life" and hoped to be killed.

Ahmad 'Umar Bin-Sha'b al-Nahdi: alias Abu-Suhayb, a Yemeni from Al-Mukalla who was born in 1981 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a combatant on July 21, 2007, contributing \$500 and bringing his passport and ID. His recruitment coordinator was 'Abd-al-Qadidr. His home phone number was 00967053851211; colleague 'Abdallah Sa'id's was 0097777385615.

Bassam Abdullah Bin Bushar Al-Nahdi: born in Saudi Arabia in 1976, the Yemeni was believed, by the FBI, on February 11, 2002, to be planning a terrorist attack in the United States or on U.S. interests in Yemen.

Jamal al-Nahdi: Yemeni officials said, on December 23, 1992, that he had planned the bombings on December 29, 1992 of the Gold Mohur Hotel in Aden and the Aden Movenpick Hotel, both of which house U.S. Marines. London's *al-Sharq al-Awsat* said he confessed that he intended to blow up a U.S. Navy Galaxy aircraft parked at Aden airport.

Awen Muhammad Raff Allah Nahidd: alias Abu Assem, a Libyan high school student from Derna who was born in 1988 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr on 25th Rabia al Thani (circa 2007), bringing his passport. His recruitment coordinator was Basset Alsha'ari. He came from Libya to Egypt and on to Syria, bringing 350 lira and his passport. His home phone number was 0021881928813; his brother's was 00218926008701.

Mohammed Ali Nail: one of four Libyans arrested on March 22, 1976 in Tunisia on charges of trying to kidnap or assassinate President Habib Bourguiba or Premier Hedi Nouira, Bourguiba's designated successor, in Tunis. He was sentenced to death on April 23, 1976 by the Tunisian state security court.

Taha Naimi: one of three Kurdish sympathizers who hijacked an Iraqi Airways B737 flying from Mosul to Baghdad on March 1, 1975. They

demanding \$5 million and the release of 85 political prisoners. During the flight, an Iraqi security officer engaged in a shootout with the hijackers, leaving two passengers dead and ten others, including a hijacker, wounded. The plane landed in Tehran, Iran, where the hijackers surrendered. Naimi was executed by an Iranian firing squad on April 7, 1975.

Jihad Abu-al-Naja: a Palestinian Islamic Jihad member whose trial for setting off a bomb that killed seven people in Patras, Greece on April 19, 1991 began on May 8, 1992 in a courtroom within the Kordhallos prison in Piraeus. He was acquitted by an Athens appeals court on July 6, 1992.

Yusuf Sulayman Najah: release from an Israeli jail was demanded on June 27, 1976 by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers of Air France 139, an A300 Aerospatiale Airbus flying from Tel Aviv to Paris and ultimately diverted to Entebbe.

Talal Muhammad al-Najashi: alias Abu-al-Zubayr, a Saudi student at a teachers' school in Riyadh who was born in 1987 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a suicide bomber on May 12, 2007, bringing his passport. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-Salmah. He flew directly to Damascus, spending four days there. A smuggler took his \$500 and 22,000 liras. His phone number was 0096612440691; his brother's was 00966555486115; 'Abd-al-'Aziz al-Shahrani's was 00966567054471. He had experience as an urban warfare trainer and in boxing.

'Abadi al-Najdi: alias of 'Abd-al-Rahman Bin-'Ali Bin-Muhammad al-'Ashiri.

Abdur Rahman Najdi: variant Abu Abdel-Rahman Najdi, a Saudi-born al Qaeda terrorist sought by the United States who, in an audiotape aired on August 18, 2003 on Pakistan's *al-Arabiya* television, called on Muslims to join the fight in Iraq against the U.S.-led occupation and

to overthrow the Saudi royal family, whom he termed U.S. puppets. He released another audio on September 7, 2003.

Abu Abdel-Rahman Najdi: variant of Abdur Rahman Najdi.

Abu-'Amir al-Tamimi al-Najdi: alias of 'Abd-al-'Aziz Hamad-'Abd-al-'Aziz al-Majid.

Abu-'Ammar al-Najdi: alias of 'Abd-al-Rahman Muhammad al-Jaryi.

Abu Baher al Najdi: variant of Abu-Bahr al-Najdi.

Abu-Bahr al-Najdi: alias of 'Abdallah Ibrahim al-'Arifi.

Miqdam al-Najdi: variant Miqdam al Njdi, alias of Fahd 'Abd-al-'Aziz 'Abdallah al-'Ajlan.

Qutaybah al-Najdi: the 9/11 Commission said that he was initially scheduled to be a 9/11 hijacker, but backed out after being stopped and briefly questioned by Bahrain Airport security officers.

Abu Ammer al Tammimi al Najdy: variant of Abu-'Amir al-Tamimi al-Najdi.

Abu Naji: alias of Muhammad Shariff.

Yusif Naji: alias Abu-Hamzah, variant Abu Hamza, a Yemeni mechanical automotive engineer who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007 to become a suicide bomber. He left his passport, \$200, and 1,000 lira in Syria. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-'Azzam, variant Abi Azzam. His phone number was 777877630.

Ahmad Ibrahim al-Najjar: an Egyptian Islamic Jihad/al Qaeda member who was arrested in Albania on June 28, 1998 and sent to Egypt. He had material indicating a planned bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Tirana. He had worked in the

Tirana branch of the Kuwaiti Society for the Revival of Islamic Heritage. He was under a death sentence in Egypt for his role in the attack on Cairo's Khan el Khalil bazaar.

Husayn Ja'far Sadiq al-Najjar: on June 26, 1996, the Bahrain State Security Court sentenced him to 10 years for the February 11, 1996 bombing of the Diplomat Hotel in Manama, the January 17, 1996 bombing of the Le Royal Meridien Hotel, and the bombing of two branches of the Bahrain Corporation for International Shipping and Trade located in the Diplomatic Quarter.

Mazen A. al-Najjar: In 1997, the U.S. Justice Department and the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) said that the 43-year-old former professor of Arabic at the University of South Florida in Tampa had ties to the Syria-based Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ). The Palestinian, born in Gaza and raised in Saudi Arabia, was linked to two groups that laundered PIJ money. One was the now-defunct World and Islam Studies Enterprise, based in Tampa, which employed Ramadan Abdullah Shallah, who became the PIJ leader in 1995. He was ordered deported when his visa expired in 1997. He was jailed after the INS presented secret evidence under the 1996 Anti-Terrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act.

U.S. District Judge Joan Lenard ruled in Miami in May 2000 that al-Najjar must be told enough about the evidence to have a fair chance of responding. If freed, he and his wife, Fedaa, faced deportation hearings. Their three daughters were U.S. citizens. On December 12, 2000, Attorney General Janet Reno blocked the release of al-Najjar, who had been jailed for more than three years without criminal charges on secret evidence. Reno said she would review the evidence. The previous week, Immigration Judge R. Kevin McHugh ordered al-Najjar freed on \$8,000 bond. Reno released al-Najjar on December 15, 2000. Deportation hearings were set for January 9, 2001. He sought political asylum as a stateless Palestinian. The INS wanted to send him to the United Arab

Emirates, where he resided for two years before entering the United States in 1981.

Mohammed Youssef el Najjar: alias Abu Youssef. In 1973, Black September detainee Abu Daoud said that he had been a key planner of the November 28, 1971 assassination of Jordanian Prime Minister Wasfi Tell in Cairo. At the time, Najjar was a member of the Palestine Liberation Organization's political department and chairman of the Higher Committee for Palestinian Affairs in Lebanon. He apparently died on April 10, 1973 in an Israeli raid on Black September facilities in Beirut.

'Abd-al-Karim al Naji: alias of Yasin, an Egyptian Islamic Group terrorist who was arrested one day after the failed June 26, 1995 assassination attempt against Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Ahmed Naji: an Egyptian Islamic Jihad member who fled Albania but was arrested by Italian police in early October 1998. He reportedly had planned the failed attack on the U.S. Embassy in Tirana.

Eyad Ismail Najim: variant of Eyad Mahmoud Ismoil Najim.

Eyad Mahmoud Ismoil Najim: variant Eyad Ismail Najim, variant Iyad Mahmud Isma'il Najm, a Kuwaiti-born Palestinian who carried a Jordanian passport who was arrested in Jordan on August 1, 1995. He was flown to the United States the next day. He had gone to school in Kuwait with Ramzi Ahmad Yusuf. On August 3, 1995, he was charged in a New York federal court with planning and executing the World Trade Center bombing. He was held without bail for a hearing on August 16. He faced a life sentence without parole. Investigators said he was with Yusuf when he gassed up the bomb vehicle and drove the Ryder van into a garage beneath the towers. He entered the United States on a student visa in 1989. He last reported to the Immigration and Naturalization Service in

1990, when he was granted a student work permit. His mother claimed he had studied languages and computer science at a Kansas university, then moved to Dallas. He had been charged in a sealed indictment in September 1994.

'Ali Samih Najm: alias of Joseph Salim Abdallah, deputy head of the Saiqa security office in al-Hamra' in Beirut. The Lebanese was arrested on April 15, 1979 upon his arrival at Cairo airport from Beirut when police discovered that his suitcase contained explosives. The Egyptians said Syrian intelligence had sent him to blow up the Sheraton Hotel, in offices in At-Tahrir Square, and anywhere he chose. The Egyptians said he provided information on Cuban supervision of Saiqa training and planning. Police said he was trained by Abu Salim and his explosives were prepared by Ahmad al-Hallaq. His release was demanded by terrorists who took over the Egyptian Embassy in Ankara on July 13, 1979.

Iyad Mahmud Isma'il Najm: variant of Eyad Mahmoud Ismoil Najim.

Nabil Najm: one of 12 Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine members arrested by Jordanian security forces on October 4, 1989 for questioning about the smuggling of explosives and personnel into Jordan to fire rockets across the cease-fire line.

Samir Hassan Najmeddin: head of the SAS import-export company that was ordered shut down in August 1987 by Poland after the United States said it was financing Palestinian terrorism. He left the country on January 14, 1988. No expulsion had been ordered, but Poland did not renew his visa.

Abu Najr: alias of Faysal.

Abu-Najr: alias of Fysal.

Abdel Hadi Nakaa: one of two Black September members who were seriously injured when their

explosives-laden car blew up on a Rome street on June 17, 1973. He was a Syrian. It was believed they were driving their booby-trapped car toward their next mission, which may have been against the transit camp for Soviet Jewish émigrés in Austria. Some reports claim that Mossad arranged for the bombs' premature detonation.

Anis Nakkash: leader of a pro-Khomeini assassination squad that killed two in a failed assassination attempt against former Iranian Prime Minister Shapur Bakhtiar in July 1980. On February 3, 1986, the Committee of Solidarity with Arab and Middle East Political Prisoners who bombed the Claridge shopping arcade off the Champs-Élysées in Paris demanded his release.

Omar Nakhcha: age 24, a Moroccan who was one of 18 suspected radical Islamists charged on October 23, 2007 by Spanish National Court Judge Baltasar Garzon with belonging to a terrorist organization and 22 radicals with collaboration with it in sending Islamist fighters to Iraq "so they might join in terrorist activity sponsored and directed by al-Qaeda." Nakhcha was also charged with helping some of the March 11, 2004 Madrid train bombers to escape from justice.

Jum'ah Zayd al-Nakhlah: one of the April 5, 1988 hijackers of Kuwait Airlines flight 422, a B747 flying from Bangkok to Kuwait that was diverted to Mashhad, Iran. He had arrived in Bangkok on March 23, 1988 with a forged Bahraini passport.

Mohamed Suleiman Nalfi: a Sudanese who was arrested on March 22, 2001 by the FBI when he was lured from his home with a false job offer in Amsterdam. He was detained by the Bureau when he changed planes. He was indicted in New York for having links to bin Laden and charged in federal court with forming and leading a Sudanese jihad group, following bin Laden's al Qaeda organization, and helping bin Laden start an investment business in Sudan. He was added to the list of 22 defendants in the bin Laden conspiracy,

which included the August 7, 1998 bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania.

On January 31, 2003, Nalfi, age 40, admitted he worked for bin Laden in Sudan in the early 1990s and pleaded guilty to conspiring to destroy national defense materials, which carries a maximum 10-year sentence. He said he created a jihad group in Sudan in 1989 and helped to build businesses there that aided al Qaeda, which used the firms as fronts to procure explosives, chemicals, and weapons. In 1990, Nalfi and others traveled to Egypt in a camel caravan to establish an al Qaeda weapons smuggling route. Nalfi told U.S. District Judge Kevin Thomas Duffy in New York that, in 1992, he attended a meeting in which al Qaeda leaders discussed how to oust U.S. and UN forces from Somalia and Saudi Arabia. Nalfi had been arrested in 2000 in a conspiracy case involving the 1998 bombings of the U.S. embassies in Tanzania and Kenya. The government agreed to a lesser charge.

Nalini: a Sri Lankan Tamil woman suspected of involvement in the murder of Rajiv Gandhi, India's former prime minister, on May 22, 1991. She was arrested on June 14, 1991 on a State Transport Corporation bus going between Villupuram and Madras during the night. She was held under the Terrorists and Disruptive Activities Act. She was remanded to police custody for 28 days.

Mohammed K. A. al-Namer: alias of Muhsin Musa Matwalli Atwah.

Said Namouh: age 34, arrested by Canadian authorities in Quebec on September 12, 2007. They charged him with conspiracy. The member of the Global Islamic Media Front, an Internet propaganda arm of al Qaeda, was planning to detonate a car bomb.

Nizar Naouar: variant of Nizar bin Mohammed Nawar.

Walid Naouar: brother of Nizar bin Mohammed Nawar, he was arrested by French police on

November 5, 2002 in connection with Nizar's involvement as one of the truck bombers who on April 11, 2002 killed 19 people in an explosion at a synagogue in Djerba, Tunisia.

Naoufel: a Moroccan in Spain believed to be involved in the 2003 suicide bombings in Casablanca, Morocco, that killed 45 people. He was in contact with several individuals arrested in October 2003 on suspected terrorism planning.

'Abd al-Rahim 'Ali Isma'il 'Ali Naqi: sentenced to death by Kuwait on June 6, 1987 for the January 19, 1987 sabotage of Kuwaiti oilfields. He remained at large. On June 7, 1987, the Prophet Muhammad's Forces in Kuwait told a Western news agency that they would kill Kuwaiti leaders if the emirate carried out death sentences on six members of its group.

Khalid 'Abd al-Majid 'Abd al-Nabi 'Ali Naqi: sentenced to two years and fined 300 dinars by Kuwait, on June 6, 1987, for the January 19, 1987 sabotage of Kuwaiti oilfields.

Naqibullah: an Afghan judge who hid the two organizers of the bombing that killed a dozen people, including four Americans working for DynCorp, on August 29, 2004. He was arrested in late December 2004. He was head of a preliminary court in the Panjshir Valley.

Anis Naqqash: alias Abu Mazem, Palestinian leader of the five Guards of Islam gunmen who failed in an assassination attempt against Shahpour Bakhtiar, the Shah's last Prime Minister, in Neuilly-sur-Seine, France on July 17, 1980. He was wounded in the attack.

Muhammad Ayn-al-Nas: age 26, alias Abu-Mus'ab, a Moroccan listed in the captured al Qaeda in Iraq personnel documents in the fall of 2007. He flew from Casablanca to Turkey and to Damascus, then showed up at an Iraqi border town on January 31, 2007. The university economics student said he wanted to be a martyr and

had experience as a driver. He was born on April 7, 1984. His phone number in Casablanca was 0021260262674. He contributed 100 euros, 1,100 lira, and 15 Turkish lira. He brought a passport and ID. His coordinator in Afghanistan was 'Abd-al-Salam; in Damascus, Zayd al-Maghrabi. His travel facilitator in Syria was Abu-'Uthman. He brought with him 200 euros and \$50.

Mustafa Setmariam Nasar: variant Mustafa Sitmaryan Nassar, alias Abu Musab al-Suri, Umar Abd al-Hakim, a Spanish citizen via marriage who might also have Syrian citizenship and who was a leading al-Qaeda ideologue. While a member of the Syrian Muslim Brotherhood, he fled Syria in the 1980s, roaming through the Middle East and North Africa, where he became associated with the Algeria Islamic Group.

He claims to have been born on October 26, 1958 in Aleppo, Syria.

He settled in Madrid in 1987 and married a Spaniard, obtaining Spanish citizenship. In Spain, he wrote inflammatory essays under the pen name Umar Abd al-Hakim. In 1995, he moved to the UK, serving as a European contact for al Qaeda. He roamed throughout Europe and Afghanistan through the late 1990s. He moved his family to Afghanistan in 1998. He was a trainer at the Derunta and al-Bhuraba terrorist camps in Afghanistan, working closely with Midhat Mursi al-Sayid 'Umar, alias Abu Khabab al-Masri, training extremists in poisons and chemicals. Following the 9/11 attacks, he swore loyalty to Osama bin Laden as an al Qaeda member. The United States announced a \$5 million reward for his arrest. He was indicted in Spain in September 2003 for terrorist activities of al-Qaeda, and was linked to Imad Yarkas, a Syrian-born Spaniard who ran the group's Spanish cell. He was indicted in Spain for al Qaeda membership and was suspected of having a role in the March 11, 2004 Madrid train bombings. British authorities wanted to question him in connection with the multiple bombings of the London subway system on July 7, 2005.

He was captured by Pakistani forces in a Quetta shop that serves as an office of an Islamic charity

tied to a radical group, near the Afghan border, on November 4, 2005. He was transferred to Syrian custody. Nasar had written a 1,600 page tome on how to attack Islam's enemies. He had traveled to Sudan, Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Syria, and two European capitals. *UPI* reported on October 19, 2006 that he was in U.S. custody. There had been a \$5 million bounty for him.

Balik Nasban: a Lebanese named by Cypriot authorities on August 6, 1986 as having been involved in the August 3, 1986 attack by rockets, machine guns, and mortars at the British air base at Akrotiri by the Unified Nasirite Organization. A car in which spent shells were found had been rented by him.

Abdul Raouf Naseeb: a leading al Qaeda member who was arrested with more than a dozen other militants on March 3, 2004 in Yemen in a nighttime raid in the mountains of Abyan province, 292 miles south of Sanaa. He was wanted for planning the April 2003 prison break of ten terrorists detained in connection with the bombing of the USS *Cole* in October 2000.

Naseer: He was shot to death on September 12, 2003 in a gunfight in central Bombay. He and another man were fleeing in a car in which were hidden detonators, explosives, and guns. He was believed to be the mastermind of two taxi bombs that went off on August 25, 2003 in Bombay, killing 53 people and injuring another 160.

Sajjad Naseer: variant of Sajjad Nasser.

Nagi Nashal: age 53, a Yemeni-born naturalized U.S. citizen who runs a Manhattan newsstand, who, on May 21, 2005 was arrested on charges of threatening to blow up the *New York Post's* offices for publishing photographs of Saddam Hussein in his underwear. He was denied bail.

Magdy Mahmoud Nashar: a biochemist who had studied at North Carolina State University for a semester in 2000. He was arrested on July

15, 2005 by police in Cairo, Egypt. He allegedly helped rent the July 7, 2005 London subway terrorists' Leeds townhouse. He was freed on August 9 after being in custody for questioning for three weeks. He said he knew bombers Germaine Lindsay and Hasib Hussain casually.

Abdullah Nasheri: age 22, a suspected Islamic extremist from Sanaa, Yemen, on July 27, 1998 shot to death three Roman Catholic medical nuns in Hodeidah, 140 miles west of Sanaa. They were on their way from their home to work as nurses at a charity organization affiliated with an international order founded by the late Mother Teresa when the killer fired on them with a Kalashnikov assault rifle. The killer confessed and said he would go to heaven. He said he killed the nurses because they were "preaching Christianity." The gunman said he had fought in Bosnia as a volunteer in 1992. He had lived there since 1992, and had acquired Bosnian nationality. He married a Bosnian woman.

Sheikh Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri: alias Abu Asim al Makki, alias Sheik Mohammed Omar al Harazi, who worked with Walid bin Attash in planning the October 12, 2000 bombing in Yemen of the USS *Cole*. He was believed to have given the order to three Saudi members of al Qaeda who were planning to attack U.S. and British warships in the Strait of Gibraltar in May 2002. He was mentioned by some of the defendants as having obtained funds for the October 6, 2002 al Qaeda bombing of the *Limburg*, a French supertanker, in the Arabian Sea five miles off the coast of Yemen. The news media reported that the Meccaborn Nashiri was arrested in November 2002. He had fought against the Russians in Afghanistan. He spent time in Yemen, where he owned Al Mur Honey, a terrorist money laundry. He was detained in Saudi Arabia in 1998 and deported the next year. He may have trained terrorists for the August 7, 1998 bombings of the U.S. embassies in Tanzania and Kenya. On July 7, 2004, a Yemeni court charged him and five other Yemenis in the USS *Cole* bombing. On September 29,

2004, Yemeni Judge Najib al-Qaderi sentenced him to death.

On September 6, 2006, President George W. Bush announced that the last 14 detainees would be transferred from secret foreign prisons to the military detention facility at Guantánamo Bay. The group was identified as Abu Zubaydah, Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, Ramzi Binalshibh, Mustafa Ahmad al-Hawsawi, Hambali, Majid Khan, Lillie, Ali Abd al-Aziz Ali, Ahmed Khalfan Ghailani, Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri, Abu Faraj al-Libi, Zubair, Walid bin Attash, and Gouled Hassan Dourad.

On March 14, 2007, al-Nashiri told the military Combatant Status Review Tribunal in Guantánamo that he had been coerced into making false confessions about the *Cole* bombing and the August 7, 1998 attacks on the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania. He had been sentenced in absentia to death in Yemen for his role in the *Cole* case. He said that he was merely involved in a fishing business with the *Cole* bombers. He claimed to have become a millionaire at age 19 and to have met with bin Laden several times in Afghanistan.

Fawaz al-Nashmi: alias of Turki bin Fheid al-Muteiri.

Abdu Nashri: an operational coordinator listed by U.S. Central Command on January 8, 2002 as being at large.

Antoinette Nasif: a Palestinian housewife carrying a Lebanese passport who was arrested on September 17, 1986 by Greek police while she was carrying 248 rounds of automatic weapon ammunition in a secret compartment as she was boarding Cyprus Airways flight 337 for Larnaca and Damascus, which included as a passenger Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou. She had arrived at Ellinikon Airport on a Scandinavian Airlines flight from New York via Copenhagen. She claimed she was to board a ship for Lebanon from Larnaca. She said she did not know that it was illegal to import ammunition into Greece.

Ilyas Nasif: signature used by one of the Palestinian gunmen who, on September 26, 1986, signed a statement asking their comrades not to seize hostages to obtain their release. He had been sentenced to life in prison in Cyprus in February 1986 in connection with the takeover of an Israeli-owned yacht, the *First*, taking two Israeli hostages after killing a woman in the initial assault in Cyprus on September 25, 1985. After nine hours of negotiations, the terrorists killed the hostages and surrendered. Fatah Force 17 claimed credit.

'Abd al-Husayn Karam Dawish Nasir: member of a cell in Kuwait that set two bombs that exploded on July 10, 1989 in two streets leading to the Great Mosque in Mecca, killing a Pakistani and injuring 16 of the 1.5 million pilgrims from 100 countries attending the hajj.

'Abd al-Karim Husayn Muhammad al-Nasir: variant Abdelkarim Hussein Mohamed al-Nasser, Saudi, leader of Saudi Hizballah indicted in the Eastern District of Virginia for the June 25, 1996 bombing of the Khobar Towers military housing complex in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia. The U.S. Department of State's Rewards for Justice Program offers \$5 million for his apprehension. He is wanted for conspiracy to kill U.S. nationals; conspiracy to murder U.S. employees; conspiracy to use weapons of mass destruction against U.S. nationals; conspiracy to destroy U.S. property; conspiracy to attack national defense utilities; bombing resulting in death; use of weapons of mass destruction against U.S. nationals; murder of federal employees; and attempted murder of federal employees. He was born in Al Ihsa, Saudi Arabia. He is five feet eight inches tall and weighs 170 pounds. He was born circa 1942–1952. The Rewards for Justice Program offers \$5 million for his apprehension.

Abu-Nasir: alias of Ibrahim.

Faysayl Falih al'Sahim al-Nasir: sentenced to seven years of hard labor by Kuwait on June 6,

1987 for the January 19, 1987 sabotage of Kuwaiti oilfields.

Mahmud Abd an'Nasir: his release from an Israeli jail was demanded on June 27, 1976 by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers of Air France flight 139, an A300 flying from Tel Aviv to Paris and ultimately diverted to Entebbe.

Sa'id Nasir: a Palestinian arrested circa 1981 by Belgium for an attack on Jewish school children in Antwerp in which a French youth was killed. Nasir had been serving a life sentence. His release was demanded during the shipjacking of the *Silko* that began on November 8, 1987 in the Mediterranean. He was released in January 1991.

Sami Nasir: a Palestinian with a Jordanian passport who was arrested by Larnaca Airport security personnel on December 17, 1985 trying to smuggle arms aboard a Swissair plane scheduled to depart for Amman. His hand luggage contained three hand grenades, two pistols, two magazines, a silencer, and 90 rounds of ammunition. Police believe he intended to hijack the plane with three others who did not board. His sister's apartment contained five grenades and two silencers. On January 15, 1986, he was sentenced to six years for arms possession at the airport. He was also sentenced to five years for the arms found at his sister's apartment. On July 31, 1986, he was quietly deported. Some sources indicated that he had been exchanged for two Cypriot students—Panayiotis Tirkas and Tavros Yiannaki—held by a Muslim group in Beirut. Cypriot authorities said Nasir had a heart ailment.

Sharif Mutlaq Nasir: acquitted by the Kuwaiti State Security Court in 1984 in connection with the December 12, 1983 truck bombing of the administrative building of the U.S. Embassy in Kuwait, killing four people and injuring 59.

Tawfiq Nasir: on December 30, 1994, Judge Nasri Lahhud, the Lebanese government's

representative in the military court, issued charges against the Lebanese citizen on charges of committing terrorist acts in accordance with Articles 5 and 6 of law No. 11 in connection with the December 21, 1994 incident when a booby-trapped Volkswagen van exploded in the Sfayr area near the al-Umara' bakery and al-Inma' Consumers Cooperative in the Bir Abed district of Beirut's Shi'ite Muslim suburb, killing three and injuring 16 others.

William Nasir: release from an Israeli jail was demanded on June 27, 1976 by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers of Air France flight 139, an A300 flying from Tel Aviv to Paris and ultimately diverted to Entebbe.

Yusuf abu-Nasir: alias of Mohammed Ahmad Hasan Abu Nasser.

Yusuf Hisham al-Nasir: variant Nisir. On November 13, 1985, Italian authorities issued an arrest warrant for the Palestine Liberation Front member in connection with the hijacking of the Italian cruise ship *Achille Lauro* on October 7, 1985. The hijackers killed Leon Klinghoffer, age 69, an American confined to a wheelchair, and dumped the body overboard. The hijacking ended in Egypt. On August 1, 1986, al-Nasir was arrested in Viechtach, West Germany. He had been sentenced in absentia to six years and six months for providing weapons to the hijackers. On May 24, 1987, a Genoa appeals court upheld the conviction.

Hassan Mustafa Osama Nasr: The Italian media claimed that he was whisked off the streets of Milan and flown to Cairo on February 17, 2003. As of mid-December 2006, he was in prison in Egypt.

Mehidi Ben Nasr: leader of a Milan-based network that was wrapped up on November 6, 2007 in coordinated raids in Italy, France, Portugal, and the United Kingdom that netted 17 Algerians and

Tunisians suspected of terrorist ties in Salafist jihadi militant cells that were recruiting would-be suicide bombers for Iraq and Afghanistan. Milan prosecutors ordered the raids in Milan, Bergamo, Verese, and Reggio Emilia. Police found poisons, remote detonators, and manuals. The leaders were identified as Dridi Sabri, Mehidi Ben Nasr and Imed Ben Zarkaoui, all operating in Italy. Three suspects remained at large. Police said the investigation began in 2003. The detainees were charged with illegal immigration, falsifying ID documents, and helping to hide people sought for terrorist activity.

Mohammed Mahmoud Nasr: a 28-year-old Palestinian suicide bomber who, on August 12, 2001, ran into a coffee shop on Wall Street in Kiryat Motzkin, a suburb of Haifa, Israel and set off a belt of explosives wrapped around his torso, killing himself and injuring 15 others, one critically. He ran up to a waitress and pulled up his yellow shirt, saying "Do you know what I have here?" The Islamic Jihad terrorist then yelled "Allahu Akhbar!" and detonated the bomb. Restaurant owner Aaron Roseman said he had enough time to throw a chair at the terrorist before ducking.

Sayed Seif el-Nasr: would-be hijacker of an Egyptian Airlines Antonov 24 flying between Cairo and Luxor on September 16, 1970. He wanted to go to Saudi Arabia. He was disarmed by a security officer. El-Nasr was sentenced to ten years in prison.

Hadi Nasrallah: 18-year-old son of Hizballah secretary general Said Hassan Nasrallah was killed in a gun battle on September 12, 1997 with Israeli troops in the Jabal al-Rafei area of southern Lebanon. The Hizballah leader declared his son's death a victory over Israel.

Said Hasan Nasrallah: in September 1997, he was the Secretary General of Hizballah.

Abdul-Hafiz Mohammed Nassar: a Jordanian active in Palestinian affairs who was sentenced to

five years in prison after pleading guilty to one count of conspiring to illegally possess and transport explosives across state lines. He had placed explosives and electronic gear in a storage locker in Alexandria, Virginia. Reporters suggested that the material had been intended for the assassination of President Ronald Reagan and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin during the latter's visit to the White House in September 1981. The explosives were placed in the locker the day before Begin arrived. He was indicted by a grand jury on firearms and conspiracy charges on October 19, 1982. He was held in a Washington, DC jail in lieu of \$750,000 bond. He had made four trips to Beirut in the previous 19 months and may have been planning to smuggle the explosives into Lebanon.

Ibrahim Nassar: a member of the Hamas military wing who, on September 13, 1995, was killed and a woman, wounded, when a bomb they were preparing exploded in the al-Shaja'iyah neighborhood of Gaza.

Mustafa Sitmaryan Nassar: variant of Mustafa Setmariam Nasar.

William Nassar: early member of Fatah whose release from an Israeli prison was demanded during the Black September hijacking on May 8, 1972 of Sabena Airlines flight 517, a B707 flying the Vienna-Athens-Tel Aviv route over Zagreb by two male and two female Black September Organization members.

Yassin Nassari: age 27, husband of Bouchra el-Hor, a young Dutch Moroccan mother from Zutphen. They were detained in May 2006 at Luton Airport outside London. Police found suspicious files in his laptop computer, such as instructions for making explosives and a rocket launcher. When police searched their home, they found *A Training Schedule for Committing Jihad*. They found a letter by el-Hor in which she offered herself and their six-month-old son as martyrs. She was charged with failing to disclose

information to prevent a terrorist attack. Nassari was charged with possessing documents for terrorism. Their trial was set for May 23, 2007 in London. The duo had lived in the United Kingdom and traveled often to the Netherlands.

Abdelkarim Hussein Mohamed al-Nasser: variant of 'Abd al-Karim Husayn Muhammad al-Nasir.

El Sayyid A. Nasser: variant of El Sayyid A. Nosair.

Gamal Shawki Abdel Nasser: variant of Khaled Abdel Nasser.

Khaled Abdel Nasser: variant Gamal Shawki Abdel Nasser, eldest son of the late Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser. On February 18, 1988, Egyptian prosecutor Mohammed Guindi asked for the death sentence in absentia for him on charges of murder and conspiracy by the Egypt's Revolution group, which had attacked Israeli and U.S. diplomats. In 1984, the group shot and wounded an Israeli security guard in Cairo. In 1985, it assassinated an Israeli administrative attaché. In 1986, it killed a young woman working at the Israeli Embassy. In May 1987, gunmen fired on the car of three U.S. diplomats. On February 20, 1988, Egypt requested extradition from Yugoslavia. On February 21, 1988, Nasser said he would voluntarily return from self-exile to face the charges. On January 3, 1989, he was granted bail after returning to Egypt to stand trial. Defense lawyers claimed that the shootings were justified.

Mohammed Ahmad Hasan Abu Nasser: alias Yusuf abu-Nasir, a former security prisoner and member of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP). He was identified by the victim as one of the three Palestinians who kidnapped U.S. citizen Chris George, director of the Save the Children Fund in Gaza, on June 22, 1989. On June 28, 1989, Israeli soldiers shot Nasser dead after he fired a pistol at soldiers arresting him. During the evening he had hijacked a taxi at gunpoint.

He was wanted for two other terrorist attacks and was described as mentally unstable. In the early 1970s, he was jailed for killing a woman whom he suspected of collaborating with Israel, and for carrying out attacks in Jerusalem. He had been released in a mass prisoner exchange in 1985 between Israel and the PFLP-General Command. He had belonged to the PFLP, but was expelled because of erratic behavior. He then joined the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine. On June 14, 1989, he wounded a guard at a military tank truck outside Beit Lahia, Gaza. On June 18, 1989, he wounded an Israeli army officer and killed a Palestinian outside the main military government office in Gaza City.

Nabila al-Riyami Nasser: an Omani and one of six Arabs arrested on April 1, 1995 by Philippine authorities in Kaloocan for being members of the little-known Islamic Saturday Meeting. The group had ties to Ramzi Yusuf. Documents taken from the six detainees indicated that they planned to attack U.S. and Saudi citizens in the Philippines. They were charged with illegal possession of firearms and explosives. Police had seized several M-16 Armalite rifles, dynamite, and detonators. Police said they were preparing for a series of bombings to disrupt the May 8 elections. In December 1995, they were tried before the Kaloocan City Regional Trial Court for illegal possession of firearms and explosives.

Najim Nasser: one of six Iraqis who were among nine suspected terrorists, including the brother of Ramzi Yusuf, who were arrested on December 29, 1995 by Philippines police, who also seized explosives, 50 Philippine passports, and maps of Metro Manila.

Saud bin Ali bin Nasser: age 30, a naturalized Saudi of Yemeni origin who worked at a car dealership, who, on February 20, 2003, shot to death Robert Dent, a British Aerospace Engineering (BAE) Systems employee, in his car while waiting at a Riyadh traffic light. Nasser

had recently traveled to Pakistan and named his youngest son Osama. No group claimed credit.

Wael Nasser: arrested on August 18, 1995 by the Palestinian Authority (PA) following a five-hour shootout/standoff in Gaza City. The Hamas terrorist had been planning a suicide attack. Israel had sealed its border with Gaza for 10 days while the PA agents searched for him.

Nassim: member of a cell of the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat based in Milan that was wrapped up by Italian police on October 10–11, 2002. Intercepted conversations showed the suspects talking about obtaining explosives in southern France. In September, they referred to an upcoming “soccer game,” believed to be code for an attack. They also said they would take revenge against Italy for supporting U.S. antiterrorist efforts. Nassim said “You’ll see what happens now in Italy. Now they are causing problems. Maybe you’ll find 300 or 400 dead in the subway.”

Khaled Salah Nassr: an Egyptian arrested in Evansville, Indiana and later released. He was initially held as a possible grand jury witness in the 9/11 case.

Tahir Nasur: age 44, who works for the Sanabel Relief Agency in the United Kingdom, which the U.S. claimed in February 2006 finances Libyan Islamic Fight Group terrorists, was one of eight people, including five foreigners, arrested on May 24, 2006 for “facilitating terrorism abroad” in 18 raids in London and Manchester. The United States said it is an al Qaeda affiliate that attempted to overthrow Libyan leader Muammar al-Qadhafi. The threats were not against UK facilities. Michael Todd, Chief Constable of the Greater Manchester Police, said “we are not talking today about a direct threat to the UK. We are talking about the facilitation of terrorism overseas. That could include funding, providing support and encouragement to terrorists.” The five foreigners were held under the government’s power to “deport individuals whose presence in the UK is not conducive

to the public good for reasons of national security.” The other trio was held under antiterrorist legislation.

Hasan Taysir al-Natshah: a resident of the Ra’s al-Amud neighborhood of East Jerusalem and one of the Hamas terrorists who, on October 9, 1994, kidnapped Israeli Corporal Nachshon Mordekhay Wachsmann from Jerusalem’s Atarot junction.

Samir al-Natur: one of three Hizballah terrorists reported by the Argentine Foreign Ministry on November 4, 1994 as planning terrorist attacks and on their way to Argentina. He was traveling on a Lebanese passport.

Navir: alias of Hocine Abderrahim.

Nawaf: variant Nawwaf, alias Abu Al Harith, a Saudi from Mecca who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007, bringing his passport. His phone number was 5458753.

Belgacem Nawar: an uncle of suicide bomber Nizar Nawar. In April 2004, he remained in Tunisian custody, charged with complicity in the truck bombing on April 11, 2002 that killed 19 people in a synagogue in Djerba, Tunisia.

Nizar bin Mohammed Nawar: age 25, variant Naouar, alias Sword of the Faith, the Tunisian, who had lived in Lyon. In a will dated July 5, 2000 and sent to *Al-Quds Al-Arabi* newspaper, Nawar called on his family to contribute to a holy war “with their souls and money.” He was one of the men who on April 11, 2002, drove a truck transporting natural gas that exploded outside the outer wall of North Africa’s oldest synagogue on the island of Djerba, Tunisia, killing 17 people, including 11 German tourists, five Tunisians, and a French citizen. On April 16, the Islamic Army for the Liberation of the Holy Sites, which has links to bin Laden, claimed credit.

Tunisia, on April 22, 2002, blamed the attack on Nawar and a relative living in the country. Police had discovered a phone call to Germany by

Nawar shortly before the blast. Nawar phoned Christian Ganczarski, age 35, a Polish-born German convert to Islam. He was asked if he needed anything, and replied, “I only need the command.”

Zayd ‘Ali Muthanna al-Nawar: variant Nawwar, alias Abu-Jihad, a Yemeni from Sana’a who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007 as a suicide bomber, contributing his watch, \$200, and 40 Yemeni riyals. He met his recruitment coordinator, Abu-‘Azzam, through his teacher at the mosque, ‘Adil al-Watari, variant al-Watri, variant Adel al Watery. He came from Jaddah al-Sham, Yemen. His Syrian contacts took a passport and \$100 from him. His phone number was 204356. He had military experience.

Ahmad Mustafa Nawawah: a fugitive in Sudan said by the Ethiopian Supreme State Security Prosecution on August 7, 1995 to have helped five terrorists who had confessed to training in the al-Kamp and Kangu camps in Khartoum with two of the nine Egyptian Islamic Group gunmen who, on June 25, 1995, fired on the armored limousine of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in Addis Ababa.

Nawwaf: variant of Nawaf.

Zayd ‘Ali Muthanna al-Nawwar: variant of Zayd ‘Ali Muthanna al-Nawar.

Sheik Haq Nawaz: chief suspect in the December 19, 1990 murder of Sadiq Ganji, an Iranian diplomat who headed the Iranian Cultural Center in Lahore. On December 27, 1990, Pakistani police said they would prosecute the killers in Rawalpindi. Some of the eight suspects belonged to the Soldiers of the Companions of the Prophet Mohammad (Anjuman Sipah Sahaba), a Pakistani religious group. The detainees said they wanted to avenge the murder of the group’s leader, Maulana Haq Nawaz Jhangvi, in February 1990 at Jhang, their base in Punjab. Haq Nawaz was seriously wounded when he tried to commit suicide by shooting himself when he was surrounded by police soon after the murder. On March 13,

1991, a special court in Lahore sentenced him to death for killing Ganji.

Yusri 'Abd al-Mun'im Nawfal: identified by Egyptian police as being a suspect in the attempted assassination of Major General Muhammad al-Nabawi Isma'il, former deputy prime minister and interior minister, on August 13, 1987, by four gunmen who fired on him in front of his house in Cairo. Nawfal was arrested on August 30, 1987 while carrying a pistol in Cairo. On August 31, 1987, he confessed that he was driving the Datsun pickup truck from which the suspects opened fire on former interior minister Hasan Abu Basha in May. He was injured in the neck when Abu Basha's guard fired back.

'Ammar Nayazi: arrested on October 27, 1992 by Egyptian police in connection with the Muslim Group's October 21, 1992 attack on a tour bus near Dayrut that killed a British tourist and injured two others. He served as the lookout who whistled when the coast was clear.

Muhammad Nayazi: at-large brother of 'Ammar Nayazi, who was arrested on October 27, 1992 by Egyptian police in connection with the Muslim Group's October 21, 1992 attack on a tour bus near Dayrut that killed a British tourist and injured two others.

Mohammed Naydi: a senior Libyan intelligence official. U.S. authorities said in 1991 that they were preparing a case against him in connection with the December 21, 1988 bombing of Pan Am flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland that killed 270. The flight 103 detonator matched photos of timers seized from Naydi when he was arrested in February 1988 in Dakar, Senegal. He was also in N'Djamena, Chad on March 10, 1984 when an earlier Union des Transports Aeriens (UTA) flight 772 exploded on the runway, injuring 24 people.

Ibrahim Nayili: variant of Ibrahim Naeli.

Faysal Ahmad Karam Nayruz: a Kuwaiti who was believed to have set off an explosion on May 22, 1987 that caused a fire at one of the natural gas storage tanks in the port of Al-Ahmadi, Kuwait. A body found at the scene was believed to be his. He was believed killed while planting the bomb.

Mohammed Nazal: Hamas representative to Jordan. On August 30, 1999, Jordanian police issued an arrest warrant for him.

Attuf Nazch: one of 16 Middle Eastern terrorists the Saudi Embassy told Thai officials on March 20, 1990 were planning to attack Saudi diplomats and officials overseas. He carried a Lebanese passport.

Nazeeh: alias of Fawaz Younis.

Nazih: alias given by Fawaz Younis, the spokesman of the six Brigades of the Marches of Lebanese Resistance hijackers who took over Royal Jordanian Airlines flight 402, a B727 boarding passengers at Beirut International Airport on June 11, 1985. The plane hopped through Europe and the Middle East. The hijackers escaped after setting off a bomb on the plane in Beirut.

Osama Nazir: deputy chief of Jaish-e-Muhammad, who was arrested on November 17, 2004 by Pakistani authorities for the March 17, 2002 attack on the Protestant International Church in Islamabad's diplomatic quarter. The terrorists threw hand grenades, killing five people, including an Afghan; a Pakistani; Barbara Green, an American who worked for the U.S. Embassy; and Kristen Wormsley, age 17, her daughter who was a senior at the American School in Islamabad; and an unidentified person (possibly an assailant); and wounding 46 others. Nazir was found at a madrasa in Faisalabad, the city where al Qaeda leader Abu Zubayda was captured in 2002. Nazir was also believed involved in the failed assassination attempts on President Pervez Musharraf in December 2003 and on Prime Minister Shaukat Aziz. Authorities confiscated cell phones,

computer disks, documents, and other materials related to the organization. The Pakistani daily *Dawn* said Nazir had direct links with bin Laden. He met with July 7, 2005 London bomber Shahzad Tanweer in Pakistan in 2004.

Mahmud Nazmi: during a trial on February 24, 1989 against Egypt's Revolution Organization, a witness told the court that the accused had participated in the August 20, 1985 murder of Israeli diplomat Albert Artkash.

Khalid al-Karim Nazzal: an Algerian senior official of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine who was killed by two gunmen on motorcycles on June 9, 1986 outside his hotel at 87 Alexandra Avenue in Athens, Greece.

Muhammad Nazzal: Hamas representative in Jordan in mid-1994 who, in mid-1995, was being considered as a replacement for Abu Marzook, a prominent financier.

Salah Nazzal: alias of Saleh Abdel Rahim Souwi.

Yusaf Nazzal: Abu Daoud claimed that he had traveled on an Algerian passport and was involved in the Black September Olympics attack of September 5, 1972.

Mohamed Nechle: on January 18, 2002, U.S. troops brought him and five other terrorism suspects out of the country to Guantánamo after a local court ruled on January 17 that it had too little evidence to press charges. He was accused of plotting to blow up the U.S. Embassy in Sarajevo and conduct other attacks on Americans in Bosnia. Five of the men were naturalized Bosnians; Bosnia stripped them of their citizenship in November 2001. The group had been arrested by Bosnian authorities in October 2001.

Mohammed Nedjar: one of three Algerian men claiming membership in the Union of Peaceful Citizens of Algeria who, on November 12, 1994, hijacked an Air Algérie F27 flying between

Algiers and Ouargla to Palma de Majorca's Son Sant Joan Airport. They asked not to be repatriated to Algeria because they feared they would be killed. They demanded liberation of Algeria's political prisoners, resumption of elections in Algeria, refueling the plane, and passage to Marseilles. They surrendered to authorities.

Fowzi Badavi Nejad: an Iranian dockworker who was the only surviving terrorist of the six Iranian Khuzestanians who took over the Iranian Embassy in London on April 30, 1980. He was charged with the murder of two hostages, assault, unlawful imprisonment, and several other offenses. During his January 1981 trial, he claimed the attack was planned and organized by the Iraqis. He was sentenced to life in prison.

'Abdl al-Rahim Ismail 'Ali Neqqi: at-large Kuwaiti teacher and 1 of 16 people accused on March 9, 1987 of a 1987 bombing in a parking lot near Salehiyeh complex in downtown Kuwait, bomb explosions in two oil wells and an artificial island in Al-Ahmadi, setting fire to Mina 'Abdallah refinery in June 1986, and a mob riot before the Bayan police station in 1987.

Khalid 'Abdl al-Masid 'Ali al-Neqqi: at-large Kuwaiti and 1 of 16 people accused on March 9, 1987 of a 1987 bombing in a parking lot near Salehiyeh complex in downtown Kuwait, bomb explosions in two oil wells and an artificial island in Al-Ahmadi, setting fire to Mina 'Abdallah refinery in June 1986, and a mob riot before the Bayan police station in 1987. He was under detention pending trial. He was a student of Kuwait University's faculty of commerce.

Andrew Jonathan Charles Newman: his passport, stolen in 1993, was used by Hizballah would-be bomber Hussein Muhammad Hussein Mikdad, who was severely injured when his bomb went off prematurely on April 12, 1996.

Prof. Hameedullah Khan Niazi: Faisalabad leader of the banned Lashkar-i-Taiba (Holy

Army) who was arrested on March 27, 2002 in Pakistan.

Hasan Kamal Nicholas: release from an Israeli jail was demanded on June 27, 1976 by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers of Air France flight 139, an A300 flying from Tel Aviv to Paris and ultimately diverted to Entebbe.

Abu Nidal: alias Sabri al-Banna, Iraq-based leader of a Fatah splinter faction in the 1970s. On May 22, 1985, the Jordanian state prosecutor's office issued a summons for him in connection with a foiled plot to set off a bomb at the U.S. Embassy in Egypt. On January 23, 1986, an international arrest warrant was issued in Italy for him for masterminding the December 27, 1985 attack on Rome's Fiumicino Airport in which 16 died and 73 were wounded. On February 12, 1988, a Rome court sentenced him in absentia to life in prison for the Rome attack. He and three others were tried in absentia in Jordan on June 12, 2001 for the 1994 murder of a Jordanian diplomat in Lebanon.

Ahmad 'Abd al-Karim Niimah: alias Karim, an Iraqi acquitted by the Kuwaiti State Security Court in 1984 in connection with the December 12, 1983 truck bombing of the administrative building of the U.S. Embassy in Kuwait, killing four people and injuring 59.

Luie Nijmeh: one of four members of the Abu Nidal group jailed on April 1, 1993 by St. Louis, Missouri police for planning to blow up the Israeli Embassy and murder Jews. He was listed in the indictment as having discussed blowing up the Israeli Embassy. He had received his instructions in Mexico in 1987. His brother, Saif, was held on similar charges. In July 1994, he pleaded guilty to federal racketeering charges of smuggling money and information, buying weapons, recruiting members, illegally obtaining passports, and obstructing investigations and helping plot terrorist attacks. On November 22, 1994, U.S.

District Judge Donald Stohr sentenced him to 21 months in prison. With credit for time served, he was due to be released in January 1995. Jewish groups protested, noting that he was eligible for 20 years and a \$250,000 fine.

Saif Nijmeh: one of four members of the Abu Nidal group jailed on April 1, 1993 by St. Louis police for planning to blow up the Israeli Embassy and murder Jews. He was listed in the indictment discussing a rocket-propelled grenade launcher he had obtained. He had received his instructions in Mexico in 1987. His brother, Luie, was held on similar charges. In July 1994, he pleaded guilty to federal racketeering charges of smuggling money and information, buying weapons, recruiting members, illegally obtaining passports, and obstructing investigations and helping plot terrorist attacks. On November 22, 1994, U.S. District Judge Donald Stohr sentenced him to 21 months in prison. With credit for time served, he was due to be released in January 1995. Jewish groups protested, noting that he was eligible for 20 years and a \$250,000 fine.

Mohammad Jafar Nikham: Iranian Embassy's press attaché to Madrid who was withdrawn on July 27, 1984 by his government when Spanish police accused him of ties to four Iranian members of the Martyrs of the Iranian Revolution who were arrested on July 23, 1984 while carrying two antitank grenade launchers, six 40 mm grenade launchers and two .45 caliber machine guns in Barcelona and Madrid. They were charged with plotting to hijack a Saudi airliner. Authorities believed their Barcelona safe house was used in the coordination and perpetration of terrorist acts in Spain and elsewhere in Europe, including attacks against a Saudi plane and the U.S. Embassy in 1983. The terrorists planned to shoot down another Saudi plane and to assassinate Masud Rajavi, leader of the Mojahedine-e Khalq in Paris. When police searched Nikham's apartment, they found diplomatic bags loaded with guns and explosives, and found details of the plans of the terrorists to hijack a Saudi plane on a flight from Madrid to

Jeddah and Riyadh. Police said he was using his diplomatic status to pass weapons to three of the terrorists while in the transit lounge at Madrid airport.

Abu-Muhammad al-Ni'man: alias of Fahd Hilal al-Muqadi al-'Atibi.

Rauhi Ibrahim Abdul-Latif Nimr: a Jordanian who worked as a guard at the Kuwaiti Fatah offices who was sentenced to death by a Kuwaiti court on November 15, 1980 for the July 12, 1980 bombing of the newspaper *al Rai al Aam* that killed two people. He had been charged with murder and possession of explosives.

Shaul Nir: one of three masked gunmen who fired Kalashnikov submachine guns at students milling about a courtyard at the Hebron Islamic College in Israel on July 27, 1983. They also threw a grenade in the attack that killed three and wounded 30. He was arrested for the attack and sentenced to life in prison. On March 27, 1987, President Chaim Herzog commuted the sentences to 24 years each. On December 26, 1990, Israel freed him; a life sentence in Israel usually requires that the convict serve at least 20 years.

Ilyas Abu Nizar: alias of Mustafa Murad, one of two dissident former members of the Central Committee and Political Bureau of Fatah-The Revolutionary Council who, on October 31, 1989, was said to have been killed, along with 156 of Abu Nidal's followers, by Abu Nidal in Libya in 1988. The dissidents said he was killed in Abu Nidal's office on October 17, 1989. Doha's *al-Sharq* on March 19, 1993 said he was killed in Libya on October 17, 1988.

Muhammad Batal Muhammad Nizar: variant Muhammad Battel Muhammad Nizar, alias Abu-al-Walid al-Shami, a Syrian from Aleppo who was born on March 24, 1976 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on October 1, 2006, contributing \$100, 5,000 lira, two watches, and an MP3 player. His

home phone number was 2261713; his brother's was 3639508.

Muhamad Battel Muhammad Nizar: variant of Muhammad Batal Muhammad Nizar.

Mustafa Murad Abu-Nizar: assistant secretary general of the Abu Nidal group until 1987.

Mqdam al Njdi: variant of Miqdam al-Najdi.

Abu Ahmad Yones Njeim: Name used by "Gueye," a hijacker, for his colleague who joined him in the September 6, 1970 hijacking of Pan Am flight 93.

Ramez Noaman: age 27, a Yemeni detained on September 19, 2001 in Rowland Heights, California. The California Polytechnic University student was held in New York as a material witness in the 9/11 attacks until his October 2 release. He lived in the same house as the hijackers after they moved out.

Benham Nodjaumi: Iranian businessman charged in the United Kingdom in March 1983 with kidnapping six Iranians in London and Belgium.

Ebadollah Nooripur: on June 9, 1988, the Iranian terrorist who was serving 12 years for blowing up London's Queen's Gardens Hotel in May 1981 was released early by the United Kingdom and deported. The press speculated that she was freed to help release kidnapped Anglican envoy Terry Waite.

Benni Antoine Norris: alias of Ahmed Ressam.

El Sayyid A. Nosair: variant Noseir, Nosir, Nasser, El Sayyid Abdulaziz El Sayyid, shot in the neck and killed Rabbi Meir Kahane, founder of the Jewish Defense League and head of the Israeli Kach movement, on November 5, 1990 at the Marriott Marquis East Hotel in New York City. While attempting to commandeer a taxi at

gunpoint, he traded gunfire with a local police officer; both were wounded. Nosair was critically wounded in the chin.

Nosair was born in Egypt and left Cairo for the United States in 1981. He obtained U.S. citizenship in 1989. The maintenance worker was not a member of any terrorist organization. He had lived in Cliffside Park, New Jersey, but also used a Brooklyn address. He was married to American-born Caren Ann Mills, a convert to Islam who met her husband in a Pittsburgh mosque. They had three children.

He was a deeply religious man who prayed several times during the work day. He had been displaced as a teen from his Sinai Peninsula home after the Israeli occupation. He was fired as a diamond setter in Pittsburgh because his efforts to convert coworkers to Islam interfered with his work. He lied on his employment application about his residence because the city hires only residents. When arrested, he was carrying three driver's licenses with three different addresses. He was on sick leave from his job at the time of the attack.

He was charged with second-degree murder, attempted murder in the second-degree, aggravated assault of a police officer, second-degree assault, reckless endangerment, coercion, three counts of weapons possession, and unlawful imprisonment (for commandeering the taxi). The murder charge carried a maximum sentence of 25 years to life.

On November 13, 1990, he appeared in Manhattan Criminal Court for a hearing on murder charges. On November 20, 1990, a New York grand jury indicted him for murder, to which he pleaded not guilty the next day.

On November 30, 1990, in a search of his home, the FBI found a list of six prominent New Yorkers, including a member of Congress and two federal judges, and warned that they could be terrorist targets. On December 11, 1990, police searching his home found ammunition and literature on bomb-making.

On December 18, 1990, New York State Supreme Court Justice Alvin Schlesinger revoked

Nosair's \$300,000 bail. He said that a passport in a different name indicated that Nosair might flee.

The trial began on November 19, 1991. The jury began deliberations on December 18, 1991. On December 20, 1991, he was acquitted of the murder charge regarding Kahane and the attempted murder charge of shooting a postal worker during his escape. He was convicted of assaulting the postal worker and another man, of gun possession, and coercing the cab driver by pointing his gun at his head. Nosair faced jail terms of two to seven years for each assault charge and the coercion charge, and five to 15 years for the weapons charge, and was held without bail. On January 29, 1992, Manhattan Judge Alvin Schlesinger said that the jury's not guilty verdict defied the evidence, and imposed the maximum allowable sentence of 7 and a half to 22 years.

He was the cousin of Egyptian-born Ibrahim Elgabrowni, who was arrested on March 4, 1993 in connection with the February 26, 1993 bombing of the World Trade Center in which seven people were killed and more than 1,000 wounded.

In March 1993, FBI agents seized documents from Nosair's prison cell in Attica state prison. He was believed to be corresponding with Mohammed A. Salameh, who had been arrested for renting the truck used in the 1993 bombing of the World Trade Center.

On January 13, 1995, federal prosecutors said that he had carried out the bombing of a popular Manhattan gay bar on April 28, 1990 in which three people were injured, and that he had plotted to murder Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev.

On October 1, 1995, a jury found him guilty of seditious conspiracy, which carries a life term. He was also convicted of assault on Irving Franklin, who was at the Kahane shooting, attempted murder and assault of postal police officer Carlos Acosta, and numerous other charges involving possession and use of firearms. He was acquitted of any direct role in the plot to bomb city landmarks.

On January 17, 1996, U.S. District Judge Michael B. Mukasey sentenced him to life plus 75 years.

El Sayyid A. Noseir: variant of El Sayyid A. Nosair

El Sayyid A. Nosir: variant of El Sayyid A. Nosair.

Mohammed Nouami: alias of Abdul Rahim Khalid.

Akbar Nouchedehe: one of the 25 members of the People's Majority, an anti-Khomeini group, who seized the Iranian Interests Section in Washington, DC and held six Iranian employees hostage for an hour on August 7, 1981. The group was arrested by police. On October 23, they were put on probation after being convicted of forcible entry and ordered to complete 25 hours of community service. Nouchedehe was charged with carrying a pistol without a license in the wounding of Iranian employee Mohammed Shamirza.

Abu Muhammad al Nouman: alias of Fahid Hilal al Muqady al Outaby.

Abu Nourah: alias of Ahmed Mussfer Mufleh Al Ka'abie Al Hazlie.

Abu Nourah: alias of Fahid Hammed Muhammad al Rashied.

Mahmoud Nourami: Iranian charge d'affaires in Lebanon reported by Jack Anderson and Dale Van Atta of planning the hijacking of a Kuwaiti A310 en route from Kuwait to Bangkok with intermediate stops in Dubai and Karachi on December 4, 1984.

Drissi Nouredine: on January 26, 2005, Italy's Justice Ministry sent inspectors to Milan after Judge Clementina Forleo dropped terrorism charges against three Tunisians and two Moroccans on January 24, saying they were "guerrillas," not "terrorists." She said their actions in recruiting for and financing training camps in northern Iraq during the U.S.-led invasion did not "exceed the activity of a guerilla group." She claimed the 1999 UN Global Convention on Terrorism said

that paramilitary activities in war zones could not be prosecuted according to international law unless they were designed to create terror among civilians and broke international humanitarian laws. Prosecutors said they would appeal. Nouredine was to be tried again in another court in Brescia.

Saver al-Nouri: one of two al Qaeda Martyrs Brigades members from Nablus who, on January 5, 2003, set off suicide bombs on parallel streets that killed 23 and injured 107.

Abu Nsser: alias of Nawaf Nasser Jali Al Harabi.

'Abd-al-Latif al-Nu'aymi: charge d'affaires at the Iraqi Embassy in Beirut identified on October 9, 1990 by the London-based Kuwaiti newspaper *al-Qabas al-Duwali* as being a leader of a worldwide Iraqi terrorist network.

As'ad al-Nubani: variant of Asir al-Nubani.

Asir al-Nubani: variant As'ad al-Nubani, arrested on April 23, 1991 in connection with the explosion of a parcel bomb on April 19, 1991 that killed seven and injured ten others at the Patras, Greece offices of Air Courier Service. The Palestine Liberation Organization had arranged for his surrender to the Ministry of Public Order. His trial began on May 8, 1992 in a courtroom within the Kordhallos prison in Piraeus. He was sentenced by an Athens appeals court on July 6, 1992 to life in prison plus 25 years for forming a terrorist group and supplying, making, and transporting a bomb causing loss of human life.

Abu Jihad al-Nubi: alias of Mustafa Mohamed Fadhil.

Kamal Numayr: release from an Israeli jail was demanded on June 27, 1976 by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers of Air France flight 139, an A300 flying from Tel Aviv to Paris and ultimately diverted to Entebbe.

Nur: alias of Ayman al-Zawahiri.

Abu-al-Nur: alias of Ibrahim.

Samir Nur'Ali: an Iranian member of Ayatollah Sadegh Khalkhali's Fedaye Islam group who threw a hand grenade into a student gathering in Baghdad's al-Mustansiriyah University on April 1, 1980 in an attempt to assassinate Iraqi Prime Minister Tariq Aziz.

Mahmoud Nureddin: arrested in Egypt on September 19, 1987 in connection with the killing of an Israeli diplomat at the Cairo trade fair in early 1986 and the attack on a U.S. Embassy station wagon on May 26, 1987 in Cairo by the Revolution Group.

Nuri: alias of Yusif Salam.

Adnan Ahmad Nuri: one of two hijackers of a British Airways flight from Bombay to London on March 3, 1974. The duo diverted the plane after its Beirut stopover and demanded to fly to Athens, where they intended to demand the release of Black September terrorists in the Athens airport attack on August 5, 1974. Greece denied landing permission, so the plane flew to Amsterdam's Schipol Airport. The terrorists allowed everyone to leave before torching the plane. The two were captured by police. They had claimed membership in the Palestine Liberation Army, but later the Organization of Arab Nationalist Youth for the Liberation of Palestine claimed credit. On June 6, 1974, a Dutch court convicted them on charges of air piracy and arms violations and sentenced them to five years.

The Palestinian next surfaced on October 26, 1974, when he and another imprisoned Arab terrorist, joined by two Dutch criminals, took 22 hostages at the prison chapel at Scheveningen, Netherlands. Guns had been smuggled into the prison. After a 105-hour siege, police raided the chapel. The Dutch attorney general said the four would be charged with unlawful deprivation of liberty.

Nuri and Sami Houssin Tamimah, his fellow March 3 hijacker, were released on November 24, 1974, and flown to Tunis as part of an agreement reached with four hijackers of a British Airways plane in Dubai on November 22, 1974. On December 7, 1974, the two terrorists went to Libya with the four hijackers who had demanded their release and five other terrorists released from Egypt. The two hijackers of the VC-10 apparently were given their freedom in Libya.

Tamer al-Nuseirat: a Palestinian who said he was willing to conduct attacks in Egypt. He may have been involved in the triple bombing on April 24, 2006 of a seaside promenade at the resort of Dahab, Egypt, killing 18 civilians, including 6 foreigners (among them a 10-year-old German boy who died in a taxi on the way to a hospital, a Swiss, a Russian, and a Lebanese woman, and two unidentified foreign women), and injuring 85, including three Italians and four Americans.

Mohammad Nuzzal: head of the Jordanian branch of Hamas, who said he had no information regarding Hamas kidnapping Israeli Senior Master Sergeant Nissim Toledano on December 13, 1992.

O

Abu Anwar al-Obaidi: an al Qaeda in Iraq spokesman in Garma, east of Fallujah, Anbar Province, who said that videos discovered in December 2007 of al Qaeda teaching children how to kidnap and kill were authentic.

Ahmed Obeid: aide of Sheik Abdel Karim Obeid, both of whose release was demanded on July 30, 1989 by the Organization of the Oppressed on Earth, who threatened to hang U.S. Marine Lt. Col. William Richard Higgins, whom the group kidnapped on February 17, 1988.

Mahmoud Abu Obeid: age 24, a West Bank leader of Islamic Jihad who was shot to death on February 21, 2007 in the West Bank by undercover Israeli soldiers as he traveled by car. He fired an M-16 in the air, then aimed it at the troops. He had been wanted for recruiting a Palestinian from Jenin who was caught on February 20 while trying to carry out a suicide bombing. Abu Obeid had supplied the bomber with the explosives.

Sheikh Abdel Karim Obeid: variant Ubayd, Hizballah cleric who was arrested on July 28, 1989 by Israeli commandos in Lebanon. His release was demanded on July 30, 1989 by the Organization of the Oppressed on Earth, who threatened to hang U.S. Marine Lt. Col. William Richard Higgins, whom the group kidnapped on February 17, 1988. Israel announced the next day that Obeid had acknowledged involvement in Higgins' abduction, saying that the chief kidnapper left the getaway car at his house for a month after the kidnapping. He also admitted involvement in two

car bombings, two other abductions, and the capture of three Israeli soldiers held in Lebanon. After Higgins was murdered on July 31, 1989, the Revolutionary Justice Organization threatened to kill hostage Joseph Cicippio if Obeid was not freed. The Oppressed on Earth also threatened to kill UK hostage Terry Waite.

Abu Obeida: spokesman for the Izz al-Din al-Qassam Brigades, a Hamas group, in February 2008.

Abu Obeida: alias of Yasser Sheik Youssef.

Abu Obeied: alias of Muhammad Abd Al Ghafour Abd Al Baqie.

Oum Obeyda: alias of Malika El-Aroud.

Abu Obieda: alias of Ahmed Abd Allah Muhammad.

Abu Obieda: alias of Tawfieq Muhammad Al Akhder Al Rahimi.

Hamed Obysi: age 21, one of two people arrested on August 6, 2005 by Turkish police for links to al Qaeda. Police grabbed Obysi at a Turkish border post when he tried to bribe police.

Abd al Aziz Odeh: alias of 'Abd al-Aziz Awda.

Abdel Aziz Odeh: alias of 'Abd al-Aziz Awda.

Abed Al Aziz Odeh: alias of 'Abd al-Aziz Awda.

Abdel Basset Odeh: age 24, a Palestinian who lived in Tulkarm, who, on March 27, 2002, conducted a Hamas suicide bombing that killed 28, including an American, Hannah Rogen, and injured 172, 48 of them seriously, at the seaside Park Hotel in Netanya during a Seder dinner at the start of Passover. Odeh had worked in hotels in Netanya and elsewhere in Israel, and had been on Israel's wanted list. The hotel's guards did not spot him. When a reception clerk asked what he was doing, he ran into the dining room and set off the 20-pound bomb strapped to his waist and hidden by an overcoat.

He had disappeared several months before the bombing after being told to report for questioning to the Palestinian Authority. He was one of eight children. He was to be married to a Palestinian woman he had met in Baghdad, but was refused entry to the Allenby Bridge to Jordan at the beginning of his return visit. Iraqi President Saddam Hussein had pledged to send \$25,000 to each suicide bomber's family. Posters of Odeh named him "The Lion of the Holy Revenge." The attack led Prime Minister Ariel Sharon to invade the West Bank in an effort to shut down the bombers.

Mohammed Odeh: age 29, of East Jerusalem, one of 15 men arrested on August 17, 2002 by Israeli police who broke up the terrorist cell responsible for eight bombings in the previous six months (including the March 9, 2002 suicide bombing of the Moment Café in Jerusalem that killed 11, the May 7, 2002 attack at the Rishon Letzion pool hall that killed 16, and the July 31, 2002 bombing at Hebrew University that killed nine and wounded 87). The Israelis said they had learned that the Hamas cell was about to set off another bomb in central Israel. Odeh worked at Hebrew University as a contract painter, and used his university ID card to carry out the bombing. He hid the bomb in some shrubs the night before the attack, then placed it on a table in the cafeteria the next day. He set it off with a cell phone. Officials said the site was chosen because "they were looking for a place with no Arabs." On September 12, 2002, an Israeli court charged four Arab residents of

East Jerusalem with murder, attempted murder, and conspiracy to murder in the case. They faced life in prison. They were also accused of having chosen the targets and transporting the suicide bombers to attacks on Café Moment and at the Rishon Letzion pool hall.

Mohammed Sadiq Odeh: variant Mohammed Saddiq Odeh, variant Howeida, age 33, a Pakistani engineer (other reports said a Jordanian-born Palestinian) arrested on August 7, 1998 at Karachi Airport in connection with the al Qaeda bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Kenya on August 7, 1998. He was returned to Kenya on August 14 for traveling on a false Yemeni passport with a fake visa, using the name Abdull Bast Awadah. An immigration official noted that the photograph in his passport was not of him. He had flown to Pakistan on August 6 on a Pakistan International Airways flight 943, departing Nairobi at 10 p.m. and arriving in Karachi at 8:25 a.m., the day of the blast. He said his spiritual guide was bin Laden and that he was attempting to seek refuge with him in Afghanistan. He claimed that the bomb contained 1,760 pounds of TNT, and was assembled over several days at the hotel under his direction. Kenyan television claimed that he was married to a Kenyan. Police held three other people in connection with the attack. Two were identified as Mohammed Saleh and Abdullah. Odeh also claimed that his group had taken part in the October 3–4, 1993 attack on U.S. forces in Mogadishu, Somalia which killed 18 Americans. Former Ambassador Robert Oakley and several journalists who had covered the attack said they were unaware of any foreign involvement in the Somalia killings. Islamabad's *The News* claimed Odeh had confessed to conducting other missions for bin Laden in the Philippines, Cairo, and Jordan.

Odeh's Yemeni passport, No. 0011061, was stamped for entry into Mombasa, Kenya on August 3. He apparently took a ten-hour bus ride to the capital.

On August 27, 1998, Odeh was brought out of Nairobi and arrived in New York City the next day to be arraigned. In the affidavit, federal

prosecutors accused bin Laden's al Qaeda group of bombing the embassy in Kenya. Odeh was charged with 12 counts of murder, one count of murder conspiracy, and one count of conspiracy to use weapons of mass destruction. His court-appointed attorney, Jack Sachs, said that Odeh lives in Jordan with his wife and one girl and was last employed making and selling furniture. The affidavit said that Odeh joined al-Qaeda in 1992, and received explosives training at bin Laden's camps. Odeh later trained other Islamic radicals opposed to the UN humanitarian mission in Somalia. In 1994, he moved to Mombasa, Kenya, where he used al Qaeda money to establish a fishing business, the profits from which supported al Qaeda members in Kenya. He met with senior al Qaeda commanders and was shown TNT and detonators obtained in Tanzania. On August 2, he met with al Qaeda members, including an explosives expert who ran the Kenyan cell. On August 4, the group, minus Odeh, surveilled the U.S. Embassy in Nairobi. On August 6, all but one member of the group left Nairobi. Odeh was told that al Qaeda members in Afghanistan were also moving "to avoid retaliation from the U.S."

He was indicted on 238 counts on October 7, 1998 by a federal grand jury in New York. He was charged with 224 counts of murder and with training the Somalis. On October 8, he pleaded not guilty.

He was convicted on May 29, 2001 for conspiracy in the bombing of the U.S. Embassies in Kenya and Tanzania and sentenced to life in prison.

Sheik Odeh: alias of 'Abd al-Aziz Awda.

Riyadh al-Ogaidi: age 39, a leader of al Qaeda in Iraq in the Garma region of Iraq's eastern Anbar Province who was interviewed for a February 8, 2008 *Washington Post* article.

Azim Musa Ogiedo: release from an Israeli jail was demanded on June 27, 1976 by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers of Air France flight 139, an A300

flying from Tel Aviv to Paris and ultimately diverted to Entebbe.

Muhammad Oglah: a Jordanian whose expulsion from France was ordered on December 24, 1986 in connection with the discovery of an arms cache in Aulnay-sous-Bois near Paris on December 18, 1986.

Nabil Okal: leader of 23 Islamists linked to Osama bin Laden who were arrested by Israeli and Palestinian security services in June–August 2000. He had trained in al Qaeda camps in Afghanistan and was allegedly funded by Hamas, which the group denied.

Abdelhakim Okaly: a 28-year-old from Darnah, Libya who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in early 2007. His father tried to prevent him from leaving Libya, asking the local emigration office to withhold his travel permit, but the young cab driver got out of town.

Yunus Okut: one of three people arrested after Turkish border police at the Cilvegözü gate from Jordan arrested the driver of a Mercedes carrying 30 kilograms of highly explosive materials. The driver said he had received \$400 to drive the car to Turkey. Two Iraqis with Jordanian passports were arrested; police also were searching for a holder of a Jordanian passport. The car's documents were forged.

Hossein Shyrh Olya: an Iranian armed with a submachine gun who hijacked a U.S. commuter plane in Killeen, Texas and demanded to be flown to Cuba on February 15, 1983. He forced the pilot to land in Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, where he turned himself in to the Federal Security Directorate after being promised safe passage. He was flown to Mexico City, where he was indicted on March 4, 1983 for hijacking and hostage taking. The U.S. requested extradition.

Omar: alias of Commander Senen Dario Rangel Osorio.

Omar: alias of Soussan Said.

Abu Omar: alias of Ahmed Ali Ahmed.

Abu Omar: alias of Ali A. Mohamed.

Abu Omar: alias of Isnilon Totoni Hapilon.

Abu Omar: alias of Majed Azzam Yahya Al Masouri.

Abu Omar: alias of Hatim Ahmed Hamdan Al Shamrani.

Abu Omar: alias of Abd Al Rahman Suleiman Al Wakeel.

Abu Omar: alias of Abd Al Aziz Abd Al Rab Saleh Al Yafea'a.

Abu Omar: alias of Basem Muhammad Shebli.

Abu Salsabil Hassan Omar: alias of Ali Sayyid Muhamed Mustafa al-Bakri.

Amah Hi Omar: alias of Isnilon Totoni Hapilon.

Badadi Omar: leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Saquia El Hamra and Rio de Oro (POLISARIO) in Morocco. On July 20, 1996, he applied for political asylum in Spain.

Fazal Omar: Sudanese student at Peshawar's Engineering and Technology University and one of six accomplices of Ramzi Ahmad Yusuf who were arrested on March 11, 1995 by Pakistani police. He was held under the (Section)14 (Amendment) Foreigners Act.

Jaseem Kahtan Omar: an Iraqi fedayeen from Balad who was allegedly behind the November 12, 2003 truck bombing in Nasiriyah, Iraq that killed 19 Italians and 12 Iraqis.

Kisoume Omar: one of six Islamic extremists who, on March 28, 1994, assassinated Konstantin

Kukushkin, a driver at the Russian Embassy, and senior Algerian diplomat Belkacem Touati in front of his wife and children in Bordj el Kiffan.

Muhammad Ahmad Omar: alias Sabbeh Al Liel, a Saudi student from Jeddah who was born in 1402 Hijra and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter in 2007, bringing his passport. His recruitment coordinator was Hussam, a coworker. He arrived by bus to Syria, where his contacts took his 1,000 rials. His home phone number was 6252680; his brother's was 0501490705; friend Abu Al Bara'a, a mujahedeen supporter, was at 0555277141.

Mullah Omar: led the Taliban regime in Afghanistan that sheltered al Qaeda. He sustained a shrapnel wound to his right eye. He was born circa 1966 in Uruzgan Province, Afghanistan. The Rewards for Justice program offers \$10 million for his arrest and/or conviction.

Omar Uthman Abu Omar: more commonly known as Abu Qatada.

Ramzi Omar: alias of Ramzi Binalshibh.

Shawqi Ahmad Omar: a Jordanian-American arrested in Baghdad in October 2004 for sheltering an Iraqi insurgent and four Jordanian jihadis in his residence, which contained explosives, and for aiding Abu Musab al-Zarqawi's terrorist network. The Iraqi government said he was planned to kidnap foreigners. Coalition forces wanted to turn him over to the Central Criminal Court of Iraq for prosecution. The Washington, DC district court blocked his transfer. A panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit upheld the decision, saying the court had jurisdiction to hear his claim to the writ of habeas corpus. In December 2007, the U.S. Supreme Court agreed to hear the case of *Geren v. Omar*. Arguments were scheduled for March 2008.

Tarek Eid Omar: an Egyptian arrested in Evansville, Indiana and later released. He was

initially held as a possible grand jury witness in the 9/11 case.

Mohamed Omari: age 24, a Moroccan parking lot attendant believed to have prepared the five May 16, 2003 suicide bombings in Casablanca that killed 45 and wounded more than 100. He gave five teams Casio watches to ensure simultaneous explosions at 9:30 A.M. One of Omari's compatriots set off the explosions early, killing himself and another terrorist and injuring Omari, who attempted to flee.

Abu Mohammed Omari: alias of Fakhri al-Umari.

Mohammed Fakr Omari: alias of Fakhri al-Umari.

Mashor Adnam Om-rah: one of 16 Middle Eastern terrorists who, on March 20, 1990, the Saudi Embassy told Thai officials were planning to attack Saudi diplomats and officials overseas. He carried a Lebanese passport.

Abu Omran: alias of Ahmad Ibrahim al-Mughassil, indicted in the Eastern District of Virginia for the June 25, 1996 bombing of the Khobar Towers military housing complex in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia. He is wanted on multiple conspiracy charges against U.S. nationals and property, including murder and the use of weapons of mass destruction. The Rewards for Justice Program offers \$5 million for his apprehension. He claimed to have been born on June 26, 1967 in Oatiff-Bab, Saudi Arabia. He is five feet four inches tall and weighs 145 pounds.

Marrwam al-Hady Omran: one of 16 Middle Eastern terrorists who, on March 20, 1990, the Saudi Embassy told Thai officials were planning to attack Saudi diplomats and officials overseas. He carried a Libyan passport.

Charles Orfaly: name given by one of two Iraqi terrorists arrested on January 21, 1991 in

Bangkok, Thailand who were part of an international terrorist network financed and armed via Iraqi diplomatic pouches. He was deported on January 28, 1991, but ultimately flew to Nepal on January 31. He was not charged in Thailand, but he was arrested by Nepalese police upon arrival. Nepal deported him back to Bangkok on February 3, 1991. On February 7, he and the others were deported to Athens.

Nazmi Ortac: arrested on March 1, 1992 after two individuals threw two hand grenades near the Neve Shalom synagogue in Istanbul, slightly injuring a Jewish passerby. Turkish Hizballah was blamed. On April 2, two Hizballah members were sentenced to 39 years by the Istanbul State Security Court.

Samih Osailly: arrested on April 12, 2002 by Antwerp, Belgium police on charges of diamond smuggling and illegal weapons sales. He is an associate of ASA Diam, which served as a key facilitator for al Qaeda diamond-purchase operations in Liberia and Sierra Leone. His cousin, Aziz Nassour, is a Lebanese diamond merchant associated with ASA Diam. Nassour pressed Sierra Leonean Revolutionary United Front (RUF) rebels to step up diamond production. Osailly pleaded not guilty. Belgian investigators said bank records showed ASA turned over almost \$1 billion in the year before 9/11. They also found phone records of calls to Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iraq, and Iran.

Abu Osama: alias of Adel Nasser al Sowda.

Ustad Osama: alias of Mohammed Yasin.

Amar Sherin Osman: on April 8, 1986, the Egyptian said he had a bomb in his briefcase on Eastern Airlines flight 119 en route from New York's La Guardia Airport to Atlanta, Georgia. After an emergency landing in Philadelphia, it was determined to be a hoax. He was charged with providing false information and interfering with a flight crew.

Hussein Osman: variant of Osman Hussein, Osman Hussein, alias Isaac Hamdi.

Semi Osman: a Lebanese imam who was arrested in May 2002 by the Puget Sound Joint Terrorist Task Force at Seattle's Dar-us-Salaam (Taqwa) mosque and charged with immigration fraud and illegal possession of a semiautomatic .40 caliber handgun with its serial numbers removed. Police seized from his residence additional firearms, military field manuals, instructions on poisoning water supplies, a visa application to Yemen, various items associated with Islamic radicalism, and papers by London-based Muslim radical Sheik Abu Hamzi al-Masri, who had publicly supported the 9/11 attacks. British citizen Osman is an active-duty U.S. Navy reservist and a former Army enlistee who lives in Tacoma. Osman lived for a time on a ranch in Blye, Oregon, which was raided in June 2002 by FBI agents investigating reports of a 1999 "jihad training camp," conducted by al-Masri. Others who visited Osman's mosque included "9/11 20th hijacker" Zacarias Moussaoui and would-be shoe bomber Richard Reid.

Police were also investigating mosque members James and Mustafa Ujaama, brothers who grew up in Seattle and converted to Islam. Police believed James posted radical Islamic teachings on a web site for al-Masri's London mosque and escorted two representatives from the mosque to the Oregon ranch.

On August 2, 2002, Semi Osman, of Tacoma, pleaded guilty to a weapons violation in exchange for immigration charges being dropped. Prosecutors had stated that Osman "was committed to facilitate an act of international terrorism," which defense attorney Robert Leen denied. On April 25, 2003, a Seattle judge sentenced Osman to 11 months in prison.

Akhtar Mohammad Osmani: a senior Taliban commander and a close associate of Osama bin Laden who was killed on December 19, 2006 in a U.S. airstrike in Afghanistan's Helmand Province near the Pakistani border. He was the most senior Taliban leader killed since 2001.

Adel Ismail Eisa Otaibi: variant of 'Adil Isma'il 'Isa al-'Utaybi.

Saud Homood Obaid Otaibi: a Saudi who was number 7 on the Saudis' 26 most-wanted terrorists list. He died in a gun battle with Saudi authorities on April 3–6, 2005 in a walled compound in Ar Rass.

Abdulaziz Muhammad Saleh Bin Otash: born in Saudi Arabia in 1975, on February 11, 2002, the Yemeni was believed by the FBI to be planning a terrorist attack in the United States or on U.S. interests in Yemen.

Abu Othman: a Saudi-based recruitment coordinator for al Qaeda in Iraq foreign fighters in 2006.

Ali Kathry Othman: on October 30, 1984, he was deported to Tripoli, Libya in connection with several bombs that went off in London during mid-March 1984. Evidence was insufficient to press charges.

Omar Mahmoud Mohammed Othman: more commonly known by the alias Abu Qatada.

Mohammed Oudeh: a house painter from East Jerusalem who, on November 5, 2002, admitted planting the bomb in Hebrew University's cafeteria that killed nine people in the summer of 2001.

Muhammad Abu Abd Allah Al Oujayly: alias Abu Yacoub, a Saudi who was born in 1986 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter in 2007, bringing his passport. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Usama, whom he met via his friend Abu Shaker. He arrived from Jordan by bus in Syria, where he met Abu Omar, Abu Omar al Tunisi, Abu Al Abbas, and Abu Muhammad Al Shayep, who relieved him of all but \$200 of his \$1,400, 4,000 lira, and 70 rials. His home phone number was 0096626721489; Rahime's was 0096656938184.

Abd Al Hakim Mustafa Al Oukaley: alias Abu Bu Sharia Al Libi, a Libyan from Dernah who was born in 1980 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr in 2007, contributing \$100 and his passport. His recruitment coordinator was Al Mayeet, whom he knew from the area. He brought \$100 with him. His brother's phone number was 00218926219150; his father's was 00218925894602.

Abd Al Hakim Mansour Abd Al Qader Al Oulafie: alias Abu Abd Al Rahman Al Libie, a Libyan carpenter from Dernah who was born in 1977 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter in 2007, providing his passport, military service certificate, and watch. His recruitment coordinator was Jalal al Kilani. He had experience with the AK-47. His home phone number was 00218735.

Abu Oumier: alias of Ali Othman Hammed al Ourfi.

Muhammad Mussa Oumran: alias Abu Al Walied, a Libyan born in 1985 who joined al Qaeda in Iraq on October 4, 2006, bringing \$100 and a watch. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Omar. His phone number was 0926188074.

Mansour Oumrane: one of two Libyans arrested on February 19, 1988 by Senegalese security officials as they were attempting to illegally enter the country with explosives and weapons at Dakar-Yoff Airport during the night. They had come from Cotonou via Abidjan. They were turned over to the State Security Court on April 8, 1988, and faced three to five years in prison for "acts and maneuvers likely to threaten public security." On June 15, 1988, they were to be released without charges being brought and were to leave the country the next day.

Abd Al Mounaem Mekshar al Oumrani: variant of 'Abd-al-Mun'im Maqshar al-'Amrani.

Abd Al Rahman Muhammad Ouqael: alias Abu Hazifah Al Yamani, a Saudi from Jeddah who

was born in 1983 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter in 2007, bringing his passport. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Usama. He took a bus from Jordan to Syria, where he met Abu Omar, Abu Al Abbas, Abu Omar Al Tunisi, and Abu Muhammad Al Shayeb, who took \$2,100 of his \$2,400. His brother Ahamed's phone number was 00966569710233.

Abd Al Munaem Essa Muhammad Ouqael: alias Abu Yacoub, a Libyan student from Benghazi who was born in 1983 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter in 2007, contributing his ID and passport. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Qassem, whom he knew through Abd Al Hamied inside Iraq. He took a bus from Egypt and Jordan to get to Syria, where he met Abu Omar and Loua'aie.

Samar Ourfali: a Palestinian who had lived in the Neuss, West Germany apartment that was raided on October 26, 1988, resulting in the arrests of 14 Arabs suspected of Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command terrorist ties. On July 29, 1990, *Washington Post* reporter Jack Anderson said that in July 1990, Sweden had released from jail and expelled 11 Palestinians, including Ourfali, who might have been connected to the December 21, 1988 bombing of Pan Am 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland that killed 270.

Ali Othman Hammed al Ourfi: alias Abu Oumier, a Libyan from Dernah who was born on February 16, 1985 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2006, 18th Ramadan, bringing 500 lira. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Hazifa. His father's phone number was 00218927598830; his uncle's was 0021881626604.

Muhammad Ousath: Yemen-based recruitment coordinator for al Qaeda in Iraq foreign fighters in 2007.

Issa Saad Oushan: one of Saudi Arabia's 26 most-wanted terrorists, he was killed on July 21, 2004 in a police raid on a terrorist safe house in Riyadh's

King Fahd district. Police found the severed head of U.S. hostage Paul Johnson, who had been kidnapped on June 12, 2004, in a refrigerator freezer. Police killed two terrorists on the 26 Most Wanted list, including Oushan, and captured three others, including the wife and three children of Saleh Awfi, the self-proclaimed leader of the group.

Sultan Raddy al Outabey: alias Abu Zer Al Meccee, a Saudi from Mecca who was born on 27/4/1405 Hijra and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on 22 Ramadan 1427 Hijra (2006), bringing a watch and 845 riyals. His brother's phone number was 0553272394; Munief's was 0566416525.

Fahed Naief Hajraf Al Outabi: alias Abu Azzm Al Hassawi: a Saudi who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007, bringing \$100. His personnel coordinators were Abu Omar Al Libi and Abu Hider. His home phone number was 0096635880796; Muhammad's was 00966559666691; and his brother Muhammad's were 09665046229138 and 00966504229138.

Fahid Hilal al Muqady al Outaby: alias Abu Muhammd al Nouman, a Saudi from al Sharqiea who was born in 1980 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on 9th Ramadan 1427 Hijra (2006), bringing \$100. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Musa'ab. His phone number was 0096655616680; Abu Mishbeb's was 0966504805048.

Nasser Bin Fisel Bin Nasser Al Outaby: alias Abu Azzam, a Saudi from Riyadh who joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter on 6th Rajab 1428 Hijra (2007), contributing 4,500 Saudi riyals and his passport. His recruitment coordinator was Majed. His uncle's phone number was 0096605770433; his father's was 0966505496867.

Abu Obieda al Outaibe: alias of Muhammad Saud Muhammad al Jadiee.

Hamied Al Outtabie: alias Abu Mahjjen, a Saudi from Mecca who was born on 18/10/1401 Hijra

and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on 20th Sha'aban 1427 (circa 2007), bringing \$900. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Tamam. His phone number was 0556555712.

Owaiss: alias al-Kini Abdallah, arrested in Qatar and extradited to Yemen in May 2004. He had trained in explosives in al Qaeda's al-Farouq camp in Afghanistan. In turn, he was a close associate of Saif al-Adel, al Qaeda's military chief who was a key planner of the 1998 U.S. embassy bombings in Africa, and Khallad, the one-legged Afghan fighter and architect of the USS *Cole* bombing. Owaiss was also connected to Abu Musab al-Zarqawi.

Mustafa Khan Owasi: age 33, one of five men for whom, on December 29, 2002, the FBI asked the public to be on the lookout. They were believed to have entered the U.S. illegally circa December 24, possibly from Canada. The Bureau's Seeking Information: War on Terrorism Web site said there was no specific information tying them to terrorist activities, but that the Bureau wanted to locate and question them. The FBI said the names and ages could be faked. The Bureau later said that they were "terror suspects" connected with a passport smuggling operation with possible ties to terrorists. The men may have lived in Pakistan and could be part of a larger group planning New Year's attacks. The *Washington Post* reported they were part of a group of 19 who had sought fake documents to use to enter the United States. The *Toronto Sun* said that the five arrived at Toronto's Pearson International Airport two weeks earlier, lived in the Toronto area for a few days, then were smuggled into the United States. A British Columbia woman saw two of them on a Vancouver Island ferry on December 10.

Pakistani Jeweler Muhammad Asghar, age 30, said that his photo was that used to identify Mustafa Khan Owasi. Asghar said he had never traveled abroad, having been stopped two months ago from traveling to the United Kingdom when United Arab Emirates police found he had a forged passport. He suggested that those who

faked his passport had gone on to use his photo with this latest crop.

By January 2, 2003, the investigation into the manufacture of fake IDs had extended into Canada, Pakistan, and the United Kingdom, and the United States was considering publishing the names of six, and possibly 14, others. There was no record at the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service of anyone by any of the involved names coming into the United States.

On January 6, 2003, the FBI called off the hunt for the would-be terrorists, saying it was a hoax.

Mohamed Rashed Daoud al-Owhali: alias Khalid Salim Saleh bin Rashed, a Yemeni who rode on the truck in the August 7, 1998 bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Nairobi, was flown to the United States on August 26, 1998. He was arraigned the next day in a Manhattan courthouse on 12 counts of murder, one for each American killed, one count of conspiracy, and one count of using weapons of mass destruction. FBI Director Louis Freeh told a news conference that al-Owhali had admitted that he was trained in Afghan camps affiliated with Osama bin Laden, that he had attended meetings with bin Laden, and that he had expected to die in the bombing. Al-Owhali traveled to Nairobi on July 31 from Lahore, Pakistan. A week later, he threw the grenade at the guard

at the embassy. He was hospitalized in Nairobi with lacerations on his hands and face and a large wound on his back. He was questioned by Kenyan police two days later, then arrested. At the hospital, he discarded two keys that fit a padlock on the rear of the truck, and three bullets from a gun he had in the truck. Hospital employees later found the evidence. On August 12, he initially told the FBI that he had been standing in a bank near the embassy when the bomb went off, and claimed that he was wearing the same clothing as on August 7. The affidavit doubted this claim, because "his clothes bore no traces of blood." He later admitted lying. On August 20, al-Owhali confessed to the FBI, saying he'd been trained in explosives, hijacking, and kidnapping in Afghan camps. Some were affiliated with al Qaida, which, according to the affidavit, was "an international terrorist group led by Osama bin Laden, dedicated to opposing non-Islamic governments with force and violence." He was aware that bin Laden had issued a fatwa calling for the killing of Americans. He was ordered held without bail pending a September 28 court appearance. Al-Owhali applied for free legal services, saying he was single, unemployed, and had received \$12,000 from his father in the past year. His only asset was a 1992 Chevrolet Caprice.

Ekrem Ozel: alias of Louai al-Sakka.

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P

Ghousror Abdallah Pahhouli: one of five Iranian diplomats arrested in Turkey on October 25, 1988 who were planning to kidnap Said Abu Hassan Mochhadezade, an anti-Khomeini engineer working in Erzincan who reportedly was a member of the Peoples Mujahideen. They were to be tried by a state security court in Istanbul State. The press reported that two of them were members of the Savama Iranian secret police; the other three were members of the embassy's bodyguard team.

Papa: alias of Abderraouf Ben Habib Jdey.

Abderrazak Para: alias of Amari Saifi.

Ali Akbar Parvaresh: on August 9, 1994, Argentine Judge Galeano ordered the Iranian Embassy Third Secretary's arrest in connection with the July 18, 1994 bombing of the Argentine-Israeli Mutual Aid Association (AIMA) in Buenos Aires that killed 96 and wounded 231. He had already left for Iran prior to the blast. On March 8, 2003, Argentine Judge Juan Jose Galeano issued a 400-page indictment against four Iranian diplomats, including Parvaresh, accusing them of the 1994 bombing of the Argentine Israeli Mutual Aid Association community center that killed 85 people. Parvaresh was a former Minister of Education and former Speaker of the Iranian Majlis (parliament).

Yahia Payumi: Palestinian arrested on June 7, 2004 in Milan, Italy with his houseguest, Rabei Osman el-Sayed Ahmed, who was linked to an al Qaeda network in Europe.

Adam Pearlman: alias of Adam Yahye Gadahn.

Gideud Peli: on June 14, 1984, he was convicted of plotting to blow up the Al Aqsa Mosque. In a plea bargain, he was sentenced to five years for planning terrorist operations and another five for stealing and illegally transporting army weapons.

Adil Pervez: age 19, one of five men for whom, on December 29, 2002, the FBI asked the public to be on the lookout. They were believed to have entered the United States illegally circa December 24, possibly from Canada. The Bureau's Seeking Information: War on Terrorism Web site said there was no specific information tying them to terrorist activities, but that the Bureau wanted to locate and question them. The FBI said the names and ages could be faked. The Bureau later said they were "terror suspects" connected with a passport smuggling operation with possible ties to terrorists. The men may have lived in Pakistan and could be part of a larger group planning New Year's attacks. The *Washington Post* reported that they were part of a group of 19 who had sought fake documents to use to enter the United States. The *Toronto Sun* said that the five arrived at Toronto's Pearson International Airport two weeks earlier, lived in the Toronto area for a few days, then were smuggled into the United States. A British Columbia woman saw two of them on a Vancouver Island ferry on December 10.

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of the names involved coming into the United States.

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Tiran Polack: identified on March 13, 1994 by Israeli authorities as a leader of the extremist group Kach, which the Cabinet unanimously banned for being a terrorist group.

Hadi Soleiman Pour: age 47, former Iranian Ambassador to Argentina who was arrested by UK officials on August 21, 2003. He was wanted for the 1994 bombing of the Argentine Israeli Mutual Aid Association community center that killed 85 people. Police detained him at his Durham home on an extradition warrant. He was freed on November 12, 2003, when the UK government said there was not enough evidence to continue the case.

Hassan Ellaj-Pour: variant of Hassan Alad-Push, a terrorist member of the People's Strugglers of Iran.

The Prince: alias of Osama bin Laden.

The Professor: alias Michael Raphael, alias Hedschab Dschaballah, alias Samir al Ahad. On March 20, 1989, *Radio Free Lebanon* claimed that Lebanese student Khalid Ja'far was given a cassette recorder rigged with explosives by a Libyan explosives expert called "The Professor" in Bonn one week before the December 21, 1988 Lockerbie bombing of Pan Am 103 that killed 270 people. Hamburg's *Bild*, on March 22, 1989, claimed that he used passports from Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Morocco and Libya, and that his real name might have been Samir Qadar.

Hassan Alad-Push (variant Hassan Ellaj-Pour): People's Strugglers of Iran (Mujahiddin e Khalq) driver of a Volkswagen used to cut off the car of three U.S. employees of Rockwell International who were assassinated on August 28, 1976 as they were being driven to work at an Iranian air force installation, Doshen Tappeh, in southeastern Tehran. He was killed on September 5, 1976 by security agents who traced him through the car's dealer. A pistol used in the assassination was found with him. It was believed he had used it to administer the coup de grace.

Q

Abu al Qa'a Qa'a: alias of Hamzza Abu al Qa'a Qa'a.

Al Qa'a Qa'a: alias of Youssef Muhammad Al Saddeq Al Matrawi.

Hamzza Abu al Qa'a Qa'a: alias of Abu al Qa'a Qa'a, a Libyan from Dernah who was born on March 27 1982 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on October 28, 2006, bringing 300 lira and a watch. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Abd Allah. His phone number was 081623949.

Samir Qadar: on March 2, 1989, Hamburg's *Bild* claimed that the Libyan was the mastermind of the December 21, 1988 Lockerbie bombing of Pan Am 103 that killed 270 people. The paper claimed that he had killed Egyptian journalist Yusuf Sebai in Cyprus on February 12, 1978, and was released from prison in 1982 after Abu Nidal threats. It claimed he organized the attacks on the U.S. Embassy and a synagogue in Rome in 1983 that killed 37, the attack on Leonardo da Vinci Airport in Rome on Christmas 1985, the September 5, 1986 hijacking of a Pan Am plane in Karachi, and the June 11, 1988 *City of Poros* ship-jacking. In 1986, he married a Finnish woman and moved to Stockholm.

Muhammad Havi Qaddur: alias of Qaddura Muhammad Abd al-Hamid.

Abdel-Qadar Abdel Qader: a Syrian scrap dealer arrested on December 27, 2005 on suspicion of involvement in the December 12, 2005 car

bombing in Beirut, Lebanon that killed 4 people, including anti-Syrian journalist and member of Parliament Gebran Tueni, age 48, and injured 39. He was one of three Syrians detained earlier for questioning in the case. He was questioned about phone calls made around the time of the bombing. He rented a plot of land near the scene of the crime.

Muhammad Abdel Qader: a medical student arrested in the Islamic Liberation Organization attack on the Military Technical Academy in Cairo on April 18, 1974, which killed 11 and injured 27 in a gun battle with police. The group's leader had visited Libya in June 1973 to discuss the attack with Muammar Qadhafi. The raid apparently was to lead to a coup attempt against President Sadat.

'Abdallah al-Qadhafi: alias Abu-Muhammad, a Libyan Islamic studies student from Massratah who joined al Qaeda in Iraq on July 4, 2007, contributing his passport. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-'Asim. He flew from Libya to Syria. His friend's phone number was 0928514123; his brother's was 0927989902.

Abd al-Latif Qadi: release from an Israeli jail was demanded on June 27, 1976 by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers of Air France flight 139, an A300 flying from Tel Aviv to Paris and ultimately diverted to Entebbe.

'Abd-al-Quddus al-Qadi: alias Muhammad, an Egyptian Islamic Group terrorist who died during

the failed June 26, 1995 assassination attempt against Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Yasin Al-Qadi: alias Shaykh Yassin Kadi, from Jiddah, Saudi Arabia, head of the Muwafaq Foundation, an al Qaeda front funded by wealthy Saudi businessmen. His U.S. assets were ordered frozen on October 12, 2001. His defunct Muwafaq (Blessed Relief) Foundation was listed as “an al Qaeda front that receives funding from wealthy Saudi businessmen” and was used for “transferring millions of dollars to bin Laden.” He was named in August 19, 2003 as a major investor in BMI, Inc., an Islamic investment company in New Jersey that passed the money to terrorist groups, according to a federal affidavit.

Abd-al-Qadir: Yemen-based recruitment coordinator for al Qaeda in Iraq foreign fighters in 2007.

Ahmad Sayyid Qadir: *al-Musawwar* reported on March 29, 1996 that the Canadian government had asked the Pakistanis to release the Canadian of Egyptian descent who was believed involved in the November 19, 1995 truck bombing at the Egyptian Embassy in Pakistan that killed 19 and wounded more than 80.

Bid-al-Qadir: alias of 'Abd-al-Rahim.

Hasan Hamdan Hasan 'Abd-al-Qadir: one of a group of Jordanian Afghans sentenced on December 21, 1994 by the Jordanian State Security Court for belonging to an illegal society, participating in a conspiracy to carry out terrorist acts, and possessing explosives for illegal purposes. The Muslim fundamentalists bombed cinemas, wounding nine people, including an attack on January 26, 1994 at an Amman cinema showing what they perceived to be pornographic films, and another bombing on February 1, 1994. The group had been seized in a crackdown on Muslim radicals in January 1994. Their trial began on August 27, 1994, when they were accused of

planning to assassinate leading Jordanians, including 'Abd-al-Salam al-Majali, Jordan's former chief peace negotiator with Israel. One of those sentenced to death was Muhammad Jamal Khalifah, a Saudi fugitive son-in-law of Osama bin Laden. 'Abd-al-Qadir, a juvenile, was sentenced to 12 years.

Samir Muhammad Ahmad al-Qadir: variant Samir Muhammad Ahmad Khudayr, alias 'Ajjab Jabalah, alias Michel Nabih Raphael, alias Zahir al-Rabi'. On February 21, 1994, a Swedish court issued a warrant for his arrest; he was suspected of being the mastermind in the shipjacking of the *Achille Lauro* in the Mediterranean on October 7, 1985 in which U.S. citizen Leon Klinghoffer was murdered. Al-Qadir settled in Sweden in 1986 under another name. He was an operations officer of the Abu Nidal group. On February 27, 1992, French Judge Jean-Louis Bruguiere issued an international arrest warrant for him in connection with the July 11, 1988 Abu Nidal attack on the Greek ship *City of Poros* that killed nine people and injured 80. The warrants charged him with murder and attempted murder. The Palestinian carried a Libyan passport. He was identified by Doha's *al-Sharq* on March 19, 1993 as a former member of the Abu Nidal Group and a prominent member of its intelligence group. He was purged after he was suspected of contacting an Arab country's intelligence agency. Some reports indicate that he was killed in Athens by a car bomb in 1988.

Ahmed Abdul Qadus: captured with Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, a senior al Qaeda operative, on March 1, 2003 in Pakistan.

Islam Yousef Qafisha: a Nablus suicide bomber who, on August 12, 2003, killed Erez Herzhkovitz, age 21, a recent high school graduate and resident of Elon Moreh settlement, and injured three other hitchhikers at a small bus kiosk at the highway intersection near the Ariel settlement. The bombing injured six people. Hamas

claimed credit. The terrorist wore a green shirt and an explosive belt.

Nidal al-Qahiri: alias Abu-Sa'd, a Tunisian doctor from Tunis who was born in 1979 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq to become a suicide bomber in 2007. He was proficient in four languages. He brought a passport. He traveled from Germany to Turkey and Syria. His home phone number was 002675292329; colleague Farras's was 004916092766161.

Fu'ad Mansur 'Ali Sa'id Qahtan: alias Abu-'Abadah, a Yemeni who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007, bringing \$200. His personnel coordinators were Abu-Zubayr and Abu-Hadi. His phone number was 0096625426937.

Abd Allah Bin Turkey Bin Abd Allah Al Qahtani: alias Abu Al Muqdad, a Saudi from Riyadh who was born in 1978 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr in 2007. His recruitment coordinator was Binder.

Abdullah Hamid al Muslih al Qahtani: a Saudi held at Guantánamo as of January 2004.

Hasan 'A'id al-Qahtani: variant Hassan A'aedd al Qahtani, alias Abu-Julaybib, variant Abu Julaybib, a Saudi from Riyadh who was born on July 27, 1982 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter on October 28, 2006, contributing a flash memory/thumb drive and a watch. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-Sarab. His phone numbers were 0505474943 and 0555264746.

Hassan A'aedd al Qahtani: variant of Hasan 'A'id al-Qahtani.

Jabir Hasan al Qahtani: a Saudi held at Guantánamo as of January 2004. In the first week on August 2001, a Saudi named al Qahtani was refused entry to the United States by U.S. Customs officials in Orlando. He may have been intending to meet Mohamed Atta, the 9/11 leader, who was

in Orlando at the time. He said he planned to visit friends in the United States but could not name them. Al Qahtani was later taken prisoner in Pakistan or Afghanistan and was held in the U.S. Navy's prison in Guantánamo Bay, Cuba.

Jabran Said bin al-Qahtani: a Saudi held at Guantánamo Bay who was charged on May 30, 2008 by the Pentagon with having attended al Qaeda training camps and studying bomb-making. He faced a life sentence.

Mohammed al-Qahtani: on February 11, 2008, the Pentagon announced that it would seek the death penalty in the war crimes charges of six individuals detained at Guantánamo who were believed to have planned the 9/11 attacks: Khalid Sheikh Muhammad, Ramzi bin al-Shibh, Ali Abd al-Aziz Ali alias Ammar al-Baluchi, Mohammed al-Qahtani, Mustafa Ahmed al-Hawsawi, and Walid bin Attash alias Khallad. The six were charged with conspiracy, murder in violation of the laws of war, attacking civilians, attacking civilian objects, intentionally causing bodily injury, destruction of property, terrorism, and material support for terrorism. Al Qaida members Khalid Sheik Mohammed (KSM), bin Attash, Binalshibh, and Ali were also charged with hijacking or hazarding an aircraft. Al-Qahtani was often described as the 20th hijacker who was to have been on UA flight 93 that crashed into the Pennsylvania countryside. He was denied entry into the United States by immigration agents at Orlando Airport on August 4, 2001. He allegedly provided cash to the 9/11 hijackers. His civilian attorney was Gitanjali Gutierrez of the New York Center for Constitutional Rights. On May 13, 2008, Susan Crawford, the legal officer supervising the trials, dismissed the capital charges against him.

Mohammed ibn-Abdullah Qahtani: presented as the Mahdi by the hundreds of heavily armed rebels who took over the Grand Mosque at Mecca on November 20, 1979.

Mohammed Jaafar al-Qahtani: an al Qaeda figure who escaped from an Afghan prison, was recaptured, and handed over to Saudi authorities by the United States on May 7, 2007.

Muhammad Abd Al Aziz Al Qahtani: alias Abu Haffas, a Saudi prayer caller from Tathlith who joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr in 2007, bringing 1,100 lira. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Omar. His phone number was 00966500535954.

Muhammad 'Abd-al-'Aziz al-Qahtani: variant Muhammad Abd Al Aziz al Qahtani, alias Abu-Basir, variant Abu Baseer, a Saudi from Riyadh who was born on June 8, 1982 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter on October 6, 2006, contributing 1,000 euros, a flash memory card, and a mobile phone. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-Sarab, variant Abu Serrab. His phone number was 0555215646.

Muhammad Abd Al Aziz al Qahtani: variant of Muhammad 'Abd-al-'Aziz al-Qahtani.

Abu Bakr Qaidah: an Egyptian Afghan Arab who was killed in the raid by Ibn Khattab's Chechen/Afghan Arabs on December 22, 1997 against the cantonment of the Russian Army's 136th Mechanized Brigade General Command.

Hasan Qaiid: alias of Abu Yahya al-Libi.

Abdel Nasser Qaisi: one of three Palestinian gunmen who, on December 11, 1996, ambushed and killed a 12-year-old Israeli and his mother and injured four other passengers (three girls, aged 4 to 10 and their father) in their Volkswagen Golf station wagon while they were driving on a new bypass road near Surda on the West Bank. Two gunmen, armed with automatic weapons, and a driver sped off to Ramallah, 12 miles north of Jerusalem. The victims of the evening killing were among the founding families of the Jewish settlement of Bet El. Survivor Yoel Tsur is director of the settlers' pirate radio station Channel 7. The Popular

Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) took credit.

On December 18, the Palestine Liberation Organization's (PLO) State Security Court convicted three 20-year-old Palestinian PFLP members for the murders. Qaisi was sentenced to life in prison at hard labor for killing Etta Tsur and Ephraim Tsur. The PLO said the trio would not be extradited to Israel.

Kamal Ali Hamed Qaisse: alias Abu Basser, a Saudi from Jeddah who was born in 1403 Hijra and joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007, bringing 1,000 Saudi riyals. He was deployed to Al Anbar. His phone numbers were 0501063682, 0502684315, and 0509685187.

Ibrahim Qam: one of three Palestinian gunmen who, on December 11, 1996, ambushed and killed a 12-year-old Israeli and his mother and injured four other passengers (3 girls, aged 4 to 10 and their father) in their Volkswagen Golf station wagon while they were driving on a new bypass road near Surda on the West Bank. Two gunmen, armed with automatic weapons, and a driver sped off to Ramallah, 12 miles north of Jerusalem. The victims of the evening killing were among the founding families of the Jewish settlement of Bet El. Survivor Yoel Tsur is director of the settlers' pirate radio station Channel 7. The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) took credit.

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Abu al Fazul al-Qamari: alias of Fazul Abdallah Muhammad.

'Isam al-Din Muhammad Kamal al-Qamari: one of three members of the Egyptian Jihad Organization serving life sentences for the October 6,

1981 assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat who, on July 17, 1988, escaped from Turrat prison at dawn after attacking two prison guards. He was 160 centimeters tall with grey hair and a reddish complexion. On July 25, 1988, he was fatally shot by Egyptian police in a gun battle in the Shobra district of Cairo. Two policemen were wounded when Qamari fired a submachine gun and threw two grenades at the police.

'Ali Mustafa Bal'id al-Qamati: alias Abu-Turab, a Libyan from Benghazi who was born in 1986 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007. He said colleague Al-Bayana's phone number was 0926434691.

Qambar Khamis 'Ali Qambar: variant of Qambar Khamis 'Ali Qambar.

'Umar al-Mabruk Qammadi: one of two Libyans claiming membership in the Libyan Revolutionary Committees who, on June 26, 1987, gunned down an exiled opponent of Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi on a Rome street near President Francesco Cossiga's residence.

Hisham Mustafa Qanbar: Syrian from Idlib Province who worked as the Third Secretary in the Syrian Embassy in Amman, and who was believed to have provided the explosive charge that went off inside the Cinderella grocery in Jabal Amman on January 11, 1982, wounding five people.

Mohammed Qandeel: Islamic Jihad's deputy commander in northern Gaza who was killed in an Israeli air strike on October 27, 2005.

Imad Qandil: one of 40 Shi'ite terrorists arrested in Egypt on August 19, 1989 for planning to carry out attacks against U.S., Israeli, Saudi, Iraqi, and Kuwaiti interests, including embassies and airlines. He was one of four dissident members of the Repudiation and Renunciation Group in al-Gharibiyah Governorate who formed the terrorist cell in 1985.

Abu-al-Qa'qa: alias of 'Abd-al-Sattar.

Abu-al-Qa'qa': alias of Hamzah 'Ali 'Awwad.

Abu-al-Qa'qa': alias of Muhammad.

Salad-Din al-Q'arah: one of the five Guards of Islam gunmen who failed in an assassination attempt against Shahpour Bakhtiar, the Shah's last Prime Minister, in Neuilly-sur-Seine, France on July 17, 1980.

'Adil Lahiq al-Qarni: alias 'Abdallah Mansur, a Saudi from Al-Madinah Al-Munawarah, Al-Jazirah who was born on December 24, 1972 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on September 23, 2006. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-'Ibada. He contributed \$400, a cell phone, and an "alphabetical device." He said colleague Abu-Lahiq's phone number was 0508193458 and his brother's was 0501851873.

Bader Bin Eied Bin Ali Al Qarni: variant of Badr Bin-'Id Bin-'Ali al-Qurni.

Musa al-Qarni: an Islamic cleric detained in Saudi Arabia on February 2, 2007 who had past associations with bin Laden during the Afghan war against the Soviets.

Salah Nasser Salim Ali Qaru: Yemeni arrested in Indonesia in August 2003 on suspicion of involvement in terrorist activities. The *Washington Post* claimed he was held in Jordan for ten days. As of December 2007, he was believed to be free in Yemen.

Jihad al-Qashah: alias of Ibrahim Mohammed Zein al-Abdeen.

'Ali Qashshur: an individual from Dayr Qanun al-Nahr and one of six reported by Beirut's *al-Nahar* on August 6, 1990 as appearing at an Amal news conference on charges of kidnapping, assassination, setting of explosions, and bringing booby-trapped cars into Tyre, Lebanon. They admitted involvement in the kidnapping of U.S. Marine Lt. Col. William Richard Higgins on February

17, 1988. The group also admitted planting explosive devices at centers of the UN forces in the south; blowing up Mustafa Mahdi's clothing store in Tyre as well as the Lebanese-African Nasr Bank in Tyre; and bringing three booby-trapped cars into Tyre and al-Bisariyah to kill Amal officials. They said they coordinated their actions with Hizballah and the Iranian Revolutionary Guards.

Qasim: an individual from Al 'Abbasiyah and one of six reported by Beirut's *al-Nahar* on August 6, 1990 as appearing at an Amal news conference on charges of kidnapping, assassination, setting of explosions, and bringing booby-trapped cars into Tyre, Lebanon. They admitted involvement in the kidnapping of U.S. Marine Lt. Col. William Richard Higgins on February 17, 1988. The group also admitted planting explosive devices at centers of the UN forces in the south; blowing up Mustafa Mahdi's clothing store in Tyre as well as the Lebanese-African Nasr Bank in Tyre; and bringing three booby-trapped cars into Tyre and al-Bisariyah to kill Amal officials. They said they coordinated their actions with Hizballah and the Iranian Revolutionary Guards.

Abd ar'Rahman Qasim: release from an Israeli jail was demanded on June 27, 1976 by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers of Air France flight 139, an A300 flying from Tel Aviv to Paris and ultimately diverted to Entebbe.

Adam Ali Qasim: alias of Ramzi Ahmed Yusuf.

Ahmad Khalid al-Qasim: arrested on February 24, 1995 as one of two attackers of Gilles Haine, Second Secretary at the French Embassy in Amman, Jordan. Some speculated that Haine and his wife were shot at for eating in the open during Ramadan. A judicial source said that the gunmen sought to undermine tourism. The furniture shop assistant was from al-Karak. On September 5, 1995, the Jordanian State Security Court held a public session during which the defendants were charged with possessing and manufacturing

unlicensed explosives with the aim of using them illegally and of participating in a plot to carry out terrorist attacks.

Hafidh Qasim: release from an Israeli jail was demanded on June 27, 1976 by the PFLP hijackers of Air France flight 139, an A300 flying from Tel Aviv to Paris and ultimately diverted to Entebbe.

Ibrahim Qasim: his release from a Kenyan jail was demanded on June 27, 1976 by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers of Air France flight 139, an A300 flying from Tel Aviv to Paris and ultimately diverted to Entebbe.

Muhammad 'Abd-al-Qadir Bil-Qasim: alias Abu-Hurayrah, a Libyan Arabic language teacher who claimed to be a weapons expert and was born in 1981. He joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a suicide bomber on June 7, 2007, bringing with him \$200. His recruitment coordinator was Akram. He arrived via Egypt in Syria, where he stayed 13 days, meeting Abu-'Umar and giving him 2,000 Syrian lira. His phone numbers were 0021892690636 and 00218630236.

Muhammad Salam Bin Qasim: a Libyan diplomat accused by the Tunisian government of having brought letter bombs into Tunisia in a diplomatic pouch on board a Libyan Arab airliner. Authorities believed he took the bag to the Libyan General Commission in Tunis before he left Tunisia. One letter bomb injured a mail handler at the central post office on September 25, 1985. Tunisia severed diplomatic relations with Libya the next day.

Mustafa Qasim: alias Mustafa 'Arif al-Rifa'i, one of five Palestinians sentenced to death on October 27, 1988 by Sudanese Court President Judge Ahmad Bashir under Article 252 on charges of premeditated murder for firing submachine guns and throwing tear gas shells in the Acropole Hotel and the Sudan Club in Khartoum on May 15, 1988,

killing eight people. The defendants were found guilty on all charges listed in a four-page list of indictments, with the exception of criminal plotting under Article 95, because the plotting was conducted outside Sudan. On January 7, 1991, the court trying the Palestinians ordered their immediate release because the decree “was based on the fact that the relatives of five British (victims) had ceded their right in qisas (blood vengeance) similar punishment and diya (blood money) but demanded imprisonment of the murderers.” The court decreed two years in prison for murder, two years for committing damage, six months for possessing unlicensed weapons, one month for attempted murder at the hotel, and one month for attempted murder at the club. However, the punishments had to be applied concurrently and lapsed on November 15, 1990.

Mu'tasim Qasim: alias of Muhammad 'Abd al-Rahman 'Abid.

Tal'at Fu'ad Qasim: alias Abu-Talal al-Qasimi, media spokesman for the Egyptian Islamic Group, who was arrested on September 12, 1995 by Croatian authorities after he had escaped from Denmark to a military zone in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Cairo requested his extradition on September 14. Egypt's Higher Military Court passed a death sentence against him in December 1992 in the “returnees from Afghanistan” case. He had been charged in the al-Jihad case of 1981 and spent three years in jail. He then left for an unnamed Arab country, then moved to Peshawar, Pakistan, where he published the magazine *Al-Murabitun*. He obtained political asylum in Pakistan in 1992. He traveled to several European and African countries, including Sudan, during the next three years. He later changed his name to Ibrahim Ya'qub 'Izzat. On September 25, 1995 the Vanguard of Islamic Conquest threatened “severe” reprisals against Croatia and Egypt if he was extradited to Egypt. Croatia announced that he had left the country for an unknown destination on September 18. On October 20, 1995, his release was demanded by the Egyptian Gama'at members

who set off a car bomb in the parking lot of the police department of Primorje-Gorani county in Rijeka, Croatia, killing one person and injuring 29. On October 25, London's *al-Hayah* reported that the Danish government had been informed that Tal'at was abducted from Croatia, possibly by the Israelis, who took him to France.

Zakariya Muhammad Dawud Qasim: one of a group of Jordanian Afghans sentenced to death on December 21, 1994 by the Jordanian State Security Court for belonging to an illegal society, participating in a conspiracy to carry out terrorist acts, and possessing explosives for illegal purposes. The Muslim fundamentalists bombed cinemas, wounding nine people, including an attack on January 26, 1994 at an Amman cinema showing what they perceived to be pornographic films, and another bombing on February 1, 1994. The group had been seized in a crackdown on Muslim radicals in January 1994. Their trial began on August 27, 1994, when they were accused of planning to assassinate leading Jordanians, including 'Abd-al-Salam al-Majali, Jordan's former chief peace negotiator with Israel. One of those sentenced to death was Muhammad Jamal Khalifah, a Saudi fugitive son-in-law of Osama bin Laden.

Abu-Talal al-Qasimi: alias of Tal'at Fu'ad Qasim.

Muhammad Ahmad Qasir: a Lebanese Shi'ite associate of the hijacker of Air Afrique RK-056 on July 24, 1987. He was arrested on August 24, 1987 by Bangui, Central African Republic police. He lived in Sibut, 200 kilometers from Bangui, and was said to have given refuge to the terrorist for two weeks in July 1987.

Musa Ja'far Qasir: a Lebanese Shi'ite associate of the hijacker of Air Afrique RK-056 on July 24, 1987. He was arrested on August 24, 1987 by Bangui, Central African Republic police.

Yabu Qasiz: release from an Israeli jail was demanded on June 27, 1976 by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers

of Air France flight 139, an A300 flying from Tel Aviv to Paris and ultimately diverted to Entebbe.

Nihad Qasmar: one of the April 5, 1988 hijackers of Kuwait Airlines flight 422, a B747 flying from Bangkok to Kuwait that was diverted to Mashhad, Iran. On May 21, 1988, the Kuwaiti paper *al-Qabas* said that he was killed during clashes between Hizballah and Amal in Burj al-Barajinah, Beirut, at the beginning of the week.

Abu Qassem: Libyan-based recruitment coordinator for al Qaeda in Iraq foreign fighters in 2007.

Abu Qatada: alias of Omar Uthman Abu Omar, variant Omar Mahmoud Mohammed Othman, 44 in early 2005, a Jordan-born (some reports say he was born in Bethlehem in 1960) Palestinian Islamic cleric involved in the European operations of al Qaeda accused of inspiring the March 11, 2004 Madrid train bombers. British officials arrested him in October 2002, in a raid on his hideout in a south London house. He had been underground since December 2001. He was wanted for questioning in France, Spain, Italy, and Germany for recruiting for al Qaeda in Europe. He had been convicted and sentenced to life in prison in absentia by Jordan for a plot to bomb tourist sites and an American school. He also conducted prayer meetings attended by shoe bomber Richard Reid and Zacarias Moussaoui. French Judge Jean-Louis Bruguiere said Abu Qatada laundered money and planned and financed attacks throughout Europe. Spanish Judge Baltasar Garzon said he was a contact between al Qaeda and Abu Dahdah, a Spanish-based terrorist suspect, and terrorists in Germany, France, Italy, and Belgium. Hamburg authorities had found tapes by Abu Qatada in 9/11 hijack leader Mohammad Atta's last known apartment. Abu Qatada had been given asylum in the United Kingdom in 1994 after fleeing Jordan. But his travel documents were seized, assets frozen, and \$600 weekly welfare payments suspended in October 2001 after it was determined that he had an unexplained \$270,000 in his bank

account. He had expressed admiration for Osama bin Laden in interviews.

On March 11, 2005, after the British Parliament passed the government's antiterrorism law, a special immigration appeals judge freed eight terrorism suspects, including Abu Qatada. The eight foreign citizens had been held without charge or trial for up to 3 and a half years. Their freedom, however, included nighttime curfews, electronic tagging, regular searches of their homes, and a ban on the use of cell phones and computers. British authorities detained him on August 11, 2005. He was expected to be deported to Jordan.

On February 26, 2007, a special immigration court ruled that he faced no abuse if deported to Jordan. Jordan had twice convicted him in absentia and sentenced him to life in prison for plotting to bomb U.S. and Jewish sites. After 2 and a half years in Belmarsh Prison, he was released under "control orders," a form of house arrest. He was represented by attorney Gareth Peirce, who planned to appeal.

His release was demanded by the Palestinian gunmen who, on March 12, 2007, kidnapped BBC reporter Alan Johnston in Gaza City.

On April 9, 2008, a three-judge panel of the Court of Appeals for England and Wales denied deportation, saying there were reasonable grounds to believe that Jordan would jail him for life. An immigration appeals commission ordered the release of the "godfather of Londonistan" on May 8, 2008.

Hamza al-Qatari: senior al Qaeda financial aide listed by the *Washington Post* in late February 2002 as having died.

Abu-Qatibah: alias of Wa'il Muhammad Bishtawi.

Muhammad Kazim 'Abd al-Qawi: identified by Egyptian police as being a suspected in the attempted assassination on August 13, 1987 by four gunmen who fired on Major General Muhammad al-Nabawi Isma'il, former deputy prime minister

and interior minister, in front of his house in Cairo. On August 28, 1987, police found his hideout in the fields of Santaris village, Ashmun District, al-Minufiyah Governorate. He fired a handgun at the police, who returned fire, killing him. He had been hiding in the house of pharmacist 'Abd al-Hamid Isma'il, who was later arrested.

Mahmud Ja'Far Qawwash: release from an Israeli jail was demanded on June 27, 1976 by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers of Air France flight 139, an A300 flying from Tel Aviv to Paris and ultimately diverted to Entebbe.

Munsir al-Qaysar: variant of Monzer al-Kassar.

Isma'il al-Qaysiyah: a Palestinian Islamic Jihad member whose trial for setting off a bomb that killed seven people in Patras, Greece on April 19, 1991 began on May 8, 1992 in a courtroom within the Kordhallos prison in Piraeus. He was sentenced by an Athens appeals court on July 6, 1992 to 4 and a half years.

Fawaz Mukhlef Aweda al Qeddie: alias Abu Muhammed, a foreign fighter for al Qaeda in Iraq who was born in 1979 and lived in al Jaziera/al Gawef. His home phone number was 009666244146. He knew coordinator Abu Abdallah via al Akhal. He drove to Syria, stopped in al Keryatl al Sham and Dayr az Zawr and arrived in Iraq on the 22nd of Muahrem. He met with the al Qaeda in Iraq personnel specialist on 23 Muharem 1428 Hijiri. He presented 3,500 riyals from Abdallah to Abu al Muthanna, along with a passport, ID, and driver's license. While in Syria, he also met Lua'ai and Abu Abd al Malek. The facilitators took 3,200 riyals from him in Syria. He offered to be a martyr. He had been a prayer caller.

Faud al-Keitan: one of three Kurdish sympathizers who hijacked an Iraqi Airways B737 flying from Mosul to Baghdad on March 1, 1975. They demanded \$5 million and release of 85 political

prisoners. During the flight, an Iraqi security officer engaged in a shootout with the hijackers, leaving two passengers dead and ten others, including a hijacker, wounded. The plane landed in Tehran, Iran, where the hijackers surrendered. Al-Keitan was executed by an Iranian firing squad on April 7, 1975.

Ali Qhorbanifar: an Iranian expelled by the British Home Office to France on May 17, 1984 for "preparing acts of terrorism."

Ya'qub Qirrish: in a raid on a residence on October 3, 1992, Jordanian police uncovered weapons, documents, and photographs indicating that the Shabab al-Nafir al-Islami group planned to attack the United States, United Kingdom, and French embassies. On October 5, the prosecutor told the State Security Court that the Lower House member had pleaded not guilty to charges of affiliation with a group plotting to overthrow the regime and possession of illegal weapons. The group had financial support from the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command.

Ibrahim Qita'i: alias of Ibrahim 'Ali.

Amir 'Abd-al-Qadir Sadiq 'Umar Qishu: alias Abu-'Abd-al-Rahman, an Algerian student from Qasantinah who was born in 1984 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter in 2007, bringing a passport. His recruitment coordinator was Jamal, who knew him through a friend who was a fellow student at the institute. He flew to Damascus, where he met Abu-'Uthman, who took from him \$5 and two mobile phones. He also brought 50 euros and 450 lira. His home phone number was 0021391201607; his brother's was 00213233498619; a friend's was 0033620932612.

Ibrahim Ahmed Mahmoud al Qosi: a Khartoum-born Sudanese who was one of two bin Laden bodyguards detained at the Guantánamo Bay military prison who were charged by the United States on February 24, 2004 with

conspiracy to commit war crimes, terrorism, attacking civilians, murder, and destruction of property. They became the first detainees to stand trial before the special military tribunals established after 9/11. Military prosecutors would not seek the death penalty.

Qosi was a key al-Qaeda accountant. He wore an explosive belt to thwart assassination attempts against bin Laden. He joined al-Qaeda at its 1989 founding. In the early 1990s, he was an al-Qaeda courier in Sudan. He completed military training at an al-Qaeda terrorist camp in Afghanistan and served as an al-Qaeda accountant in Pakistan, eventually becoming a top financial officer. He managed and distributed money via Muslim charities, and helped run Taba Investment Company. He signed checks for bin Laden and exchanged money on the black market. He moved explosives and ammunition around Sudan for the terrorist group. In 1994, after a failed assassination attempt, he was chosen to be a bodyguard. He often was bin Laden's driver. He served in an al-Qaeda mortar crew from 1998 to 2001. He also ran the kitchen at bin Laden's Star of Jihad compound in Jalalabad. He was one of 40 al-Qaeda members captured by Pakistani forces in December 2001 near Tora Bora. He was represented by attorney Air Force Lt. Col. Sharon Shaffer. On August 27, 2004, he appeared before a military commission and was formally charged with conspiring to commit terrorism, which carries a life sentence. He did not enter a plea.

On February 9, 2008, a new Congressionally approved military commission charged the 47-year-old Qosi with being an al-Qaeda conspirator. He was accused of helping bin Laden's family flee Kandahar to Kabul, then Jalalabad, then to Tora Bora around the 9/11 attacks. The Pentagon said it would seek life in prison. On March 6, 2008, the Pentagon added charges of war crimes, material support for terrorism, and conspiring with bin Laden. His arraignment was scheduled for April 10, 2008.

Mohammad Rateb Qteishat: one of five Islamic militants who, on March 12, 2006, were

convicted in Jordan of plotting terrorist attacks against Jordanian intelligence agents, foreign tourists, and upscale hotels. They were sentenced to ten years of hard labor to life. Qteishat, the plot's organizer who remained at large, received a life sentence. He was believed to be holed up in Iraq.

Muhammad Yasin Qu'adduh: a Lebanese who was 1 of 13 members of the Iranian Lebanese Hizballah reported by Madrid *Diario 16* on October 20, 1987 as having entered Spain on October 13, 1987 to attack diplomats from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Iraq.

Ahmed Hassan Quaily: age 33, an Iraqi arrested in October 2004 by the FBI in a sting operation in which he trying to buy machine guns and hand grenades from undercover agents. He threatened to "go jihad" against the United States. On May 31, 2005, he pleaded guilty to federal weapons charges in Nashville, Tennessee.

'Ali Ghassan Mahmud Qubaysi: a Lebanese who was 1 of 13 members of the Iranian Lebanese Hizballah reported by Madrid *Diario 16* on October 20, 1987 as having entered Spain on October 13, 1987 to attack diplomats from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Iraq.

Taysir al-Qubba'ah: Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine Executive Committee member who, in a July 1977 interview with Madrid's *Cambio* in Algiers, vowed to kill several Arab personalities, including Yasir Arafat.

Abu-Qudamah: alias of Faysal 'Abdallah Ahmad al-Faraj.

'Adil al-Sayyid 'Abd-al-Quddous: variant of 'Adil al-Sayyid 'Abd-al-Quddus.

'Adil al-Sayyid 'Abd-al-Quddus: variant Qud-dous, fugitive sentenced to death on March 17, 1994 by the Higher Military Court in Cairo in

connection with the November 25, 1993 bombing of the convoy of Egyptian Prime Minister Dr. 'Atif Sidqi that killed a 15-year-old girl and wounded 21 other people. The at-large Egyptian Jihad terrorist was one of 62 defendants tried in absentia in a military tribunal in Haekestep, Egypt beginning on February 1, 1999. Charges against 107 defendants included forgery, criminal conspiracy, subversion, membership in an outlawed group, plotting to carry out attacks on officials and police, attempting to prevent security forces from carrying out their jobs, and conspiracy to overthrow the government. He remained in London.

Walied Abd Allah Muhammad Quehaiel: alias Asad Allah, a Libyan teacher from Dernah who was born on September 13, 1980 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr on 22nd Rabi al-thani 1428 Hijra (2007), contributing 1,550 Syrian Lira. He had experience in weight lifting. His recruitment coordinator was Bashar. He arrived in Syria via Egypt. While in Syria, he met Abu Abbas. He brought with him \$400. His phone number was 32189928036889.

Muhammad bin Querqa: alias Abu-Mujahed, a Tunisian recruit to al Qaeda in Iraq who wanted to serve as a fighter, claiming to be a shooting expert. His phone number was 21227529. He was born on January 9, 1980, and arrived in Iraq on 8 Muharem 1428. He contributed 2205 Lira and other cash and also brought his passport and ID. His coordinator was Safwan al Tunisian, whom he knew from Al Sham, Syria. He flew from Turkey to Damascus, then moved on to Iraq. He met Abu-Muhammad while in Syria. He brought \$1,200 with him; none was taken from him in Syria.

Abu-Quhafah: Saudi-based recruitment coordinator for al Qaeda in Iraq foreign fighters in 2007.

Aldemar Quintari: an Afghan explosives expert identified in December 1995 by the *World*, a Philippines newspaper, as having been chosen to

replace terrorist Shah in carrying out planned terrorist activities in Manila.

Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Qulaysi: alias Abu-al-Hur, a Yemeni mechanical engineer from Sana'a who was born in 1987 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter on June 19, 2007. His recruitment coordinator was Muhammad. He flew from Yemen to Damascus, where he met Abu-'Umar, who took \$100 of his \$300. His phone number was 711782833.

Muhammad Qumayl: on January 30, 1995, the Janin military court sentenced him to life plus 10 years in prison for aiding Raid Zakarna, a 19-year-old Palestinian who, on April 6, 1994, drove an Opel car bomb next to an Egged bus number 340 at a bus stop in 'Afula, Israel, killing eight, including himself, and wounding more than 50 people. He was also sentenced for planning several other aborted attacks, including a suicide attack near an Israel Defense Forces bus in his native Janin.

Qumbur Khalis 'Ali Qumbur: variant Qambar Khamis 'Ali Qambar, a 23-year-old laborer who was one of four suspects from Sutrah, Bahrain who confessed in front of an investigating judge to pouring gasoline and throwing Molotov cocktails at the al-Zaytun Restaurant in Sitrat Wadiyan on March 14, 1996, killing seven Bangladeshi workers. On July 1, 1996, the State Security Court sentenced him to life for premeditated arson.

Fhad al-Quoso: Yemeni accused of involvement in the October 12, 2000 al Qaeda bombing of the USS *Cole* in Yemen in which 17 U.S. sailors were killed and 44 injured. He reportedly told investigators that an associate of bin Laden gave him more than \$5,000 to finance the *Cole* attack's planning and videotaping of the suicide bombing.

Hanni Abd Allah Al Quraishy: alias Abu Suleiman, a Saudi student from al Ta'aef

who joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr in 2007, contributing 25 lira and a passport. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Rowan. He flew to Syria, where he met Abu Umar, Abu Fisel, and Abu Muhammad. He gave them 25,000 Syrian lira. He had some media experience. His home phone was 0095527387673; his brother's was 0096650355605; a friend's was 00966552447916.

Adel Lahiq al Qurani: alias Abd Allah Mansour, a Saudi from Al Madina born on 13/11/1392 Hijra who joined al Qaeda on 1st Ramadan 1427 Hijra (circa 2006), bringing \$400 and label makers. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Ebbadah. He said Abu Lahiq's phone number was 0508193458; his brother's was 0501851873.

Hassan Bin Alalmah Muhammad Al Qurani: alias Abu Abfd Al Rahman, a Saudi born in 1391 Hijra who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007, bringing \$41,732. He said colleague Ahmed's mobile phone was 0504547853; Ahmed could also be contacted at 072813158 and 0556891683.

Tariq Quraysh: variant of Tariq al-Qurayshi.

Tariq al-Qurayshi: variant Tariq Quraysh, wanted in connection with the Muslim Group's October 21, 1992 attack on a tour bus near Dayrut, Egypt that killed a British tourist and injured two others. His brother died on October 6, 1992 when a bomb he was carrying exploded in Dayrut station, killing four other people. Tariq was one of seven Islamic militants shot dead by police in a raid in Cairo on February 3, 1994.

Badr Bin-'Id Bin-'Ali al-Qurni: variant Bader Bin Eied Bin Ali Al Qarni, alias Abu-Usamah, a Saudi from al-Sharai', variant Al Shara'ah, Mecca, who joined al Qaeda in Iraq on September 13, 2006. He was born on November 2, 1981. His phone number was 0504502049; he listed a home number of 5241302. His recruiter was

Abu-Tamam. He contributed \$1,000 and was assigned to the al-Fallujah area.

Fahad al-Quso: variant of Fahd Mohammed Ahmed al-Quso.

Fahd Mohammed Ahmed al-Quso: variant Fahad al-Quso, alias Fahd Mohammed Ahmed al-Awlaqi, Abu Huthaifah, Abu Huthaifah al-Yemeni, Abu Huthaifah Al-Adani, Abu al-Bara, indicted with Jamal al-Badawi by the United States in 2003 following Badawi's confession to the FBI in January 2001 that he had been recruited by al Qaeda to lead a terrorist attack. Al-Quso was born in Aden, Yemen on November 12, 1974 and has Saudi citizenship. He is five feet six inches tall and weighs 150 pounds. He is wanted in connection with the October 12, 2000 bombing of the USS *Cole*. He was being held by Yemeni authorities for the *Cole* attack when he escaped from prison in April 2003. He was indicted on May 15, 2003 by a federal grand jury on 50 counts, including murder and conspiracy to murder U.S. nationals and U.S. military personnel; conspiracy to use and using a weapon of mass destruction; damaging and destroying government property and defense facilities; and providing material support to a terrorist organization. The Rewards for Justice Program offers \$5 million for his arrest and/or conviction. He was convicted in a Yemeni court for involvement in the USS *Cole* attack. He was released from prison in May 2007.

Abu Quitaibay: variant of Abu-Qutaybah.

Abu-Qutadah: alias of Sa'id Awlad al-Sheikh.

Abu-Qutaybah: alias of Al-Tahir Ayat Billa.

Abu-Qutaybah: variant Abu Quitaibah, alias of Fathallah Khayrallah ;Abd-al-Karim, variant Fatah Alah Khaier Allah Abd Al Karim.

Abu-Qutaybah: alias of Muhamad.

Sayyid Qutb: an extremist militant of the Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood who was executed by Egypt in 1966. His ideas influenced Osama bin Laden.

Abu Quttaibah: alias of al Taher Ayett Bala.

Saleh Quuwaye: one of two Saudis who were among the nine suspected terrorists arrested on December 29, 1995 by Philippines police, who also seized explosives, 50 Philippine passports, and maps of Metro Manila.

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Ezzat Ahmad Rabah: one of four members of Black September who assassinated Jordanian Prime Minister Wasfi Tell in Cairo's Sheraton Hotel on November 28, 1971. Jordanian Foreign Minister Abdullah Sallah was slightly injured, and an Egyptian policeman was seriously wounded. The foursome was immediately captured. Rabah, the shooter, said "We wanted to have him for breakfast, but we had him for lunch instead." The group said it was avenging the killing of Palestinian guerrillas in the Jordanian civil war of September 1970, which Palestinians referred to as Black September. Their release was demanded by the hijackers of Lufthansa 649 on February 22, 1972. After great pressure by Arab nations, Egypt released them on bail of 1,000 Egyptian pounds (\$2,300) each. Some reports said that the Palestine Liberation Organization provided their bail on February 29, 1972. Other reports said that the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine claimed credit. They were never brought to trial. Some reports said they lived in Cairo for a year with Libyan financing. They were then told to leave Cairo and were given transit documents for Beirut. But the judiciary balked and prevented their travel.

Mohammed Ahmed Rabbah: name given by a caller to Ophir Zadok, an Israeli security officer at the Israeli embassy in Brussels on September 11, 1972 who was lured to Prince's Café in De Brouckere Square. The caller claimed to have information about a terrorist plot against the embassy. Two fedayeen terrorists fired at him, critically wounding him. Some accounts credited

Fatah or Black September; others said he was an undercover Mossad officer, and the caller was one of his Palestinian contacts.

Mohammad Nasir Rabbini: one of four Iranian members of the Martyrs of the Iranian Revolution who were arrested on July 23, 1984 while carrying two antitank grenade launchers, six 40 mm grenade launchers and two .45-caliber machine guns in Barcelona and Madrid. They were charged with plotting to hijack a Saudi airliner. Authorities believed their Barcelona safe house was used in the coordination and perpetration of terrorist acts in Spain and elsewhere in Europe, including attacks against a Saudi plane and the U.S. Embassy in 1983. The terrorists planned to shoot down another Saudi plane and to assassinate Masud Rajavi, leader of the Mojahedine-e Khalq in Paris.

Mohsen Rabbani: former cultural attaché at the Iranian Embassy in Buenos Aires until December 1997. He was believed to have been involved in the planning of the March 17, 1992 bombing of the Israeli Embassy in Argentina and the July 1994 bombing of the Jewish Community Center in Buenos Aires. He was aided by four local police officers who were arrested and four Iranian intelligence officers who entered the country through Ciudad del Este, Paraguay. On March 8, 2003, Argentine Judge Juan Jose Galeano issued a 400-page indictment against four Iranian diplomats, including Rabbani, accusing them of the 1994 bombing of the Argentine Israeli Mutual Aid Association community center that killed 85 people.

Ashraf Sa'id 'Abd-Rabbuh: one of seven terrorists hanged on July 8, 1993 in the appeals prison in Cairo for attacks on tourist buses and installations in the al-Wajh al-Qibli, Luxor, and Aswan areas, in accordance with the sentence handed down by the Supreme Military Court on April 22, 1993 in Case Number 6.

Salah Sa'ib 'Abd-Rabbuh: arrested by Egyptian police in connection with the February 26, 1993 bombing of the Wadi el-Nil coffee shop in Tahrir Square in Cairo in which four people were killed and 16 wounded. He was tried with 48 other fundamentalist suspects on March 9, 1993 at the military court complex in the Hakstep area east of Cairo. They were charged with damaging national unity and social peace by calling for a change of the system of government and damaging the national economy by attacking tourism. Some were also charged with attempted murder in eight attacks on tour buses and Nile cruise ships. They faced possible death sentences. They were also accused of belonging to an underground organization, attempting to overthrow the government, and illegal possession of arms and explosives.

Fawaz Yahya al-Rabeei: variant Fawaz al-Rabi'l, alias Furqan the Chechen, a Yemeni believed born in Saudi Arabia in 1979. On February 11, 2002, he and perhaps 16 others from Saudi Arabia, Yemen, and Tunisia were believed by the FBI to be planning a terrorist attack in the United States or on U.S. interests in Yemen. He was behind the 2002 attack on the French tanker *Limburg* off the Yemeni coast, in which a Bulgarian crew member died and 90,000 barrels of oil spilled into the Gulf of Aden. al-Rabeei had also been convicted for the attack on a Hunt Oil Company helicopter in 2002 and setting off a bomb at a Civil Aviation Authority building.

In early April 2003, Yemeni authorities arrested him. He apparently escaped an explosion on August 9, 2002 that killed two accomplices in a Sana'a warehouse, where terrorists had hidden

650 pounds of Semtex in pomegranate crates. Yemeni officials also seized weapons, including rocket-propelled grenades.

At 4:30 A.M. on February 3, 2006, 23 convicted al Qaeda members, including al-Rabeei, broke out of a Sana prison by crawling through a 140-yard-long tunnel they had dug in cooperation with outsiders. They used a broomstick with a sharpened spoon and three pots tied together as a U-shaped scoop to dig beneath the Political Security Office basement compound. They had been sentenced in 2005 on terrorism charges. The escape occurred before the scheduled February 4, 2006 trial of Mohammed Hamdi Ahdal, a senior al Qaeda suspect, and 14 others charged with involvement in several terrorist attacks in the country, including the USS *Cole* bombing and the *Limburg* ship bombing. Observers suggested the escape was an inside job.

On October 1, 2006, Yemeni antiterrorist authorities killed al-Rabeei.

Fawaz Yayha al Rabeiei: variant of Fawaz Yahya al-Rabeei.

Zahir al-Rabi': alias of Samih Muhammad Khudayr.

Abdelghani Rabia: an Algerian acquitted on December 18, 2002, by a Rotterdam court on charges of planning attacks on the U.S. Embassy in Paris. He was turned over to immigration authorities for being in the country illegally.

Hamza Rabia: served as external operations chief for Osama bin Laden before he and four other al Qaeda terrorists were killed by a missile from a Predator drone on December 1, 2005 in Pakistan in a tribal area along the Afghan border. The Egyptian citizen was a top operational planner against U.S. and European targets. He had replaced Abu Faraj Libbi, who had been the third-ranking leader of al Qaeda. Local authorities said the men, including two Arabs, died while making bombs at 1:45 A.M.

Ashrai Rabii: wife of Massoud Rajavi, Paris-exiled leader of the Iranian Mujaheddin-e- Khalq Iran. She was killed in a security raid on a northern Tehran house on February 8, 1982.

Fawaz al-Rabi'l: variant of Fawaz Yahya al-Rabeei.

Muhammad Bin Abd Al Rahm'man Bin Abd Rabuh: alias Abu Klash, a Saudi student from Mecca who was born on September 19, 1404 Hijra and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter on 5th Jumada al-awal (2007), bringing 2,500 Saudi Riyals. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Abd Allah, whom he knew via Abu Abbas. He arrived in Syria where he met Abu Khalaf Abu Hussien, a tall man with a red face. His phone number was 0551708038; his father's was 0508826704.

Rachid: alias of Abdelylah Ziyad.

Hchaichi Rachid: alleged member of the Islamic Salvation Front who, by October 1, 1992, had confessed to involvement in the August 26, 1992 bombing of the Air France ticket counter at Houari Boumedienne Airport in Algeria that killed 12 people and wounded 128. He was born in May 1946 at el Biar, Algiers and lived in its Rabia district. He was a captain with Air Algerie airlines. Had had a Bachelor of Arts degree in mathematics and a professional pilot's degree from Yugoslavia. Public sessions of his trial began on May 4, 1993. On May 26, 1993, a special Algiers judicial council passed a death sentence on 38 defendants, including him. The council found him guilty of actual, direct participation in the crime as well as taking part in an aggression with the aim of destroying the governing regime. On August 31, 1993, after exhausting all constitutional and legal appeals, he was executed.

Ayman Kamel Radi: variant Iman Ghadi, a 21-year-old resident of Khan Yunis in the Gaza Strip who died on December 25, 1994 when a bomb he was carrying exploded prematurely and wounded

13 people as he was putting the satchel of explosives near a bus full of Israeli airmen near the Jerusalem Convention Center on Zalman Shazar Avenue. He was a member of the Gaza Strip's Palestinian Authority police force. Hamas claimed credit.

Muhammad 'Abd-al-Radi: an Egyptian Islamic Group terrorist who was injured during the failed June 26, 1995 assassination attempt against Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. He later died of his wounds.

Radwan: alias of Dr. Ramadan Abdullah Mohammad Shallah.

Ahmad 'Abd-al-Rahim Radwan: alias Ahmad 'Abd-al-Ghani, one of seven terrorists hanged on July 8, 1993 in the appeals prison in Cairo for attacks on tourist buses and installations in the al-Wajh al-Qiblio, Luxor, and Aswan areas, in accordance with the sentence handed down by the Supreme Military Court on April 22, 1993 in Case Number 6.

Captain Rafat: an alias of Ali Shafik Ahmed Taha, alias Ahmed Mousa Awad, one of three Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) hijackers of an El Al B707 going from Rome to Tel Aviv's Lod Airport on July 22, 1968. The plane was diverted to Algiers, where the hijackers demanded the release of 1,200 Palestinian prisoners from Israeli jails. The Algerians held the trio at a military camp for the balance of the negotiations.

Rafat led a Black September hijacking on May 8, 1972 of Sabena Airlines flight 517, a B707 flying the Vienna-Athens-Tel Aviv route over Zagreb by two male and two female Black September members. The group landed at Lod Airport in Israel and demanded the release of 317 fedayeen prisoners, most of them held at Ramleh prison. They threatened to blow up the plane and all aboard. He was killed when Israeli forces stormed the plane.

In 1969, he had supervised the two Young Tigers of the PFLP's Ho Chi Minh section, who bombed the Brussels office of El Al. He was also a member of the Revolution Airstrip commando squad in 1970, during the PFLP's multiple hijackings. In 1971, he joined Black September.

His release was demanded by the four Black September terrorists who took over the Israeli Embassy in Bangkok on December 28, 1972.

Salama Abdel Hakeem Radwan: an Islamic Group member who was killed in an April 23, 1996 gun battle with hundreds of police. The terrorists were holed up near Ashmouneen in Minya Province, Egypt, and were suspected of involvement in the April 18, 1996 firing on the Europa Hotel on al-Haram Street in Cairo that killed 18 Greek tourists and wounded 21 other people.

Salih Ra'fat: official spokesman in 1993 for the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine's Yasir 'Abd-Rabbuh wing.

Mohamed Rafik: a Moroccan imam who preached at a mosque in Cremona, outside Milan. On July 13, 2005, a judge in Brescia, Italy, sentenced him to four years and eight months for membership in a cell that planned attacks, including one against Milan's subway system.

Abd al Rahman Bin Ali Al Ragahi: variant of 'Abd-al-Rahman Bin-'Ali al-Rajihi.

Yahya Ragheh: age 23, whom al Qaeda member Rabei Osman el-Sayed Ahmed was training to become a suicide bomber, received five years on November 6, 2006, from a court in Milan.

Abu Raghib: alias of Abd Al Ghani Hibab Al Sa'awi.

Ibrahim Abdul Azis Raghif: alias Abu Safwat, a member of Fatah's office in Beirut, who was assassinated in Cyprus on December 15, 1979 by a gunman who ran off. Israel said he was in Cyprus to organize raids against Egyptian and Israeli targets.

Nazih al-Raghie: alias of Anas al-Liby.

Raghu: variant of Rasu.

Nazih Abdul Hamed al-Ragie: alias of Anas al-Liby.

Mohammed Jahir Abbas Rahal: alias Muhammad Ghali, a Lebanese arrested with a pistol that was used in the shooting of Libyan Embassy official Mohammed Idris, who was driving to the embassy in Madrid on September 12, 1984. Rahal had grown up in west Beirut and was a member of the Imam Musa as-Sadr Brigade. Rahal confessed that he had shot Idris on orders of the group's leader. On October 10, 1984, the kidnappers of Spanish Ambassador Pedro Manuel de Aristegui demanded his release. On June 18, 1985, the hijackers of TWA flight 847 demanded his release. He and an accomplice were scheduled to stand trial on June 19, 1985 in Madrid. The Spanish government refused to release them. On June 25, 1985, the duo were sentenced to 23 years in prison for attempted murder. There were rumors that they would be sent to Lebanon to serve out their sentences. On January 17, 1986, Rahal's relatives abducted a Spanish diplomat and two Lebanese Spanish Embassy consular staffers and demanded Rahal's release. The Black Flag also demanded his release. He was pardoned by the Spanish government on July 14, 1986 and returned to Beirut.

Abd Al Raheem Fathie Abd Al Raheem: alias Abu Hamzza, a Libyan from Dernah who was born in 1986 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter in 2007, bringing his passport. His recruitment coordinator was Basha'ar. He arrived via Egypt and Syria, where he was given 1,500 Syria lira. The phone number of colleague Abu Abd Al Rahman was 00218924925123.

Mohsem Rahgohzar: one of two People's Mujahedin-e Khalq hijackers of an Iranian Airbus en route from Tehran to Jeddah on August 7, 1984 that was diverted to Cairo and Rome, where they surrendered. On August 13, 1984,

a Rome court acquitted him. He had requested political asylum in Italy. The Iranian government pressured him to return home to face trial and “a light sentence.”

Zaydan Abd Al Alsalam Abd Al Rahiem: alias Abd Al Rahman, a self-employed Libyan from Benghazi who was born in 1985 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on the 8th Jumada al-Awal 1428, hoping to become a martyr. His recruitment coordinator was Usama, whom he knew through a friend. He arrived via Libya, Egypt, and Syria, where he met Abu-'Umar. He brought with him 650 Libyan dinars.

Abd al-Rahim: one of four individuals who were seen on al Qaeda videotapes seized in the home of the late al Qaeda commander Muhammad Atef. On January 17, 2002, they were believed to be at large and planning suicide attacks against Western targets. Possibly the same individual as Abdul Rahim-Riyadh.

'Abd-al-Rahim: alias Bid al-Qadir, a Moroccan sent on a suicide mission by al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007. He owned a passport, 245 liras, and 100 euros. Khalid, his brother, could be phoned on 0021278642442.

'Abd al-Rahim Isma'il Muhammad Taqi 'Abd al-Rahim: one of five people for whom the Kuwaiti Interior Ministry on February 3, 1987 issued arrest warrants on suspicion of involvement in recent bombings.

Abdel Rahim: alias of Richard Reid, the shoe bomber.

'Alayni 'Abd al-Rahim: a Palestinian who, on March 13, 1984, was chased down in front of the Israeli Embassy in Palaion Psikhikon, an Athens suburb, and found to be carrying a loaded pistol. He confessed that he and four other members of the Lebanese National Resistance Front had intended to assassinate Yehzekel Barnea, the Israeli charge d'affaires in Greece. He had made an earlier

trip to Athens on February 2 and had stayed until March 2 to plan the assassination. His Moroccan passport said he was born in Tripoli, Lebanon. On March 15, 1984, he was charged with the attempted assassination and jailed to await trial. On April 19, 1984, the trial was postponed indefinitely while the judicial decision on his indictment was translated into Arabic.

Atta Tayem Hamida Rahim: an Egyptian engineer and former reserve officer in the Egyptian Air Defense Command who was named on November 12, 1981 as one of the assassins of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat on October 6, 1981. He was sentenced to death on March 6, 1982 and hanged on April 15, 1982.

Iyad Wasif 'Abd al-Rahim: one of three men arrested for the November 24, 1985 Abu Nidal Group assassination of Husayn 'Ali Ibrahim al-Bitar and his son, Mohammad, in the Al-Rashid suburb of Amman, Jordan. The trio entered Jordan on November 14 from Kuwait carrying Jordanian passports.

Muhammed Rahim: an Afghan al Qaeda associate of Osama bin Laden who was turned over to the U.S. military at Guantánamo Bay on March 14, 2008. The “high value detainee” was captured in Pakistan in the summer of 2007. He had helped bin Laden escape from Tora Bora, Afghanistan in 2001. He had served bin Laden as a courier, personal facilitator, and translator. He sought chemicals for an attack against U.S. forces in Afghanistan and tried to recruit people who could get onto U.S. bases.

Rabah Abdul-Rahim: an aide to Abu Nidal who was assassinated on August 23, 1989 as he was driving with his bodyguards to Sidon from Beirut, Lebanon. He was a senior member of the Fatah-Revolutionary Council.

Saeed Abdul Rahim: on July 6, 1988, Pakistani district court judge Zafar Ahmed Babar ended an eight-month trial in a special court in Rawalpindi's

Adiyala maximum security prison and sentenced the Lebanese to death by hanging for the September 5, 1986 hijacking of a Pan Am B747 and for killing 11 passengers at Karachi airport. There was insufficient evidence to convict five terrorists of the deaths of 11 other passengers. The hijacker mastermind, Sulayman al-Turki, said that the group would appeal the sentences and if they were freed, "we would hijack a U.S. airliner once again." The court also passed a total jail sentence of 257 years on each of the accused on several other charges of murder, conspiracy to hijack, possession of illegal arms, and confinement of the passengers. The terrorists had 30 days to appeal the verdict and the sentence in Lahore's High Court. On July 28, 1988, the press reported that the terrorists reversed their decision not to appeal.

Saleem Abdel Rahim: Syrian-born director of the Islamic Relief Agency, a Kuwaiti-financed organization in Peshawar, and one of six accomplices of Ramzi Ahmad Yusuf who were arrested on March 11, 1995 by Pakistani police. He was charged under the Maintenance of Public Order Act.

Rahimi: alias of Mohammed Jaafari Sahraroodi.

Tawfieg Muhammad Al Akhder Al Rahimi: alias Abu Obieda, a Tunisian college student from Bin Arouss who was born on May 6, 1983 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter on 7/1/1428 Hijra (2007), contributing 500 euros and an MP3 player, along with his passport and ID. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Ahmed, whom he met in Syria. He flew from Tunisia to Turkey, then arrived in Syria, where his contact took \$200 of his \$2,000. His home phone number was 0021671444149; his brother's was 0021622520160.

Abd al Rahman: alias of Zaydan Abd Al Alsalam Abd Al Rahiem.

'Abd-al-Rahman: Moroccan-based recruitment coordinator for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2006.

'Abd-al-Rahman: alias of Na'im Bil-Qasim Faraj Ibrahim al-Kadiki.

'Abd-al-Rahman: alias of Muhammad.

Abdul Rahman (variant Abdel Rahman): alias of Muhsin Musa Matwalli Atwah.

Abu Abd Al Rahman: alias of Saied Harbala.

Abu Abd Al Rahman: alias of Hamdi Muhammad Abd al Samed.

Abu Abd Al Rahman: alias of Hassan Bin Alalmah Muhammad Al Qurani.

Abu-'Abd-al-Rahman: alias of Kamal Bin-'Azzuz.

Abu-'Abd-al-Rahman: alias of Amir 'Abd-al-Qadir Sadiq 'Umar Qishu.

Abu 'Abd-al-Rahman: alias of Adam Salah-al-Din.

Abu-'Abd-al-Rahman: alias of Usamah Bin-'Abd-al-Rahman al-Wahibi.

Abu-'Abd-al-Rahman: alias of Bilal 'Abd-al-Rahman al-Sharqawi.

Abu-'Abd-al-Rahman: alias of Hamid Muhammad Shu'ayb.

Abu-'Abd-al-Rahman: alias of Hamdi 'Abd-al-Karim al-Marsawi.

Abu-'Abd-al-Rahman: alias of al Qaeda in Iraq suicide bomber Walid.

Abu-'Abd-al-Rahman: alias of Sultan Salih al-Harbi.

Aseraf Abdul Alzouri Rahman: a United Arab Emirates citizen and one of six Arabs arrested on April 1, 1995 by Philippine authorities in

Kaloocan for being members of the little-known Islamic Saturday Meeting. The group had ties to Ramzi Yusuf. Documents taken from the six detainees indicated they planned to attack U.S. and Saudi citizens in the Philippines. They were charged with illegal possession of firearms and explosives. Police had seized several M-16 Armalite rifles, dynamite, and detonators. Police said they were preparing for a series of bombings to disrupt the May 8 elections. In December 1995, they were tried before the Kaloocan City Regional Trial Court for illegal possession of firearms and explosives.

Ataur Rahman: alias Sunny, military commander of the banned Jamatul Mujaheddin Bangladesh, which wants to establish sharia law and claims to have 10,000 members. He is also the younger brother of Abdur Rahman, the group's leader. Ataur was arrested in a December 13, 2005 raid on Tejgaon Polytechnic College in Dhaka, Bangladesh.

Ata-ur-Rahman: alias of Naeem Bukhari.

Atiyah Abd al-Rahman: variant of Atiyeh Abd al-Rahman.

Atiyeh Abd al-Rahman: variant Atiyah Abd al-Rahman, a Libyan who fought against the Algerian government in the mid-1990s before becoming Osama bin Laden's liaison to the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat, renamed in January 2007 to al Qaeda in the Islamic Republic, and its leader, Abdelmalek Droukdel. The United States offers \$1 million for his capture. The *Washington Post* identified him on September 9, 2007 as the group's liaison to Islamists in Iraq and Algeria; the National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC) says he is the al Qaeda emissary to Iran. He recruits and facilitates talks with other Islamic groups to operate under the banner of al-Qaida. He is also a member of the Libyan Islamic Fighting Group and Ansar al-Sunna. He is an explosives expert and viewed as an Islamic scholar. He is five feet five inches tall and was born in the late 1960s in Libya.

'Isam Muhammad 'Abd-al-Rahman: sentenced to death on March 17, 1994 by the Higher Military Court in Cairo in connection with the November 25, 1993 bombing of the convoy of Egyptian Prime Minister Dr. 'Atif Sidqi that killed a 15-year-old girl and wounded 21 other people.

Khidr Abu 'Abd-al-Rahman: alias of Ahmad Saeed.

Midhat Abd-al-Rahman: left Egypt in 1993 for Pakistan and Sudan, where he received military training and was involved with Islamic Group leaders. On November 17, 1997, he was one of six Muslim militants dressed in black sweaters similar to the winter uniforms of the Egyptian police. The militants got out of a car and fired on tourists at Luxor, killing 58 foreigners and four Egyptians (including two policemen). The terrorists were armed with six machine guns, two handguns, and police-issue ammunition. They also had two bags of homemade explosives.

After an hour-long gun battle in which one terrorist died, the five surviving terrorists hijacked the tour bus of Hagag Nahas, age 36, who had dropped off 30 Swiss an hour earlier. The terrorists forced him to drive "to another place so they could shoot more people." He drove for an hour before stopping near the access road to the Valley of the Queens, half a mile away from the temple. A terrorist clubbed Nahas in the chest with the butt of his rifle. Police fired on the gunmen, killing a terrorist. The rest fled. Police said they had caught up to the bus and killed all five gunmen, who had fired into the crowds along the plaza facing the 3,400-year-old Hatshepsut temple.

One of the dead terrorists was identified as Midhat Abd-al-Rahman.

Mohammad Omar Abd-al-Rahman: alias As-sadullah, son of Sheik Omar Abd-al-Rahman, the blind sheik. Mohammad was listed as dead by the *Washington Post* as of March 28, 2002.

Sharif 'Abd-al-Rahman: a member of the Islamic Group in Egypt who was killed on July 1, 1995

in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. He had fled Egypt for Afghanistan a few years earlier. He moved to Peshawar, Pakistan before moving on. He was a prominent member of the Islamic Group's military wing in Qina. He was identified by the Ethiopian government as the leader of the nine Egyptian Islamic Group gunmen who, on June 25, 1995, fired on the armored limousine of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in Addis Ababa.

Sheikh Omar Ahmed Abdel Rahman: "blind sheikh" leader of an al Qaeda-linked Islamist faction in the United States that bombed the World Trade Center in New York City on February 26, 1993.

On July 1, 1993, Attorney General Janet Reno authorized federal agents to detain him in connection with the arrests of eight foreign Islamists on June 24, 1993 by the FBI who charged them with planning to bomb the UN headquarters building in Manhattan; 26 Federal Plaza, which includes the local FBI headquarters and other agencies; the 47th Street diamond district, which is run principally by Orthodox Jews; and the Lincoln and Holland tunnels connecting Manhattan and New Jersey; and planning to assassinate Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato (R-NY), Assemblyman Dov Hiking, an Orthodox Jewish legislator from Brooklyn, UN Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak. Authorities revoked his immigration parole status that permitted him to remain at large while appealing his deportation. He surrendered to police on July 2 after a 20-hour standoff between police and his followers.

His release was demanded in numerous terrorist threats, and by the hijacker on August 15, 1993 of a Dutch KLM B747-400 in Tunisia.

On April 28, 1994, Egypt sentenced him in absentia to seven years' hard labor for inciting a riot and attempting to kill two policemen in 1989. He was acquitted on the charges in 1989, but President Mubarak cancelled the verdict in January 1994 and ordered the retrial.

On August 25, 1994, a federal grand jury in Manhattan issued a 20-count indictment against

Rahman and 14 others on terrorist conspiracy charges, linking him and his followers to the 1990 murder of Rabbi Meir Kahane, and to "murder in aid of racketeering."

On January 23, 1995, U.S. President Bill Clinton ordered an immediate freeze on his U.S. assets, as his actions constituted a terrorist threat to the Middle East peace process.

He was convicted on October 1, 1995 for a plot to blow up landmarks in New York City, including the UN building. He called on his followers to conduct terrorist activities upon his death. On January 17, 1996, U.S. District Judge Michael B. Mukasey sentenced him to life without parole plus 65 years.

He was held at the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners in Springfield, Missouri since September 2003 because of diabetes and other problems. In early December 2006, he was rushed to a Missouri hospital for a blood transfusion. On November 12, 1981, he had been indicted for saying "it is God's will" when told about the assassination plot that led to the murder of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat on October 6, 1981. Rahman was a theology professor from Cairo's Al Zahar University and had taught at Asyut. He was acquitted of the Sadat charges on March 6, 1982. The Egyptian Gama'at intended to obtain his release in the November 17, 1997 attack in Luxor at the Hatshepsut Temple that killed 58 foreign tourists and four Egyptians and wounded 26 other tourists. His release was demanded on November 13, 1995 by the group that set off a car bomb in a parking lot of a building belonging to the Saudi National Guard in Riyadh, killing five American military trainers and wounding 60 others.

He was named as an unindicted coconspirator on October 7, 1998 by a federal grand jury in New York for his role in the August 7, 1998 bombings of the U.S. Embassies in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania and Nairobi, Kenya.

On August 16, 1999, a three-judge panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit upheld his seditious conspiracy conviction.

His release was demanded on March 20, 2000 by the Abu Sayyaf rebels who took more than

70 hostages, many of them children from two Philippine schools.

Saleh Abder Rahman: a Jordanian and one of three Action Group for the Liberation of Palestine terrorists who attempted to hijack an El Al B707 in Munich on February 10, 1970. They were thwarted in their attempt and threw hand grenades at a shuttle bus and the transit lounge. He was injured when he crashed through a skylight attempting to escape. The trio was charged with murder, but they were freed during the September 6, 1970 multiple hijacking by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, which had claimed credit for the attack, as did the Action Organization for the Liberation of Palestine.

Salim 'Abd-al-Rahman: alias of Muhammad Habib.

Soufiane Raifa: on April 15, 2005, National Court Judge Juan del Olmo filed provisional terrorism charges against the Moroccan suspected of helping to obtain the explosives used in the March 11, 2004 Madrid train bombings.

Lotfi Raissi: on September 21, 2001, London police arrested the 27-year-old Algerian pilot who was believed to be the flight instructor for the four 9/11 pilot/hijackers. He was held without bond. On October 10, 2001, he was indicted in Arizona for providing false information on a Federal Aviation Administration form to obtain a commercial pilot's license. The United States was seeking extradition. Raissi was believed to have links to a suspected Algerian wing of al Qaeda. On November 27, a federal grand jury in Phoenix added conspiracy charges against him. The indictment said he conspired with his Phoenix apartment mate, Redouane Dahmani, an Algerian, to falsify an asylum claim that would permit Dahmani to stay in the United States. Dahmani was in custody in Phoenix on charges of forgery and perjury, held in lieu of a \$1 million bond, and was suspected of having contacts with a senior Algerian terrorist in London. He had listed his address as a Phoenix

apartment on N. 23rd Avenue, the address Raissi gave in June when he was stopped for speeding in Yarnell, Arizona. Dahmani's phone number was found on a paper in the London home of Abu Doha, age 36, alias The Doctor, alias Amar Makhulif, believed to be a senior Algerian terrorist in London with links to European al Qaeda terrorist cells. Raissi was arrested at Heathrow Airport on charges of orchestrating a foiled plot to bomb Los Angeles International Airport on December 31, 1999. London prosecutors said they seized a video of Raissi in an aircraft with 9/11 hijack pilot Hani Hanjour. Raissi trained on 30 aircraft at four flight schools. He was represented by Hugo Keith and Richard Egan. Magistrate Timothy Workman denied a bail hearing for the second time on December 14. The next court date was set for January 11, 2002. Investigators backed off from initial claims that he was in contact with three of the hijackers.

Raissi bought a fake ID in the name of Fabrice Vincent Algiers to get a job as a short-order cook. In 1993, he was arrested for stealing a briefcase at Heathrow Airport; he pleaded guilty, was not jailed, then returned to Algeria. In 1996, Italian police arrested him in Rome when he was carrying faked French ID papers; he was expelled with his French girlfriend. In 1998, he trained on the same flight simulator with Hani Hanjour five times. In January 1999, he received a U.S. commercial pilot's license for flying B737s. On November 18, 2000, he married Sonia Dermolis, a French Catholic and aspiring dancer. He was ticketed for speeding from Las Vegas to Phoenix on June 18, 2001. On June 23, 2001, he and Hanjour enrolled at Sawyer Aviation on the same day. Raissi trained at the simulator for seven days; Hanjour continued his training through July 29. On September 21, Raissi, his wife, and his brother Mohammed were arrested.

On February 12, 2002, ignoring U.S. protests, Judge Timothy Workman at Belmarsh Magistrate's Court in southeastern London released him on \$15,000 bail. Police kept his passport. On April 24, 2002, Judge Workman dismissed the extradition case and freed him. On September 16,

2003, Raissi sued the FBI and U.S. Department of Justice for \$10 million.

On March 1, 2002, Italian police who arrested six al Qaeda sympathizers found a letter with his address.

On February 14, 2008, a British appeals court said that he had been "completely exonerated" and could seek compensation from the UK government for wrongful arrest and detention.

'Arif Ahmad Raja: one of two Lebanese hijackers of a Romanian B707 chartered by the Libyan Arab Airways to fly from Athens to Tripoli on June 23, 1983. The hijackers demanded to be flown to Beirut. The plane landed in Rome to refuel, and were denied landing permission in Beirut. After hopscotching, the plane landed at Larnaca Airport in Cyprus. The hijackers demanded to go to Tehran. The hijackers surrendered. The hijackers were members of a Shi'ite Moslem militia group who wanted an independent investigation to look into the 1978 disappearance in Libya of Musa as-Sadr, the group's spiritual leader. On August 2, 1983, the hijackers were sentenced to seven years in jail after pleading guilty in a Nicosia court.

Tariq Raja: possibly the true name of Richard Reid, the would-be shoe bomber.

Arif Rajan: on July 8, 2002, the FBI and Immigration and Naturalization Service announced that, in June, they had raided 75 jewelry stores and kiosks, most of them called Intrigue Jewelers, in shopping malls in eight states as part of an investigation into al Qaeda money laundering. A dozen men, mostly Pakistanis, were taken into custody on immigration charges. Authorities also seized documents, computer records, and other evidence against the Orlando, Florida-based company Gold Concept, Inc., owned by naturalized U.S. citizen Arif Rajan of Ocoee, Florida. The press had reported that, in the weeks after 9/11, authorities had raided an Intrigue Jewelers in Allentown, Pennsylvania. The operators had come under suspicion after developing World Trade Center photographs; one fled the United

States, another was charged with immigration violations.

Maryam Rajavi: wife of Iraq-based leader Mas-soud Rajavi, she was arrested on June 17, 2003 on suspicion of plotting Mujaheddin-e Khalq terrorist attacks in France and building a support base for operations abroad. Police seized \$1.3 million in U.S. currency, mostly in \$100 bills, plus computers and satellite telecommunications equipment from the walled compound in Auvers-Sur-Oise, north of Paris. The head of French intelligence said the group was planning to attack Iranian diplomatic missions in Europe and elsewhere. An individual in London set himself on fire outside the French Embassy in protest. German police arrested 50 demonstrators after they broke into the Iranian consulate in Hamburg. On June 18, three Iranians set themselves on fire to protest the arrests. As of June 20, nine people had self-immolated; one died. On July 2, a Paris court ordered the release of Maryam Rajavi.

Massoud Rajavi: Paris-exiled leader of the Iranian Mujaheddin-e-Khalq Iran in the 1980s who left for Iraq on June 7, 1986.

Saleh Rajavi: brother of Massoud Rajavi, he was among 159 people arrested on June 17, 2003 on suspicion of plotting Mujaheddin-e Khalq terrorist attacks in France and building a support base for operations abroad. Police seized \$1.3 million in U.S. currency, mostly in \$100 bills, plus computers and satellite telecommunications equipment from the walled compound in Auvers-Sur-Oise, north of Paris. The head of French intelligence said the group was planning to attack Iranian diplomatic missions in Europe and elsewhere.

Saleh al-Rajhi: a former member of the McLean, Virginia-based Peoples Committee for Libyan Students, was one of two Libyan intelligence officers arrested by the FBI on July 20, 1988 on charges of plotting to assassinate former National Security Council aide U.S. Marine Colonel Oliver

L. North. Al-Rajhi reportedly gathered information in June 1987 “concerning the identities, home addresses, and phone numbers of government officials” working in U.S. intelligence agencies and sent the data to Mohamed Madjoub, a top intelligence officer in Libya. U.S. Magistrate Leonie Brinkema ordered him held without bond, as he was an illegal alien and would probably flee. He entered the United States in 1976, and was a graduate student at George Washington University. The group apparently was planning revenge against U.S. officials believed to have planned the April 1986 air raid against Libya in retaliation for Libyan involvement in several terrorist attacks. On July 28, 1988, a federal grand jury handed down a 40-count indictment, charging the group with conspiracy, money laundering, and violations of U.S. trade sanctions against Libya. He allegedly prepared a document including the names and addresses of “over 1,000 federal employees” in military and intelligence agencies.

Husham Mohammed Rajih: arrested on August 29, 1981 by Austrian police after he attacked a synagogue, killing 2 and injuring 20. The Iraqi confessed to the May 1, 1981, murder in Austria of Heinz Nittel, president of the Austrian–Israeli Friendship League, a leading Socialist Party official, and head of the Vienna Traffic Department. Abu Nidal’s Al Asifah organization claimed credit for the assassination. Rajih had lived in Austria since December 1978 and was a student at Vienna’s technical university. He was sentenced by a Vienna court to life in prison on January 21, 1982 for the Nittel murder.

’Abd-al-Rahman Bin-’Ali al-Rajhi: variant Abd al Rahman Bin Ali Al Ragahi, alias Abu-al-Maqdam, variant Abu-al-Maqam, a Saudi attorney from Riyadh who was born in 1984 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter in 2007, bringing his passport. He met his unnamed recruitment coordinator via Abu Abd Allah. He flew from Jeddah to Syria, bringing 10,000 Saudi riyals; his Syrian contacts told him to give them half. His phone number was 009664584911.

Abu Rakabah: alias of Ahmed Abd Al Salam Saleh Misbah.

Rakan: alias Abu-al-Battar, a Saudi member of al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007 who owned a passport. His travel coordinator was Abu-Sa’d. His phone numbers were 05021320008 and 043822147.

Ibrahim Yahya Ahmad Rakid: alias Abu-Muhammad, an Algerian painter from Algiers who was born in 1980 and joined al Qaeda from Iraq as a fighter circa 2006–2007. He knew his recruitment coordinator, Samir, through a friend. He flew to Damascus. He gave his Syrian contacts 50 of the 170 euros he had with him. His phone number was 0021321263423.

’Abd-al-Shafi Ahmad Ramadan: on June 8, 1992, the motorcycle-riding masked gunman shot to death Dr. Faraj Fudah, variant Farag Fouda, a Muslim writer, near the Heliopolis, Nasr area of Cairo. Ramadan resided in the al-Zawiyah al-Hamra’ and was a member of Islamic Jihad.

’Ali al-Ajafli Ramadan: variant of Ali Ecefli Ramadan.

Ali Ecefli Ramadan: variant ’Ali al-Ajafli Ramadan, one of two Libyans who, when stopped by police on April 18, 1986 in front of the U.S. officer’s club in Ankara, Turkey, threw away a bag containing six grenades and ran. They were apprehended. The attack was to occur during a wedding party attended by 100 people. The terrorists were aided by a Libyan diplomat at the local embassy. On April 28, 1986, the duo were charged with conspiracy to kill a group of people and with smuggling arms. The duo had entered Turkey on April 16, 1986 and had contacted Umrans Mansur, manager of the Libyan Arab Airlines office in Istanbul. Ramadan allegedly selected the target. The grenades were supplied by Mohammad Shaban Hassan, a Libyan Embassy employee in charge of administrative affairs who met with the duo on April 17 and 18. The trial began on May 13, 1986 in the State Security Court. On

June 7, 1986, he was convicted of possession of explosives and was sentenced to five years in prison. The duo were acquitted of the more serious conspiracy charges. The Court of Appeals revoked the decision on the grounds that they were not punished for establishing an organization for the aim of committing a crime. During a retrial, the court insisted on its previous decision, causing a second revocation by the Court of Appeals Criminal Assembly. On April 14, 1988, he was sentenced to eight years and four months in prison for establishing an armed organization with the purpose of killing more than one person. He was also fined 62,500 Turkish lira.

Ghalib Ramadan: a resident of Ayios Pavlos, Nicosia who, on February 1, 1990, was arrested along with a member of the Palestine Liberation Organization diplomatic mission to Cyprus following a police chase after the duo were involved in a nighttime shooting involving machine guns in the Ayios Dhometios, Nicosia area while trying to sell heroin and hashish.

Mustapha Darwich Ramadan: age 40, alias Abu Mohammed Lubnani, one of several thieves who stole more than \$300,000 from an armored car in Copenhagen in 1997. He had been under surveillance as an Islamic extremist. He was arrested shortly before he planned to take a flight to Amman, Jordan. He was convicted of robbery and served 3 and a half years in prison. After his June 2001 release, he robbed a money-transfer store of \$15,000, then escaped to either Jordan or Lebanon. He became a leader of the Ansar al-Islam in Iraq. He was believed to be operating a network that recruits young Muslims in Europe to join the Iraqi insurgency.

Said Ramadan: a Palestinian gunman who, on January 22, 2002, fired at people on busy Jaffa Street near Zion Square in West Jerusalem during the afternoon, shooting an M-16 assault rifle into a crowded bus stop, fatally wounding two women and injuring 14 other Israelis before being shot to death by policeman Sgt. Hanan

Ben Naim. The Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades claimed credit.

Sa'id 'Ali Tharauni Ramadan: one of two Libyans claiming membership in the Libyan Revolutionary Committees who, on June 26, 1987, gunned down an exiled opponent of Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi on a Rome street near President Francesco Cossiga's residence.

Rambo: alias Zeba Hamid, alias used by one of the four hijackers of the Libyan Revolutionary Cells and the Organization of the Soldiers of God—Martyr Zulfikar Ali Bhutto Group who took over Pan Am flight 73 at Karachi airport on September 5, 1986.

Rachid Ramda: alias Abou Fares, an Algerian Islamic Group member arrested in London on November 4, 1995 and charged in connection with the series of bombings in Paris in the fall of 1995 that killed 10 and injured 180, including the bombing at the St. Michel Metro Station in Paris on July 25, 1995 in which eight were killed and 30 were injured. He was held pending a French extradition request, which was issued on November 8. He was to appear in court again on November 16. On June 27, 2002, the UK High Court ruled against extradition, overturning the government's 2001 extradition decision. On March 29, 2006, a French court sentenced him to 10 years in jail for assisting terrorists who bombed Paris Metro rail stations in 1995.

Rami: a Syrian from Al-Dir who was born in 1982 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr in 2007, donating 2,230 lira. His home phone number was 051356414. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-Ibrahim.

Abu Rami: a Syrian from Aleppo and member of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command who, on November 25, 1987, flew a motorized hang glider for 80 kilometers across the border and over an Israeli Defense Forces encampment near Qiryat

Shemona, firing machine guns and throwing grenades. He killed six Israeli Defense Forces soldiers and wounded seven others before being killed.

Ilich Ramirez Sanchez: alias Carlos, a Venezuela-born Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) terrorist. He also used the aliases Naqi Abu-Bakr Ahmad, the Jackal, Carlos Andres Martinez-Torres, Hector Lugo Dupont, Glenn Gebhard, Cenon Marie Clark, Adolf Jose Muller Bernal, and Ahmad Adil Fawaz, Dr. Murad Shakir 'Aziz, Martinez Torres, 'Abdallah Barakat, Dr. 'Abdallah Burhan, and 'Abd-Rabbuh 'Ali Muhammad.

He was believed to have been involved in the planning of the September 28, 1973 takeover of a train of Soviet Jewish émigrés in Austria by Saiqa.

He was believed to have fired a shot at Joseph E. Sieff, president of the Marks and Spencer store chain, honorary vice-president of the Zionist Federation of Britain, and President of the Joint Palestinian Appeal in London on December 31, 1973. The shot lodged in Sieff's head. The PFLP gunman escaped.

An individual vaguely matching his description threw a bomb into the Bank of Hapoalim, Israel's third largest bank, in London on January 24, 1974, injuring a typist. The PFLP claimed credit.

He was rumored to have been involved in the August 3, 1974 bombings of two small cars and a minibus parked outside the offices of two anti-Arab newspapers, *L'Aurore* and *Minute*, and a the United Jewish Social Fund, in Paris. On August 5, the PFLP claimed credit in the name of Commando Muhammad Boudia. Detailed diagrams of all three offices, carefully annotated, were found among his papers when his apartment was raided in 1975.

He was believed to have thrown a grenade into the Drugstore Saint-Germaine, a popular Paris shopping complex, on September 15, 1974, killing two Frenchmen and wounding 34 others. The Mohammad Boudia Commando claimed credit, as did the Group for the Defense of Europe.

He might have been the shooter of Alan Quartermaine, a London insurance broker, who was hit twice in the neck and killed when his chauffeur-driven Rolls Royce stopped at a King's Road traffic light in London on November 18, 1974. Observers believed Carlos mistook him for a Jewish member of Parliament who drove a Rolls and lived nearby. Others suspected Irish Republican Army involvement.

He was involved in the planning of the RPG-7 attack on an El Al B707 in Orly Airport on January 13, 1975.

Three French DST police visited his apartment at 9 Rue Toullier in Paris at 9:40 p.m. on July 27, 1975. After questioning him for 30 minutes, they asked him to come to the Paris police headquarters. He excused himself to go to the restroom, then emerged with a Czech automatic pistol, killing Michael Waheb Moukharbal, a PFLP Muhammad Boudia Commando member who had fingered him, plus officers Raymond Dous and Jean Donatini, and wounding Commissaire Principal Jean Herranz in the throat. He escaped. A few days later, the French expelled three members of Cuba's embassy whom they claimed were members of the Dirección General de Inteligencia who had extensive contacts with Carlos. A bag of weapons and explosives left by Carlos was found in an apartment of friends with whom he had stayed.

He next surfaced on December 21, 1975, when he led six members of the Arm of the Arab Revolution, a PFLP cover name, who took over a ministerial meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in Vienna, Austria and took 70 hostages, including 11 oil ministers. An arrest warrant was handed down in the OPEC case by the Vienna criminal court on December 23, 1975.

In August or September 1979, he opened fire on the occupants of a passenger car in Budapest, Hungary.

On July 13 1990, Budapest MTI news agency blamed him for the February 21, 1981 bombing of the Radio Free Europe building in Munich.

In a letter sent to the West German embassy in Saudi Arabia, he claimed credit for the August 25, 1983 bombing of the French consulate in West Berlin's Kurfurstendamm shopping mall that killed one and injured 23. His fingerprint was on the letter.

In October 1983, he sent a letter to the same embassy, threatening to kill Bonn interior minister Friedrich Zimmermann if authorities prosecuted Gabriele Kroecker-Tidemann for her role in the 1975 Carlos-led attack on the OPEC headquarters in Vienna.

He sent a letter to the *Agence France-Presse* office in Berlin claiming credit for the December 31, 1983 bombing of a French TGV high-speed train en route from Marseilles to Paris that killed three and injured 10. Experts said that the handwriting was his. He was believed to be hiding in East Berlin.

On June 21, 1990, a Vienna, Austria newspaper reported that he had operated from East Berlin during the Erich Honecker regime with the consent of Honecker and former minister of state security Erich Mielke.

On November 28, 1991, the French press agency, AFP, reported that Syria had expelled him on September 21, 1991 and that he was probably now in Yemen after Libya refused to have him. He and his family—Magdalena Kopp of the West German Red Army Faction and their two children—reportedly had Yemeni diplomatic passports. His passport said he was Aden-born diplomat Naqi Abu-Bakr Ahmad, age 43.

He had been found guilty and sentenced to life in prison in absentia in 1992.

He was arrested in Sudan on August 14, 1994 and extradited to France.

Sante Prisoner 872686/X went on trial on December 12, 1997 for killing French security officers Raymond Dous and Jean Donatini and Lebanese informant Michel Moukarbal on June 27, 1975.

On December 24, 1997, France found him guilty and sentenced him to life in prison for three murders in 1975. On December 26, 1997, he asked France's highest court to overturn the

conviction, claiming he was not permitted to confront his accusers.

On November 9, 1998, he was in the first week of a hunger strike in a French jail.

In April 1999, Venezuela's newly elected President Hugo Chavez wrote him a letter of solidarity, addressing him as a "distinguished compatriot."

By May 1999, he began writing a newspaper column for *La Razon*, a Venezuelan weekly.

On June 23, 1999, France's highest court rejected a final appeal.

On March 12, 2003, he went on trial in Berlin on charges of murder, attempted murder, and causing explosions in five attacks in Western Europe that killed six people. On March 17, 2003 his wife, Magdalena Kopp, age 54, refused to testify against him.

Munzir Rammal: sentenced on April 13, 1994 to life at hard labor for being an accomplice to Husan Muhammad Tulays, who confessed to firing six bullets on September 18, 1986 at Colonel Christian Goutierre, the French military attaché in Beirut, killing him. The Anti-Imperialist International Brigades, the Revolutionary Brigades, and the Front for Justice and Revenge separately claimed credit.

Abu Rana: alias of Jumaa Farid al-Saeedi.

Rashid Randa: an Arab Afghan who led the nine bombings during July-October 1995 by the Algerian GIA (French acronym for the Armed Islamic Group) in France that killed nine and wounded 160. He had known Osama bin Laden since the 1980s.

Dr. 'Abd al-Aziz al-Rantisi: Hamas Gaza Strip leader killed by an Israeli helicopter raid on April 17, 2004. The pediatrician was the group's spokesman in July 30, 1997, having been released that spring from an Israeli jail. On August 22, 2003, President Bush froze his assets and called on allies to join him by cutting off European sources of donations to Hamas. He had become head of Hamas in the Gaza Strip on March 22, 2004

after Israel killed Sheikh Ahmed Yassin. Thousands attended Rantisi's funeral.

Michel Nabih Raphael: alias of Samir Muhammad Ahmad al-Qadir.

Marwan Hazzam Raqeh: variant of Marwan Hazzam Raqih.

Marwan Hazzam Raqih: variant Marwan Hazzam Raqeh, alias Abu-Dajannah, a Yemeni who joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter in 2007. He provided his passport and \$170 to his Syrian contacts. His phone number was 03209372. His recruitment coordinator was Khalil, variant Khaliel.

Yislam Abu-Ra'sayn: self-declared tribal chieftain of Yemen's Shabwah Governorate. Yemeni officials said he had planned the bombings on December 29, 1992 of the Gold Mohur Hotel in Aden and the Aden Movenpick Hotel, both of which house U.S. Marines. London's *al-Sharq al-Awsat* said he confessed that he intended to blow up a U.S. Navy Galaxy aircraft parked at Aden airport.

Rashad: alias of Dr. Ramadan Abdullah Mohammad Shallah.

Khalid Rashad: one of three individuals sentenced to ten years in prison on February 17, 1994 by a Cairo military court for plotting the assassination of President Mubarak by bombing Sidi Barrani Airport and the Presidential guest house in Marsa Matruh.

Muhammad 'Abd-al-Fattah Muhammad Rashad: alias Abu-Tariq al-Makki, variant Abu Tarek al Meccie, a Saudi from Mecca who was born on May 14, 1952 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr on November 10, 2006, contributing a watch and \$12,400. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-Hussam. His home phone number was 00966559686100.

Usamah Muhammad Rashad: sentenced to death on July 16, 1994 by a Cairo military court

for involvement with the Vanguard of the Conquest gunmen who, on August 18, 1993, fired on the motorcade of Egyptian Interior Minister Hassan Alfi. Five people died and 17 were wounded when a remotely-detonated bomb exploded as Alfi's convoy passed by. He was also accused of murdering a dissident member of their group and the main prosecution witness in the trial of militants convicted of trying to kill Prime Minister 'Atif Sidqi in November 1993. Sidqi escaped unharmed, but a 15-year-old girl was killed. The prosecution failed to make the case that he was responsible for plotting to assassinate UN Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali during an African summit in Cairo in June 1993. He had pleaded not guilty to the charges. On August 22, 1994, he was hanged in Cairo's Appeals Prison.

Khalaf al-Rashdan: alias Abu-Ahmad, variant Abu Ahmed, a Syrian from Dar'a, variant Dera' who joined al Qaeda in Iraq on September 13, 2006. He was born on January 2, 1985. His phone number was 015880295. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-al-Basr, variant Abu Al Baser.

Khalid Salim Saleh bin Rashed: alias of Mohamed Rashed Daoud al-Owhali.

Abdul Rasheed: age 27, a Syrian held in U.S. federal custody as of November 2001 in connection with the FBI's investigation of the 9/11 attacks.

Saud Abdulaziz Saud Al-Rasheed: variant al-Rashid. On August 20, 2002, the FBI issued a worldwide alert for the arrest the 21-year-old, who was believed to have ties with the 9/11 hijackers, and was considered "armed and dangerous." The information on him came from material recovered overseas, including an image of a Saudi passport issued to him in May 2000 in Riyadh, which was found in a CD-ROM that included information on some of the hijackers. He surrendered to Saudi Interior Ministry officials in Riyadh on August 22 and was being questioned. His family doubted that he had connections to the attackers, claiming that he spent a year working in Afghanistan on

humanitarian projects, returning to Saudi Arabia four months before the attacks. Al-Rasheed was on vacation in Egypt when he saw his photo on *CNN*. He had trained in Afghanistan.

Rashid: alias Abu al-'Abbas, a Tunisian fighter for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007, who owned a passport, \$200, and 300 lira. His phone number was 002167130190.

Abu Rashid: an Iranian linked to 40 Shi'ite terrorists arrested in Egypt on August 19, 1989 for planning to carry out attacks against U.S., Israeli, Saudi, Iraqi, and Kuwaiti interests, including embassies and airlines.

Ahmad Rashid: alias of Ramzi Ahmad Yusuf.

Ata Abdoulaziz Rashid: age 31, arrested on December 3, 2004 at a safe house of three radical Islamic members of the Iraqi group Ansar al-Islam, hours before they planned to attack Iraqi Prime Minister Ayad Allawi during a state visit. On November 16, 2005, Germany charged Rashid; Mazen Ali Hussein, age 23; and Rafik Mohamad Yousef, age 31, with plotting to assassinate Allawi. Their trial began on June 19, 2006.

Faisal Rashid: Lebanese Brigadier General detained for the February 14, 2005 car bombing that killed former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafiq Hariri, 60, as the billionaire was driving through central Beirut's waterfront just before lunchtime. Another 22 people died and more than 100 people were injured, including the Minister of Economy.

Hasan Rashid: a Lebanese associate of a Palestinian with a Jordanian passport who was arrested by Larnaca Airport security personnel on December 17, 1985 for trying to smuggle arms aboard a Swissair plane scheduled to depart for Amman. Police believed he was one of four Arabs who intended to hijack the plane.

Hussein Muhammed al Rashid: one of two Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine terrorists

who threw grenades and fired submachine guns at a crowd waiting to board El Al 582, a B707 bound for Tel Aviv from Istanbul on August 11, 1976. They killed four and wounded 26 before surrendering. They claimed Libya had financed the operation. On November 16, 1976, a Turkish court sentenced them to death but commuted the sentences to life in prison. Rashid's release was demanded by the Organization of Struggle Against World Imperialism hijackers of Lufthansa 181, a B737 scheduled to fly from the Spanish resort island of Mallorca to Frankfurt on October 13, 1977.

Izzat Bin Rashid: release from an Israeli jail was demanded on June 27, 1976 by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers of Air France flight 139, an A300 flying from Tel Aviv to Paris and ultimately diverted to Entebbe.

Mas'ud Mahmud Rashid: alias Abu-'Azzam, a Libyan secondary school student from Darnah who was born in 1985 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr, probably in 2007, bringing his passport. His recruitment coordinator was Bashar. He traveled to Egypt and on to Syria, where he met Abu al-'Abbas. He brought \$100. His phone number was 00218925470864.

Mohammed Rashid: arrested in 1973 for smuggling hashish in Greece and served three years of a six-year term. He was arrested by Greece on May 30, 1988 while entering the country on a forged Syrian passport in the name of Mohammed Hamdan. On June 13, 1988, the United States requested extradition in connection with charges stemming from the August 11, 1982 explosion on board Pan Am 830 from Honolulu to Tokyo that killed a Japanese teen and wounded 15 other passengers. He was also suspected of planting a bomb on a TWA flight from Rome to Athens in April 1986 that killed four Americans. Greece denied the extradition request for that incident on June 6, 1988. On July 14, 1988, the Palestinian was sentenced by the First Magistrates Court in Athens to

seven months in Koridhallos Prison on the passport charge. He was believed to be a member of the Abu Nidal group, or a group run by Mohammed Abdel Ali Labib, alias Colonel Hawari. On August 3, 1988, the Supreme Court Council in Athens rejected his appeal of his seven-month sentence. On October 10, 1988, the Appeals Court announced that the council had ruled in favor of extradition to the United States. On October 28, 1988, during the extradition hearing, the Direct Revolutionary Action for the Liberation of Palestine told Reuters, "We warn the Greek government against continuing to hold our struggling brother Mohammed Rashid and extraditing him to the American authorities. All Greek governmental, civilian, and diplomatic institutions in Greece as well as outside will be the target of attacks." On November 16, 1988, the Supreme Court requested more evidence from the United States regarding his identity. On March 28, 1989, the Court of Appeals in Piraeus sentenced him to eight months for possession of arms inside the prison where he was being detained. On September 13, 1990, Deputy Prime Minister Athanasios Kanellopoulos announced that he would not be extradited but would be tried in Greece. On September 18, 1990, the Athens prosecutor brought criminal charges of premeditated manslaughter, provocation, and illegal capture of an aircraft against Rashid. The trial began on October 7, 1991, with him charged with premeditated manslaughter, seizing an airplane, and planting a bomb on an airplane.

On January 7, 1992, a three-member Greek criminal court sentenced him to 18 years in prison for premeditated manslaughter and damaging an airplane. The court ordered that he be deprived of his civil rights for five years and be deported after completion of his sentence. The 43 months he had already served were to be subtracted from his sentence. Two of the three judges found him guilty of voluntary homicide but the third declared him innocent because of lack of proof of identity. He was found innocent of charges of an act of violence against an aircraft and of actually placing the bomb. On November 21, 1992,

his trial in Greece was adjourned. On March 3, 1993, a five-member court began hearings in Koridhallos, western Athens's top security prison, on his bid to overturn his 18-year sentence. His appeal had been postponed several times because of a lawyers' strike. On June 18, 1993, a Greek appeals court cut his sentence to 15 years. On December 9, 1994, the Supreme Court rejected his application to overturn the verdict by the Athens appeals court that sentenced him in June 1994 to 15 years for premeditated manslaughter and causing damage to an airplane.

On December 4, 1996, a Greek court released him from Athens's Korydallos Prison. He was then deported to Tunisia. Greece had rejected a U.S. extradition request. The United States pointed out that Rashid was the ringleader of a prison riot and that his cell had been found full of contraband and weapons. Rashid was arrested, apparently in Egypt, on June 2, 1997 and flown to the United States. On June 3, 1997, he was arraigned in a U.S. court in Washington, DC on a nine-count indictment for conspiracy to murder, assault, and aircraft sabotage. He pleaded not guilty and claimed he was being subjected to double jeopardy because he Greek court had convicted him in 1992. U.S. District Judge Aubrey Robinson ordered him held for a hearing. The indictment also named as an accomplice Rashid's wife, Christine Pinter, alias Fatima, who remained at large. U.S. officials had earlier accused him of planting a bomb, which did not explode, on a Pan Am plane in Brazil in 1982 and of setting off a bomb on a TWA airliner approaching Athens in 1986 that killed four Americans. He said it was a case of mistaken identity, claiming to be Rashid Salah Mohammed Alzagahary of Palestine. He was believed to be a member of the Iraq-based Arab Organization of May 15 terrorist group. The prosecution said it would seek life in prison. In December 2002, he secretly pleaded guilty to conspiracy and murder charges.

On March 24, 2006, he was sentenced by U.S. District Judge Royce C. Lamberth to seven years for setting off a bomb on Pan Am flight 830. He also was detained for two years in

Egypt. He is due to be released and deported in 2013.

Mohammed Rashid: identified by confessed bomber Asif Zaheer as receiving from him the car bomb that, on May 8, 2002, exploded next to a pink and white 46-seat Pakistani Navy Mercedes Marco Polo bus outside the upscale Karachi Sheraton Hotel and Towers on Club Road, killing 16 people, including 11 French citizens working for a technical company on a submarine project; two Pakistani beggars; and the driver, of unidentified nationality; and wounding 22 others, including 12 French citizens and eight Pakistanis. Police arrested but did not immediately charge, two other people on January 7, 2003 as a result of Zaheer's information. On June 30, 2003, the Pakistani antiterrorism court sentenced three Islamic militants to death for the bombing.

Mohammed Rashid: an Iraqi member of Ansar al-Islam who was allegedly behind the November 12, 2003 truck bombing in Nasiriyah, Iraq that killed 19 Italians and 12 Iraqis.

Mohammed Hussein Rashid: alias Youssef Awad, arrested after confessing to the April 10, 1983 assassination of 'Isam as-Sartawi, Palestine Liberation Organization representative at the Socialist International Conference held in Albufeira, Portugal. Abu Nidal claimed credit, as did the Antiterrorist Iberian Command. The Abu Nidal group threatened Portuguese interests and citizens worldwide if he was not released. On January 11, 1984, he was acquitted of the murder charge and sentenced to three years for using a forged passport. During the trial, he had claimed that his confession was meant to draw attention away from the true killers. In June 1984, the Supreme Court overturned the lower court's acquittal. On May 10, 1985, a second trial acquitted him of murder and sentenced him to three years for using a false passport.

Moubsett Rashid: variant of Mubsit Rashid.

Mubsit Rashid: variant Moubsett Rashid, alias Abu-Muhammad, a Moroccan from Casablanca who was born on October 15, 1974 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr on November 10, 2006, contributing a watch, cell phone, and passport. His recruitment coordinator was Sa'id. His brothers' phone numbers were 00212061437585 and 00212061791751.

Muhammad Rashid: manager of the al-Rafidayn Bank who was arrested on April 15, 1994 in connection with the April 12, 1994 assassination by an Iraqi gunman of Talib al-Suhayl al-Tamimi, a leading member of the London-based Free Iraqi Council opposition group in Beirut during the night. He apparently had helped the gunmen reach the house of the victim. The order from Baghdad for the assassination came in a coded telex message to the bank's center in al-Sadat Street in Ra's Beirut.

Muhammad Bin-'Abdallah Bin-Ahmad al-Rashid: alias Abu-al-Bara', a Saudi teacher from Riyadh who was born in 1982 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on August 21, 2007 as a suicide bomber, bringing his passport. His recruitment coordinator, Abu-'Abdallah, was an old friend. He flew directly from Saudi Arabia to Syria, where he met Abu-Yasir, Abu-Ayat, and Abu-'Umar. He gave some of his 22,300 euros to Abu-Yasir. His phone numbers were 0555686764 and 0555400679.

Musa Ahmad Rashid: Fatah-Revolutionary Council representative in Kuwait who two dissident former members of the Central Committee and Political Bureau of Fatah-The Revolutionary Council said on October 31, 1989, was killed, along with 156 of Abu Nidal's followers, by Abu Nidal in Libya in 1988.

Nazih Nushi Rashid: named by Egyptian police and a Muslim militant defendant as being one of the Vanguard of the Conquest gunmen who, on August 18, 1993, fired on the motorcade of Egyptian Interior Minister Hassan Alfi.

Five people died and 17 were wounded when a remotely-detonated bomb exploded as Alfi's convoy passed by. Rashid was believed to be the head of the group's military wing.

Saud Abdulaziz Saud al-Rashid: variant of Saud Abdulaziz Saud al-Rasheed. The 9/11 Commission said that he was initially scheduled to be a 9/11 hijacker, but backed out after being pressured by his Saudi family. He had trained in Afghanistan.

Ali-Amin al-Rashidi: alias Abu Ubaydah al-Banshiri, an Egyptian senior member of the Egyptian Islamic Jihad who supervised al Qaeda Afghanistan camps and led bin Laden's forces against the United States in Somalia. He had served as an Egyptian security officer before leaving for Afghanistan in 1983.

He was identified by Egyptian authorities on March 20, 1993 as a senior Egyptian fundamentalist abroad who had trained 25 Muslim members of the outlawed Jama'ah al-Islamiyah group who were arrested at the al-Sallum border post after trying to enter Egypt from Libya with false passports. Police said they were planning to carry out attacks.

Rashidi had worked to unite the Egyptian Islamic Jihad and the Gama'at al-Islamiyah. He drowned in a Tanzania ferry accident in Uganda's Lake Victoria in May 1996.

Abu Rashied: alias of Sa'ad Eeybouh.

Fahid Hamed Muhammad al Rashied: alias Abu Nourah, a Saudi who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Sumahia. His Syrian contact was Hayider. His phone numbers were 0096612301135 and 096612269973.

Ratib Salih Rashwan: charged by Egypt with crossing the border at illegal places to serve as a driver in the foiled plot to assassinate Ghayth Said al-Mabruk, a political refugee living in Alexandria, Egypt, on August 6, 1985.

Ibrahim Rasool: variant of Ibrahim Rasul.

Ibrahim Rasul: variant Rasool, alias Abdul Shakoor, an Iranian displaced person holding a UN High Commission for Refugees card and one of six accomplices of Ramzi Ahmad Yusuf who were arrested on March 11, 1995 by Pakistani police. He was arrested at the Cantt Railway Station while carrying explosives. He was charged at the time of his arrest, under the Maintenance of Public Order Act, with plotting to kill Prime Minister Bhutto. He implicated Yusuf in the June 20, 1994 bombing of the Imam Reza mausoleum in Mashad, Iran that left 25 dead and 70 injured. He settled in Peshawar in the 1980s to join the Afghan war against the Russians. On April 3, 1995, he was brought from Peshawar to Karachi for investigation into the alleged attempt against Prime Minister Bhutto. He alleged that three million rupees remained in the vaults of a foreign bank in Karachi, to be paid to them for the attempt. He was remanded for five days to the physical custody of the Crimes Investigation Department on August 20, 1995. He was a resident of Askari Lane, Mohalla Juman Shah near the Smani Mosque. He was a member of a terrorist group based in Karachi. He was suspected of involvement in the murder of several leaders of the Sipah-e Sahaba Pakistan, including Haq Nawaz Jangvi.

Sayid Ahmad Sayid 'Ali Sayid Abbas 'Abd-al-Rasul: member of a cell in Kuwait that set two bombs that exploded on July 10, 1989 in two streets leading to the Great Mosque in Mecca, killing a Pakistani and injuring 16 of the 1.5 million pilgrims from 100 countries attending the hajj.

Khalil Said Ratib: arrested on September 27, 1981 by Larnaca airport police in connection with the Black June attack in which a grenade was thrown into the Shoham, Limassol, Cyprus offices of an Israeli shipping firm on September 23, 1981, injuring three female and two male Greek Cypriot employees.

Ahmad Rauf: Palestinians alleged that he was involved in an attempt to kill Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) hijacker Leila Khaled, then a schoolteacher, and PFLP deputy Wadi Haddad when six Katyusha rockets were fired at his Beirut home on July 11, 1970. Rauf had come from and returned to West Germany.

Hani 'Abdallah 'Abd-al-Ra'uf: sentenced to 15 years with hard labor on March 17, 1994 by the Higher Military Court in Cairo in connection with the November 25, 1993 bombing of the convoy of Egyptian Prime Minister Dr. 'Atif Sidqi that killed a 15-year-old girl and wounded 21 other people.

Mohammad Rauf: alias of Iman Faris.

Munir 'Abd-al-Ra'uf: a Lebanese Hizballah member mentioned on August 18, 1994 by *Buenos Aires LS84 Television* as having been identified by a woman to Paraguayan police investigating the July 18, 1994 bombing of the Argentine-Israeli Mutual Aid Association (AIMA) in Buenos Aires that killed 96 and wounded 231.

Avishai Raviv: leader of the right-wing Eyal group, who was arrested and ordered held for seven days on a conspiracy charge in connection with the November 4, 1995 assassination of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzak Rabin. He was a follower the slain U.S. rabbi Meir Kahane, founder of the Jewish Defense League.

Ibrahim Rawaf: one of two men indicted in the United States on July 26, 1984 on charges of planning to assassinate Mohammad Fassi, a Saudi sheik living in London. Rawaf offered Martindale, the chief of American International Trade Group, Inc., \$50,000 to assassinate Fassi. As of August 1984, Rawaf was a fugitive in Lebanon from a U.S. arrest warrant.

Abu-Rawaha: alias of Hatim Yazid Muhammad.

Hani Rawajbeh: age 22, Hamas militant who, on October 11, 2001, blew himself up while planting a bomb along a road used by Israelis in the West Bank. He was the longtime deputy of Mahmoud Abu Hanoud, a senior Hamas military leader.

Abu Rawha: alias of Hattem Yazeed Muhammad.

Sayf Din Rawi: named on February 14, 2005 as one of Iraq's 29 most-wanted insurgents. A bounty of between \$50,000 and \$200,000 was offered.

Mahir al-Rawsan: alias Walid, identified by Doha's *al-Sharq* on March 19, 1993 as a member of the Abu Nidal Group's Central Committee. His brother, Nawwaf al-Rawsan, alias 'Uthman, was imprisoned in the United Kingdom for attempting to assassinate Israeli Ambassador Argov on June 3, 1982 after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

Nawwaf al-Rawsan: alias 'Uthman, alias 'Uthman al-Rawsh, imprisoned in the United Kingdom for attempting to assassinate Israeli Ambassador Argov on June 3, 1982 after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. After he announced his resignation from the Fatah-Revolutionary Council (Abu Nidal Group), his sentence was suspended. His brother, Mahir al-Rawsan, alias Walid, was identified by Doha's *al-Sharq* on March 19, 1993 as a member of the Abu Nidal Group's Central Committee.

'Uthman al-Rawsh: alias of Nawwaf al-Rawsan.

'Abdallah Bin-Rawwahah: alias of Muhammad 'Ali Farah.

Mustafa Abu-Rawwash: suspected leader of al-Gama'at al-Islamiyah was killed on Cairo on June 9, 1997. Four members of the group were arrested.

Wail at Rayamy: one of 16 Middle Eastern terrorists whom the Saudi Embassy told Thai officials on March 20, 1990 were planning to

attack Saudi diplomats and officials overseas. He carried a Libyan passport.

Abu Rayan: alias of Aymen Salem Majed.

Abu-Rayan: alias of 'Abd-al-'Aziz Bin-'Abdallah al-Mas'ud.

Abdelfettah Raydi: a suicide bomber in Morocco who, on March 11, 2007, killed only himself but injured four others in a busy Internet café in a Casablanca slum right after the café owner told him to stop looking at jihadi Web sites.

Ayyoubi Raydi: brother of Abdelfettah Raydi, on April 10, 2007 set off his explosives as Moroccan police searched his Casablanca neighborhood. A police officer died and a 7-year-old boy and a policeman were injured.

Ibrahim Mohammed Abdullah Rayes: on December 8, 2003, Saudi security forces raided a gas station and killed the Saudi, who was on the list of the country's 26 most-wanted men, all of whom were connected to recent suicide bombings in Riyadh. A second terrorist was also killed in the raid in Riyadh's Sweidi neighborhood.

Tawfiq Muhammad al-Akhdar al-Rayhami: alias Abu-'Ubaydah, a Tunisian who joined al Qaeda in Iraq on January 25, 2007. He was born on May 6, 1983, and lived in Bin 'Arus, Tunisia. His home phone number was 0021671444149; his brother's phone number was 002162250160. He contributed 500 Euros and an MP3 player. He brought with him a passport and ID card. He met Abu-Ahmad, his coordinator, in Syria. He flew from Tunisia to Turkey, then to Syria, arriving in Iraq by land. He brought \$2,000 with him; \$200 was taken from him in Syria. He offered to be a fighter; he had been a university student.

'Arif Rayya: a Lebanese prisoner said to be in ill health whose release was demanded on February 7, 1985 by the hijackers of a Cyprus

Airways B707 in Lebanon. He was not released by Cypriot officials.

Abu-Rayyan: Saudi-based recruitment coordinator for al Qaeda in Iraq foreign fighters in 2007.

Abd al'Latif Abd al'Razaq: France believed he was a 43-year-old Iraqi friend of Wadi Haddad and was one of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers of Air France flight 139, an A300 flying from Tel Aviv to Paris on June 27, 1976 and diverted to Entebbe, Uganda.

Abd Al Razik: alias Abu Mussab, an Algerian from Al Wadd who joined al Qaeda in Iraq (AQI) as a fighter in 2007, claiming computer experience. He claimed to know AQI member Abu Baker Sunaikhara, an expert in explosives who was from Taghazout Village District Qam'mar in Qam'mar city. His phone number was 0021390926639.

Muzir Daire Razoki: assistant trade attaché at the Iraqi Embassy in Thailand who was one of five men detained by the Immigration Police in January 1991 as part of a terrorist plot against U.S., UK, Israeli, and Australian installations and airlines. He claimed to be a member of the Iraqi intelligence agency Mukhabarat.

'Abd-al-Razzaq: alias Abu-Mus'ab, an Algerian from al-Wad who joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter in 2007. He had experience with computers. His phone number was 0021390926639. He knew Ab-Bakr, Saniqriyah, who had expertise in improvised explosive devices, and who could be contacted in Taghurt Village, Qamar administrative district, Qamar municipality.

Seyam Reda: a German of Afghan ancestry who worked for a German television network and who some news sources said had been rejected as a cameraman for *al-Jazeera*. He was arrested on September 17, 2002 by Indonesian authorities

and held on suspicion of involvement in terrorism and misusing his tourist visa by working as a journalist. Police thought he could be Abu Daud, wanted in Singapore and Malaysia for links to international terrorism. Police believed he was involved with Omar al-Farouq, an al Qaeda operative from Kuwait who was arrested in June. Al-Farouq claimed he was to be the triggerman for a failed 1999 assassination attempt against President Megawati Sukarnoputri; his wife served as translator for the plot. Al-Farouq said he was part of a second assassination plot in 2002; the bomb exploded prematurely at a mall, blowing off the assassin's leg. The burly Reda speaks Arabic and German but little Indonesian. He was arrested in a \$4,000/month South Jakarta home with a swimming pool and internal camera system. In a search of the home, police found videos of al-Farouq giving weapons and military instruction to Islamic militants in eastern Indonesia. German police arrived the next week to assist in the investigation. Some observers believe he was the financier of the October 12, 2002 bombings of two Bali nightclubs that killed 202 people.

Aberrahmani Redouane: alias Riad Le Blond, an Armed Islamic Group leader in Algiers who was among 11 rebels killed by the government on July 7, 1998 in the forested heights of the La Vigie District of Algiers.

Zakaria Hussnie al Refa'aie: alias Abu Ammer Am Mansour, a Syrian from Dera'ah who was born on April 2, 1984 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr on November 10, 2006, bringing a passport. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Amer. His phone number was 015235784.

Mohammed Refai: age 40, a Syrian held in federal custody as of November 2001 in connection with the FBI's investigation of the 9/11 attacks.

Hafid Regraji: an Algerian expelled by the British Home Office to Algeria on May 17, 1984 for "preparing acts of terrorism."

Kassem Rehan: a Lebanese Hizballah leader abducted by Israeli soldiers on July 23, 1994 on accusations of plotting attacks against Israel. He was taken while driving from Ruhmoor in the Beka'a Valley to the market town of Nabatiyeh in southern Lebanon.

Abdur Rehman: a soldier from Helmand and would-be assassin who was shot to death on September 5, 2002 by U.S. troops guarding Afghan President Hamid Karzai in Kandahar. Karzai had just stepped into a car outside the provincial governor's office when Rehman, still in uniform, fired on the vehicle. Karzai was unhurt. Governor Gul Agha Shirzai, a passenger in the vehicle, was hit in the neck. A U.S. Special Operations soldier suffered minor injuries and was in stable condition. Rehman had joined Gul Agha Shirzai's security force less than three weeks earlier. No one claimed credit. Local officials blamed al Qaeda and the Taliban. Others suggested the work of Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, former Afghan prime minister and now a fugitive who had called for jihad against the Americans and the government.

Khidr Abu Abdur Rehman: alias of Ahmad Saeed.

Richard Reid: age 28, a drifter who boarded American Airlines flight 63 in Paris on December 22, 2001 and attempted to set off explosives hidden in his shoes with a match. The six foot four inch, 220-pound Middle Eastern-looking man carried a British passport issued on December 7 in Belgium, but some authorities said it was "questionable." Reid had torn several pages out of his old passport. He boarded without any luggage or additional ID, traveled alone, and had a one-way ticket—all tipoffs that should trigger suspicions. He lit a match and, when confronted by a flight attendant, put it in his mouth. After she alerted the pilot by intercom and returned, he tried to set alight the inner tongue of his sneaker, which had been drilled out and had protruding wires. She tried to stop him, but Reid threw her against

the bulkhead. Reid bit a second flight attendant on the thumb. The crew and several passengers, including Kwame James, a six foot eight inch pro basketball player, overpowered him; several passengers suffered minor injuries. Two French doctors on board used the plane's medical kit to sedate him three times; other passengers tied him to his window seat in row 29. The pilot diverted the flight to Boston's Logan International Airport, escorted by two U.S. Air Force F15 fighter jets. The crew questioned Reid, who claimed his father is Jamaican and his mother, British and that he was traveling to the Caribbean to visit family members. Some media outlets reported that he was a Muslim convert. The passengers gave the pilot two audiotapes Reid was carrying. The FBI took the man into custody for "interference with a flight crew," a felony. Reid was jailed and placed on suicide watch at the Plymouth County Correctional Facility south of Boston in Plymouth, Massachusetts. He faced charges that could lead to a sentence of 20 years and a \$250,000 fine. On December 24, he was formally charged in court in Boston with interference with flight crews by assault or intimidation. He requested a court-appointed attorney for his December 28 court appearance.

Tests on the shoes indicated a substance consistent with C-4. The ignition devices were later "disrupted" and the shoes were detonated in an open field. The FBI said there were two "functional improvised explosive devices" inside the sneakers.

French police said that the suspect was born in Sri Lanka and named Tariq Raja, alias Abdel Rahim. Other reports said he may have had dual citizenship. U.S. officials said he might be mentally unstable. French media reported that he had tried to board the same flight on December 21, but was stopped by police unsure of his passport.

On December 11, the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration had warned airlines to be on the alert for individuals smuggling weapons or bombs in their shoes. Following the incident, some airports began random inspections of passenger footwear.

Reid and al Qaeda suspect Zacarias Moussaoui attended the primarily black Brixton Mosque in London, although worshipers could not establish that the two attended together. Some al Qaeda detainees in Afghanistan said they recognized Reid from photos that appeared in the media.

The French *La Provence* newspaper quoted police and intelligence sources as indicating that Reid was part of the Tabliq Islamic movement, but he left because it was not "radical enough." The *Boston Globe* cited FBI speculation that Reid had an accomplice to put together the explosive device. Reid had previous run-ins with London police for mugging and robbery. Interpol said he had 13 theft charges, one case of offenses against people, and two cases of offenses against property. While in jail, he converted to Islam and moved on to radicalism.

Reid spent the night before the incident in a \$175 airport hotel room paid for by American Airlines because he missed the previous day's flight due to extensive questioning by French border police.

Investigators determined that Reid had traveled to Israel, Egypt, the Netherlands, and Belgium, and that the shoes contained PETN (pentaerythritol tetranitrate), a C-4 type of explosive and key ingredient in Semtex; TATP (triacetone triperoxide); and nonmetal fuses, which may have made them more difficult to set off.

Despite being a drifter, Reid somehow had enough money for international travel. His estranged father said Reid had traveled to Iran three or four years earlier. Reid was in Israel in June for a week, possibly testing El Al security. He was quizzed when he arrived at Tel Aviv's Ben Gurion Airport. El Al put him on a seat next to a sky marshal. He may have purchased the sneakers in Amsterdam. In Brussels, he picked up the British passport, which he was carrying, along with his old one, when he showed up at the Paris airport.

At an initial hearing on December 28, 2001, FBI witness Margaret Cronin said that the bomb could have blown a hole in the plane's fuselage, leading to explosive decompression of the cabin. Because Reid was in a window seat, the blast could

also have ignited the fuel tanks. U.S. Magistrate Judge Judith G. Dein ruled that there was probable cause for the arrest and ordered Reid held without bail. She ruled that he posed a serious flight risk, and would pose a danger to the public if released. He faced charges punishable by up to 20 years in prison and a \$250,000 fine. Prosecutors, including Colin Owyang, could file additional charges, and had three weeks to present evidence to a grand jury. Reid was represented by public defender Tamar Birkhead.

On January 16, 2002, he was indicted in Boston for attempting to blow up the plane. Five of the nine charges carried life sentences, including attempted use of a weapon of mass destruction and using a destructive device. He pleaded not guilty on January 18, 2002 in U.S. District Court to eight of the charges. Defense attorneys challenged the ninth charge of attempting to wreck a mass transportation vehicle. On June 11, 2002, U.S. District Judge William Young threw out one of the nine charges, saying that a plane is not a vehicle under the Patriot Act. On October 4, 2002, after initially asking that references to al Qaeda training be dropped in the indictment in return for a guilty plea, he pleaded guilty to all eight charges, including attempt to blow up the airliner. On January 30, 2003, he was sentenced to life in prison.

Azri Saleh Reifi: on March 17, 1992, the Palestinian from the occupied territories slashed a sword at passersby in Tel Aviv's Jaffa section, killing two Israelis and wounding 20. A policeman killed him with two shots. He apparently was avenging the death of his father, who died in Israeli detention in 1989 from diabetes complications. He carried a leaflet from Hamas. Islamic Jihad later claimed credit, saying it was retaliating for the killing of Abbas al Musawi by Israeli commandos.

Abdelhalim Hafed Remadna: an Algerian, age 35, arrested on November 15, 2001 by Milan police as he was boarding a train. He had false Italian residency papers and was trying to leave

the country. He was held in the investigation into the 9/11 attacks.

Maryan Remesani: one of six Iranian Hizballah members detained on May 2, 1992 by Ecuadoran police in Quito on suspicion of involvement in the March 17, 1992 car bombing at the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires that killed 29 and injured 252. They had intended to go to Canada via the United States. On May 9, the Crime Investigation Division in Quito said that the group was not involved in the bombing, but would be deported to Iran through Bogota and Caracas. They were released on May 12, 1992 and given 72 hours to leave the country.

Ahmed Ressay: alias Tehar Medjadi, alias Benni Antoine Norris, an Algerian with a fake Canadian passport, attempting to enter Port Angeles, Washington, as he arrived by ferry from Canada, who was arrested on December 15, 1999 by Washington State Police and customs officials. He was transporting two 22-ounce bottles of nitroglycerin, more than 100 pounds of urea, and home-made timers in his rental car. The detonating device consisted of circuit boards linked to a Casio watch and a 9-volt battery, similar to one used early by bin Laden associates. He was born in Algeria in 1967 and was arrested and jailed for 15 months for arms trafficking with terrorists. He and his associates in Canada were members of Algeria's Armed Islamic Group and were believed to be working for Osama bin Laden. In March 1998, he attended an al Qaeda camp in Afghanistan.

Ressay attempted to flee after being questioned and asked to step out of his Chrysler 300, the last car off the ferry. Customs inspector Diana M. Dean asked him to step out of his car. Inspector Carmon Clem removed the trunk floor board and discovered suspicious packages. Customs agents found 118 pounds of a fine white powder used to manufacture explosives, 14 pounds of a sulfate, two jars of nitroglycerine, and four small, black boxes believed to be detonators. Senior inspector Mark Johnson patted down Ressay for weapons

and felt something in a jacket pocket. Ressam slipped out of his jacket and ran. He was chased down six blocks away from the ferry customs port. He was carrying a false Canadian passport and driver's license with two different names. Witnesses said they saw a possible accomplice walk off the Coho Ferry as Ressam was being arrested.

On December 22, 1999, Ressam appeared before U.S. Magistrate David Wilson, and was charged in a Seattle federal court with knowingly transporting explosives across the Canadian border, having false identification papers, and making false statements to U.S. Customs Service officials. He was represented by court-appointed attorney Tom Hillier, who pleaded not guilty for his client.

Ressam speaks French and Arabic, and had planned to stay at the Best Western Loyal Inn in Seattle, close to a variety of holiday events. He had a reservation on an American Airlines flight from Seattle to New York via Chicago, and a ticket for a connecting British Airways flight to London. The Seattle hotel had a reservation made on December 14 for "Benni Norris," the name on the faked passport. A van parked near his apartment was registered to a Benni Antoine Norris. The individual who used a Best Western national 800 number left a credit card number and a contact telephone number in Quebec.

Ressam had been denied refugee status in Canada because of his links to the Algerian Armed Islamic Group (GIA). He was earlier arrested in Canada and served a brief sentence for stealing computers and car phones. He had arrived in Canada on February 20, 1994, requesting refugee status. He claimed the Algerian police had arrested him in 1992 on charges of selling guns to the rebels. He said he was held in prison for 15 months and tortured until he signed a false confession. Upon release, he fled to Morocco, Spain, and France, before arriving in Canada. His French passport was for Tehar Medjadi, but he soon admitted that the document and his Catholic birth certificate were faked. In 1995, he failed to show up for a hearing and was detained, but the court let him go free. An arrest warrant was issued on February 8, 1998, in the theft of a computer from

a parked car, a charge for which he served two weeks in jail. Around that time, a deportation order was issued, on the basis of three outstanding criminal arrest warrants, two involving thefts from cars and one in a breaking and entering. In May 1998, a nationwide immigration arrest warrant was issued, but Canadian officials were unable to find him.

He was held without bail pending his trial, scheduled for February 22. He could be sentenced to 40 years in prison if convicted of the five counts in the indictment, which did not contain conspiracy charges.

The Canadian *Globe and Mail* claimed that U.S. counterintelligence agents had alerted the Mounties about Ressam in Vancouver. The Mounties had him under surveillance for three weeks at the 2400 Motel in Vancouver.

A spokesman for the Montreal police said that Ressam lived for a time with Karim Said Atmani, who was extradited by Canada to France on charges that he participated in the 1995 Paris subway bombing that killed four and injured 86. Montreal police announced that they had arrested 11 men, mostly Algerians, during the past four months for thefts during the previous two years that obtained 5,000 items, such as computers, cell phones, passports, and credit cards. Some were believed to be aiding Islamic radicals.

French officials said Ressam was linked to Fateh Kamel, an Algerian veteran of the Afghan war, who was tied to the 1996 bombers in Paris who left one bystander and several Islamic radicals dead. French officials sent a team to Canada in October 1999 to interview Ressam and Atmani, but neither could be located.

On December 18, 1999, the Customs Service put all 301 ports of entry on high alert. U.S. authorities searched for an accomplice who was with Ressam at British Columbia's 2400 Motel in Vancouver for three weeks. Ressam paid cash for the \$325/week suite of two rooms, kitchen, and bath. Mounties raided Ressam's apartment house at 1250 Fort Street, in Montreal's East End. Breaking in a window, the police found a .357 Magnum pistol and instructions for making bombs.

Police were searching for three possible accomplices of Ressam, two of whom were a man he shared a motel room with in Vancouver and another who may have been on the ferry with him.

On December 19, Montreal police found an orange van registered to Benni Norris, the alias on Ressam's passport. A bomb squad searched the 1989 GMC and a house.

Montreal police suggested that Ressam had ties with Mourad Gherabli, age 40, an Algerian believed to be part of a ring of thieves who have stolen cell phones and computers and used them to finance Islamic terrorist groups around the world. Gherabli denied the charges by observing "I like girls. I like cocaine. I have a big, big problem with the poker machines. So I steal. But I'm not a terrorist. I don't have enough money to send to anyone." Police believed that the theft money moved from Canada via France, Belgium, Italy, Kosovo, Pakistan, and on to Algeria.

Ressam reportedly had been seen in training camps used in the 1980s by Islamic militants fighting the Russians in Afghanistan. Ressam had told Canadian immigration officials that he had been wrongly accused in Algeria of being an Islamic radical.

Police were searching for a Ressam associate, Abdelmajed Dahoumane, age 32, as of December 17. On December 25, the FBI interviewed Horizon Air ticket agents; one of them had sold a ticket to a man of his description. He had a French passport and paid in Canadian currency for a ticket from Bellingham, 90 miles north of Seattle, to Seattle, with a connecting flight to Las Vegas. Canadian police had issued an arrest warrant accusing him of illegally possessing explosives with the intent to cause damage or injury. He had stayed with Ressam in the Vancouver hotel room, which reeked of a rotten egg smell, consistent with the theory that they had been making nitroglycerin.

Ressam reportedly had received terrorist training in Afghanistan and Pakistan, and had fought in Muslim military units in Bosnia against Croatian and Serbian militias. French sources said he was suspected of involvement in the 1996

bombing of the Paris subway that killed four and injured 91, as well as holdups near Lille.

Ressam used a 9 mm semiautomatic pistol supplied by Samir Ait Mohamed in an August 1999 holdup attempt at a Montreal currency exchange.

On December 28, 1999, Seattle Mayor Paul Schell announced the cancellation of Seattle's millennium party at the Space Needle because of fears of a terrorist attack.

Authorities announced on December 29 that Ressam was not carrying nitroglycerine, but the more deadly RDX (cyclotrimethylene trinitramine), one of the world's most powerful explosives, often used by military services for demolitions. It can be combined with PETN to form Semtex, a plastic explosive.

Ressam's attorneys asked for a change of venue on January 22, 2000, claiming that media coverage had harmed his chances for a fair trial. They requested a move to San Francisco or Los Angeles. Assistant U.S. Attorney Harold Malkin opposed the change.

Ressam was arraigned on January 27, 2000 in federal court in Seattle on four new counts that superseded the original indictment. U.S. District Judge John Coughenour moved the trial date from February 28 to July 10. On March 3, 2000, the judge moved the trial to Los Angeles. His trial began on March 12, 2001 in Los Angeles. He was convicted on April 7, 2001 in the New Year's Day 2000 bomb plot and sentenced in June to 130 years in prison. The jury found him guilty on nine criminal counts, including terrorism and assorted charges involving transporting explosives, smuggling, and using false passports. The same day, he was convicted in absentia by a Paris court for belonging to a terrorist group of Islamic militants; he was sentenced to five years. On May 25, he offered to testify in the July 2001 trial of Mokhtar Haouari in New York. On July 3, 2001, he told a federal jury in U.S. District Court in Manhattan that his group planned to set off a huge bomb at the Los Angeles International Airport.

On July 27, 2005, U.S. District Judge John C. Coughenour sentenced Ressam, age 38, to 22 years in prison. The Algerian had cooperated with

international investigators regarding Afghan terrorist training camps, but stopped talking in 2003. Prosecutors hoped that he would testify against his coconspirators—Samir Ait Mohamed and Abu Doha—who were awaiting extradition from Canada and the United Kingdom. On August 26, 2005, prosecutors said they would appeal the sentence, which was shorter than the 35 years they requested and less than the 65 years to life that was the standard sentencing range. With credit for time served and three years for good behavior, he could be released in 14 years, then be deported or sent to France, where he had been convicted in absentia of other terrorism-related crimes. Judge Coughenour had also taken the opportunity to criticize the Bush administration's handling of terrorist suspects. "We did not need to use a secret military tribunal, detain the defendant indefinitely as an enemy combatant or deny the defendant the right to counsel. The message to the world from today's sentencing is that our courts have not abandoned our commitment to the ideals that set our nation apart." On January 16, 2007, a three-judge panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit reversed Ressay's conviction on one of nine charges and threw out the sentence. The court sent the case back to the lower court for a new sentence.

On March 25, 2008, Attorney General Michael B. Mukasey made his first argument before the U.S. Supreme Court in asking them to reinstate the 22-year term given to Ressay. The Ninth Circuit had claimed that the statute used for the one count was too open-ended, calling for a 10-year mandatory term for anyone who "carries any explosive during the commission of any felony." On May 19, 2008, the Supreme Court, on an 8–1 decision, upheld his conviction on a federal explosives charge that increased his sentence.

Bassam Reyati: Jordanian living in Brooklyn detained as an accomplice of Rashad Baz, a Brooklyn resident who, on March 1, 1994, fired on a convoy of Hasidic Jewish students on Franklin D. Roosevelt Drive near the Brooklyn Bridge in New

York, injuring 14 rabbinical students in a van. He was charged with hindering prosecution and weapons possession. Officials said he had helped Baz dispose of the guns and the car. Reyati owned the Brooklyn taxi service that employed Baz and another accomplice. Bail was set at \$20,000. He pleaded not guilty on March 29.

Ali Reza: one of three Iranian youths who hijacked an Iran National Airlines B727 flying between Tehran, Abadan, and Kuwait on October 9, 1970 and diverted to Baghdad, Iraq. The trio threatened to blow up the plane with all passengers if Iran did not release 21 political prisoners. They injured a flight attendant. They were held by Iraqi authorities for questioning.

Ali Reza: an Iranian refugee detained for 24 hours at Karachi airport on September 24, 1989 in connection with a possible attempt to hijack Saudi Airlines SV-353 from Karachi to Jeddah. He was released after close interrogation. He had come to Karachi as a refugee in February 1989, and had been living in a slum behind the airport. He was planning to emigrate to the United States.

Mohammad Reza: one of six Iranian Hizballah members detained on May 2, 1992 by Ecuadoran police in Quito on suspicion of involvement in the March 17, 1992 car bombing at the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires that killed 29 and injured 252. They had intended to go to Canada via the United States. On May 9, the Crime Investigation Division in Quito said that the group was not involved in the bombing, but would be deported to Iran through Bogota and Caracas. They were released on May 12, 1992 and given 72 hours to leave the country.

Sadiq 'Ali Reza: identified on Saudi television on September 21, 1989 as one of two Iranians who claimed that they were working at the Iranian Embassy, who were to provide explosives to a cell in Kuwait that set two bombs that exploded on July 10, 1989 in two streets leading to the Great Mosque in Mecca, killing a Pakistani and injuring

16 of the 1.5 million pilgrims from 100 countries attending the hajj.

Reza Rezaei: leader of an Iranian leftist group killed by security forces on June 2, 1973 in a raid on his home. A pistol used by Rezaei was the weapon taken from the body of Iranian General Taheri by his assassins. He was leader of a group that shot to death U.S. military advisor Lt. Col. Lewis L. Hawkins on June 2, 1973.

Omar Mohammed Ali Rezaq: at the opening of his trial in Valletta, Malta on November 1, 1988, the Palestinian pleaded guilty to the murder of an American woman and an Israeli man in the Egyptair hijacking of November 24, 1985. He was sentenced to 25 years in 1986 but served only seven years before being granted amnesty by the government of Malta. Upon being freed, he flew to Ghana on February 25, 1993. From there, he boarded a flight to Lagos, Nigeria, on July 15, 1993. Nigeria barred him from entering the country and on July 16, 1993, turned him over to the United States. The Abu Nidal member was charged in the United States with air piracy. He appeared on July 16, 1993 in federal court in Washington DC. U.S. District Judge Royce Lamberth entered a plea of not guilty in his behalf after his court-appointed lawyer, Santha Sonenberg, refused to enter a plea. He was held without bond pending an August 2, 1993 court hearing. He was scheduled to be tried for air piracy in the United States on April 9, 1996. Attorneys Robert Tucker and Teresa Alva offered an insanity defense. On July 19, 1996, a federal jury convicted Rezaq of air piracy. He was sentenced to life on October 7, 1996. Judge Lamberth recommended that he never win parole. Rezaq was ordered to pay \$264,000 to the victims' relatives, who did not accept Rezaq's apology. On February 6, 1998, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit upheld his air piracy conviction.

Samir Rhadir: Jordanian sentenced to death in Nicosia for the February 18, 1978 Black June

assassination of Yusef el-Sebai. In April 1978, Cyprus's High Commission in London received a phone call warning that the building would be blown up if the killers were executed.

Abbas Rhayel: a Lebanese asylum seeker in Germany and Hizballah member who, on September 17, 1992, shot to death four Democratic Party of Kurdistan politicians in Berlin's Mykonos restaurant at the behest of the Iranians. On April 10, 1997, a German tribunal sentenced him to life in prison.

Ali Bin Riad: alias Abu Zakker, an Algerian who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Jalal. His phone number was 0021332247318.

Aham Rial: on April 10, 2008, Shin Bet announced that Aham Rial, age 21 and Ana Salum, age 21, two Palestinians from Nablus, had confessed to plotting to poison food they would serve at the Grill Express restaurant near the Diamond Exchange in Ramat Gan. They were members of the al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade in Nablus, which also asked them to smuggle a suicide bomber into Israel. They were arrested on March 19. They were in the country illegally and lacked work permits.

Craig Richter: one of four American Jews who opened fire with M-16 rifles at a bus near Ramallah that was carrying Palestinians to work on March 4, 1984. The four fled in a Subaru but were captured later that day by Israeli security forces. Terror Against Terror claimed credit. He confessed and was sentenced to five years.

'Abdullah Asad 'Abdullah 'Ali Rida: member of a cell in Kuwait that set two bombs that exploded on July 10, 1989 in two streets leading to the Great Mosque in Mecca, killing a Pakistani and injuring 16 of the 1.5 million pilgrims from 100 countries attending the hajj.

Badir Ibrahim 'Abd ar-Rida: an Iraqi sentenced to death by the Kuwaiti State Security Court in

1984 in connection with the December 12, 1983 truck bombing of the administrative building of the U.S. Embassy in Kuwait, killing four people and injuring 59. As of April 1987, none of the death sentences had been carried out. The release of 17 of the 25 prisoners in the case was demanded on numerous occasions by the Islamic Jihad in return for Americans held captive in Lebanon beginning in 1986.

Youssef Abdulkusser Rida: name on a forged passport carried by Mohammad Ali Hamadei at the time of his arrest in West Germany on January 13, 1987.

Essam al-Ridi: an Egyptian who had fought against the Soviets in Afghanistan in the 1980s. He purchased a plane in the United States to help ship Stinger missiles from Pakistan to Sudan for al Qaeda. He was a prosecution witness in the trial of the bombers of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania on August 7, 1998.

Lamin Rif: alias of Abu-'Abdallah, an Algerian welder born on September 13, 1982 who joined al Qaeda in Iraq on January 22, 2007 as a fighter, bringing his watch. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-Isam, whom he knew via Abu-al-Qa'qa'. He came via Algeria, Tunisia, and Libya to Syria, where he met Abu-'Abd-al-Malik, Abu-'Ali, Abu-'Asim and Abu-Basal, who took his 150 euros. They told him nothing was permitted to go into Iraq with him except passports. His home phone number was 80021321532991.

Mustafa 'Arif al-Rifa'i: alias of Mustafa Qasim.

Zakariyyah Husni al-Rifa'i: alias Abu-'Amir al-Mansur, a Syrian from Dar'a born on April 2, 1984 who joined al Qaeda in Iraq on November 10, 2006 as a martyr, contributing a passport. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-'Amir. His phone number was 015235784.

Muhammad Rihal: Hizballah member identified by *Ha'aretz* on January 8, 1990 as one of the

three kidnappers of U.S. Marine Lt. Col. William Richard Higgins on February 17, 1988. The paper claimed Syrian forces had detained and interrogated the kidnappers in September 1989. Rihal was arrested in Beirut on August 31, 1989. He was allegedly released after two weeks.

Abu-Rihanah: alias of 'Ali Bin-Muhammad al-Madayyan.

Yahia Rihane: alias Krounfil (Algerian slang for "mole"—he had a large mole on his face), identified on August 28, 1995 by police as the organizer of the four Algerian Islamic extremists who, on December 24, 1994, hijacked an Air France A300 on the ground at Algiers's Houari Boumedienne Airport and killed a Vietnamese trade councilor and an Algerian policeman. The hijackers were killed in a rescue attempt at Marseilles airport. Rihane organized the July 25, 1995 bombing in Paris that killed seven and injured 86 to avenge the killing of the four hijackers.

Mahmed Fahmi Rimawi: positioned a backup car near the hotel during the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine assassination on October 17, 2001 of Israel's right-wing Minister of Tourism, Rehavam Zeevi. He was arrested soon after escaping to the home of Tzalah Alawi in an Arab village just beyond the Old City walls.

Zubayr al-Rimi: a suspected al Qaeda militant believed involved in the May 12, 2003 triple truck bombing of a residential complex in Riyadh that killed 34 and injured 190. Al-Rimi was born in Saudi Arabia and married a Moroccan woman who was arrested in June raids. On September 5, 2003, the FBI put out a worldwide alert for Adan El Shukrijumah, Abderraoof Jdey, Zubayr al-Rimi, and Karim El Mejjati, who were believed to be engaged in planning for terrorist attacks, according to information provided by Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, al Qaeda's operations chief. On September 23, 2003, Saudi forces killed three terrorists, including al-Rimi. The gun battle occurred at a housing complex in Jizan, near

the Yemen border. One security officer died. Two suspects were arrested.

Samir 'Abd al-Latif Muhammad Riqz: a Lebanese who was one of 18 Arab terrorists reported by Madrid *Diario 16* on October 20, 1987 as having entered Spain in August to attack Middle Eastern diplomatic missions and assassinate Saudi Ambassador Muhammad Nuri Ibrahim. They had received weapons and casing reports on the ambassador from a Lebanese student resident in Spain whose initials were HMI.

Sajida Mubarak Atrous al-Rishawi: age 35, wife of Ali Hussein Ali al-Shamari, age 35, one of three suicide bombers who, on November 9, 2005, attacked Western hotels in Amman, killing 59 and wounding more than 300. Abu Musab al-Zarqawi's group Al Qaeda in Iraq claimed credit. On November 13, 2005, she confessed on Jordanian television that she had walked into the hotel with her husband, wearing an explosives belt that contained ball bearings. Her belt failed to detonate; his went off. She was picked up in a raid in Salt (earlier misidentified as Amman). She was wearing the suicide vest during the broadcast. Her brother, Thamer, was an al-Qaeda member who was killed in a U.S. assault in Fallujah in April 2004. She had fled to a hotel that she and the three other bombers had rented in Amman's suburbs. She then ran off to Salt. Some pundits speculated that she was turned in to authorities by her sister's relatives. On March 14, 2006, Jordan indicted al-Zarqawi, al-Rishawi, and six others for the attacks. On July 9, 2006, a military prosecutor demanded the death penalty for al-Rishawi, the only defendant in custody. On January 27, 2007, Jordan's seniormost court rejected her appeal.

Aline Ibrahim Riskalah: a Lebanese Maronite Catholic woman arrested on October 20, 1988 after deplaning from a Middle East Airlines flight from Beirut at Milan's Linate Airport when police found that a false bottom of her suitcase hid large black-and-white photographs of U.S.

hostages Terry Anderson, Thomas Sutherland, and Alann Steen. She also carried a handwritten letter to a northern Italian businessman signed by Steen, \$1,000 in counterfeit U.S. bills, and 50 grams of heroin. A spokesman for the Christian Lebanese Forces said she lived in Beirut's Christian southern suburb of 'Ayn al-Rummanah, had been divorced several times, and had unspecified "suspicious relations." Islamic Jihad denied any links with her. On November 3, 1988, someone claiming membership in the Islamic Jihad threatened to kidnap Italians in West Beirut if Italy did not release her.

Abdul Rahim-Riyadh: a senior al Qaeda facilitator listed by U.S. Central Command on January 8, 2002.

Nabil Nasser al-Riyami: an Omani and one of six Arabs arrested on April 1, 1995 by Philippine authorities in Caloocan for being members of the little-known Islamic Saturday Meeting. The group had ties to Ramzi Yusuf. Documents taken from the six detainees indicated that they planned to attack U.S. and Saudi citizens in the Philippines. They were charged with illegal possession of firearms and explosives. Police had seized several M-16 Armalite rifles, dynamite, and detonators. Police said they were preparing for a series of bombings to disrupt the May 8 elections.

Reem Saleh Riyashi: age 22, a first-ever Islamic Resistance Movement (Hamas) female suicide bomber, who, on January 14, 2004, killed two Israeli soldiers, a border patrol officer, and a private security guard and wounded eight Israelis and four Palestinians in a morning attack at the entrance to an Israeli industrial park on the Gaza Strip border. In a videotape, she said "I have two children and love them very much. But my love to see God was stronger than my love for my children, and I'm sure that God will take care of them if I become a martyr. . . . I am proud to be the first female martyr." She had hidden explosives on her body, and feigned a limp, telling security officials that a metal plate in her leg would set off their

metal detectors. She was the first suicide mother against Israelis in the ongoing 3-year Palestinian uprising. Hamas and the al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades jointly took credit. Relatives said she left behind a 3½-year-old son, Obedia, and an 18-month-old daughter, Doha.

On January 20, the *Washington Times* and *Yediot Ahronot* reported that she was atoning for an adulterous affair; her husband, a Hamas operative, said she could restore the family's good name by carrying out the suicide attack. Her lover gave her the suicide bomb; her husband drove her to the Erez crossing for the attack.

'Umar Muhammad 'Ali al-Rizaq: sole surviving Egyptian Revolution hijacker of Egyptair flight 648 that had left Athens bound for Cairo on November 23, 1985. The terrorists executed several passengers before a government rescue operation. The final death toll was 61, with another 26 injured. Egypt requested extradition on November 27, 1985; the request was denied on December 4, 1985. On December 12, 1985, he was charged in Malta with two murders, hijacking sequestration, and attempted murder. He had arrived in Athens on the morning on November 23 on a flight from Tripoli, and had met the other two hijackers only 30 minutes before the attack. He pleaded not guilty on January 6, 1986.

'Irfan Rizq: one of five Palestinians arrested on July 9, 1987 when Egyptian authorities discovered an Iranian-backed terrorist group that had chosen a governorate in Lower Egypt for their operations. Police seized explosives from a group collaborating with the al-Jihad Organization.

Pierre Rizq: alias Akram, a Lebanese Forces official accused by the Lebanese Voice of the People as being responsible for setting off a 1-kilogram bomb inside a suitcase at Beirut International Airport that killed five persons and injured 73 on November 11, 1987. The bomb killed the blonde Palestinian woman who was carrying the suitcase. The Lebanese Liberation Organization claimed credit.

Mullah Roazi: claimed to be the senior Taliban official in Zabol province, and claimed credit for the October 30, 2003 kidnapping in Afghanistan of Hasan Onal, a Turkish engineer.

Mulla Rocketi: alias of Mulla Abdol Salam.

Mechthild Rogali: possibly one of six members of the Arm of the Arab Revolution, a Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine cover name, who took over a ministerial meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in Vienna, Austria and took 70 hostages, including 11 oil ministers. She was the girlfriend of Hans-Joachim Klein, a Second of June Movement member who participated in the OPEC raid. A warrant was handed down in the OPEC case by the Vienna criminal court on December 23, 1975.

Novoff Nagib Meflehel Rosan: on January 26, 1983, the Iraqi pleaded not guilty to charges of shooting Israeli Ambassador Shlomo Argov in London on June 4, 1982. On March 5, 1983, he was convicted in London's Central Criminal Court. He received a 35-year sentence. He was an Iraqi intelligence service colonel and deputy commander of Abu Nidal's special operations section.

Abdullah Mohammed Rashid al-Roshoud: al Qaeda's chief ideologue in the Saudi region, he was killed on June 30, 2004 during a car chase and shootout with police in the al-Quds neighborhood of eastern Riyadh, during which a police officer also died. The cleric was number 24 on the list of Saudi Arabia's 26 most-wanted terrorists. He had called for holy war against the Saudi royal family and Westerners in the Gulf. There is some dispute on his date of death. On June 23, 2005, Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, the Jordanian head of al Qaeda in Iraq, said in a Web statement that al-Roshoud was killed in a U.S. airstrike in northwest Iraq. He was one of only three terrorists on the list still at large.

Freedom Rostami: one of eight Iranian students arrested in the United States on November 15,

1979 for attempting to smuggle three disassembled Winchester 30.06 rifles, matching scopes, 15 boxes of ammunition, and a street map of Washington, DC with certain embassies marked, as one of the men was about to board TWA 900 from Baltimore-Washington International Airport to New York's JFK International Airport. The Iranians spoke of taking the rifles to Iran. They claimed to be attending Baltimore-area colleges, and were jailed on bonds ranging from \$25,000 to \$250,000. The group was charged with dealing in firearms without a license, placing firearms on an interstate commercial airliner without notifying the carrier, and conspiracy. On February 22, 1980, he pleaded guilty to lesser crimes in exchange for agreeing to leave the United States at the end of the semester in civil engineering at the Community College of Baltimore.

Najib Rouass: a Tunisian who on July 13, 2005 was sentenced by a judge in Brescia, Italy to 14 months for inciting violence.

Hamsa Abu Roub: age 35, an Islamic Jihad leader killed in an Israeli raid in Qabatiya on December 26, 2002.

Abd Allah Bin Rouha: alias of Muhammad Ali Farah.

Nassim Abu Rous: one of two Hamas members arrested on January 14, 1998 by Palestinian officials. After a three-hour trial, they were sentenced to 15 years in prison at hard labor for building bombs and recruiting the five suicide bombers who killed 26 people in attacks in Israel on July 30 and September 4, 1997.

Abu Rowan: Saudi-based recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007.

Omar Abu Rub: cousin of Yousef Abu Rub, who joined him on November 28, 2002 as the two al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades gunmen jumped out of a stolen white Mazda and fired hundreds

of AK-47 bullets and threw a grenade at the Likud Party headquarters in Beit Shean, killing five Israelis and wounding 20 before being shot to death in a five-minute gun battle with local guards. An explosive belt one of them was wearing failed to detonate. Voters were casting ballots in a nationwide primary that selected incumbent Ariel Sharon to run as prime minister in January. Among the injured were the three sons of former Israeli Foreign Minister David Levy. On November 29, Israeli troops blew up the Jalboun homes of the two Palestinian gunmen, both in their twenties.

Yousef Abu Rub: cousin of Omar Abu Rub, who joined him on November 28, 2002 as the two al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades gunmen jumped out of a stolen white Mazda and fired hundreds of AK-47 bullets and threw a grenade at the Likud Party headquarters in Beit Shean, killing five Israelis and wounding 20 before being shot to death in a five-minute gun battle with local guards. An explosive belt one of them was wearing failed to detonate. Voters were casting ballots in a nationwide primary that selected incumbent Ariel Sharon to run as prime minister in January. Among the injured were the three sons of former Israeli Foreign Minister David Levy. On November 29, Israeli troops blew up the Jalboun homes of the two Palestinian gunmen, both in their twenties.

Abu Bakr al-Rubaei: confessed that he and 31 other al Qaeda members planned to attack Western and U.S. interests and the homes of foreign diplomats in Yemen. He was sentenced to eight years on November 7, 2007. The Yemeni court convicted 32 Yemeni al Qaeda members of planning attacks on oil and gas installations in the country. They were sentenced to up to 15 years. Six convicts were tried in absentia. Four others were acquitted. They had been charged with forming an armed gang and planning attacks against oil installations with rocket-propelled grenades (RPGs) in September 2006. The trial began in March 2007.

Fawzi Hamza al-Rubay': a mujahedin opponent of the Iraqi regime expelled by France to Baghdad. He had been pardoned by Iraq on March 12, 1986 following French intervention. On August 27, 1986, the Al-Rafidayn Vanguard of the Hezbollah in Iraq kidnapped an Iraqi, Kamil Abd al-Husayn al-Zubaydi, in Cyprus and said they would exchange him in Beirut for al-Rubay' and another muj, Muhammad Hasan Khayr al-Din.

Haji Rudwan: alias of Imad Mugniyah.

'Awdah Misbah Rujub: arrested in a raid on the house of his uncle, Rizq, after the May 17, 1996 arrest by Israeli police of Hamas leader Hasan Salamah after a gun battle.

Hasan Rujub: arrested in a raid on the house of his brother, Rizq, after the May 17, 1996 arrest by Israeli police of Hamas leader Hasan Salamah after a gun battle.

Rizq 'Abdallah Rujub: arrested in a raid on his house after the May 17, 1996 arrest by Israeli police of Hamas leader Hasan Salamah after a gun battle. Police charged him with transporting the suicide bombing mastermind in his car. Police also arrested Rujub's brother, Hasan, and his nephew, 'Awdah Misbah.

Ahmed Rukhar: a convenience-store owner from La Rioja region who, on January 13, 2004, was charged by a Spanish judge with financing the al Qaeda truck bombing on April 11, 2002 that killed 19 people in a synagogue in Djerba, Tunisia. He was arrested in March 2003 and held on \$127,000 bond on suspicion of helping to finance the bombing by sending money to al Qaeda contacts.

Jalal Rumaneh: a 30-year-old Palestinian member of Hamas who was severely injured on July 19, 1998 when he prematurely ignited a car bomb in his Fiat van on Jerusalem's Jaffa Road at 8:30 A.M. The bomb contained 160 gallons

of flammable liquid and a large quantity of nails. The mixture caught fire but failed to explode. The terrorist lived in the Amari refugee camp near Ramallah. He was hospitalized with extensive burns and was reported in serious condition.

Badi Farhan al-Rumman: alias Abu-al-Basr, variant Abe al Besser, a Syrian from Dar'a, variant Derrah who was born in 1980 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on October 14, 2006 to be a combatant. His home phone number was 015880733.

Yunus Yunus Fatihallah Abu-Ruqbah: alias Abu-'Abbas. According to the captured Sinjar personnel records of al Qaeda in Iraq, he arrived in Iraq on May 9, 2007, having traveled from Darnah, Libya to Egypt, then Syria. He hoped to become a martyr. He signed up through coordinator Qamar and contributed 2,200 Syrian Lira and 30 Marks. His Syrian coordinator was Abu 'Abbas. He claimed to have training in light weapons.

Fawwaz Shabbab al-Ruqi: alias Abu-al-Zubayr, a Saudi from Riyadh who was born in 1985 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007, contributing 1,000 SR and 6,000 Syrian Lira, along with his bank ID and passport. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-Sa'ud, whom he knew through a brother. He took a smuggling route to Iraq via Syria, where he had met Abu-'Uthman, an Iraqi who charged him 3,000 riyals.

Abu Rusdan: temporary leader of Indonesia's Jemaah Islamiyah, who was arrested on April 23, 2003.

Ibrahim al-Russan: a Jordanian whose expulsion from France was ordered on December 24, 1986 in connection with the discovery of an arm cache in Aulnay-sous-Bois on December 18, 1986.

Mohamed Rustin: Syrian member of a hijacking trio who took over KLM 366, a DC-9 flying

from Malaga, Spain to Amsterdam on September 4, 1976. The plane landed in Tunis and Cyprus for refueling. While circling off Israel's shore, the trio demanded the release by Israel of eight prisoners, including Kozo Okamoto and Archbishop Hilarion Capucci. The trio surrendered in Cyprus. They claimed they were members of a Libyan-based Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine unit. They were believed to have obtained asylum in an undisclosed country.

'Abdallah Bin-Ruwahah: alias of 'Abdallah Ahmad Imhayrith.

Abu Ruwan: Saudi-based recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for Al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007.

'Adil Muhammad 'Abdallah Ruwayhil: alias Abu-Dujanah al-Tabuki, a Saudi power company worker from Tabuk who was born in 1981 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a suicide bomber on 22 Rabi' al-Thani (probably 2007), bringing his passport. He flew to Amman and on to Syria, where he spent six days and met Abu al-'Abbas, who took all of his 11,000 Saudi riyals. He had some experience as a sniper. His phone number was 00966551891409.

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Abu-Saad: Saudi-based recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2006.

Abu Sa'ad: alias of Saied Bin Al Sadeeq Bin Al Khelfah.

Abu Sa'ad: alias of Abd Al Rahman Sa'ad Harries Al Sarwani.

Ibrahim Bin Masoud Sa'ad: alias Abu Zer, an Algerian clerk from Constantinople who was born on September 20, 1983 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on November 17, 2006 as a fighter, bringing his passport. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Jalal. His father's phone number was 02139942378.

Mohamed Yahya Ould Saad: one of six people arrested by Mauritanian authorities in March 1999 for having ties to Osama bin Laden. Saad was in Afghanistan from 1993 to 1997 and was believed to have had military training at an al Qaeda camp.

Sabah Saddiq Saad: an Iraqi diplomat who arrived in Manila on January 14, 1991. The Philippine government soon denied his accreditation because of his involvement with two terrorists who were trying to plant a 200-pound bomb at the U.S. Information Service's Thomas Jefferson Library that exploded prematurely in Manila on January 19, 1991.

Al-Sharif Hassan Sa'ad: Egyptian al-Gama'at al-Islamiyya member arrested in July 2001 in Bosnia-Herzegovina and extradited to Egypt in October 2001.

Yusuf Ahmed Saad: convicted of having supplied money, passports, and other logistical support to the four shipjackers of the *Achille Lauro* cruise ship on October 7, 1985. On December 24, 1990, a Genoa magistrate freed the Palestinian under an amnesty program that had no public notice and expelled him to Algeria.

Lotfi Abu Saada: age 21, variant Lutfi Amin Abu Saadeh, from Illar (variant Kfar Rai), a village near Tulkarm in the West Bank, and a suicide bomber who, on December 5, 2005, killed five people and injured 40 in an attack on a mall in Netanya, the third such attack on the mall since 2001. The Islamic Jihad and the al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades claimed credit. Security officers became suspicious of the bomber as he stood in line at a security checkpoint. When they approached him, he set off the bomb.

Slah Saadaoui: age 25, arrested on March 11, 2003, in Lyon, France. He allegedly supplied Nizar Nawar with fake ID papers used in the truck bombing on April 11, 2002 that killed 19 people in a synagogue in Djerba, Tunisia.

Ahmed Saadat: Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) leader after the death of Mustafa Zibri in a missile attack on August 27, 2001. He instructed the killers of Rehavam Zeevi, 75, Israel's right-wing Minister of Tourism, on October 17, 2001. The Palestinian Authority announced Saadat's arrest on January 15, 2002. On June 19, 2007, Israeli authorities arrested 12 PFLP members who planned to kidnap Americans to demand his release.

Lutfi Amin Abu Saadeh: variant of Lotfi Abu Saada.

Mongi Ben Adollah Saadequi: one of three Black June terrorists who fired machine guns and threw grenades at Vienna's Schwechat Airport on December 27, 1985. After a car chase and gun battle with police, he died of his wounds. Two people were killed and 37 injured. He carried a faked Tunisian passport, having come to Vienna from Beirut. The terrorists had intended to take hostages to obtain an El Al plane, which they would crash into Tel Aviv.

Abdelkader Saadi: alias of Georges Ibrahim 'Abdallah.

Abdul Kader Saadi (variant 'Abd al-Qadir al-Sa'di, Abdelkader Saadi): alias of Georges Ibrahim 'Abdallah, the alleged leader of the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction. His release was demanded by the gunmen who kidnapped Giles Sidney Peyrolles, the director of the French Cultural Center and a consular official, near his Tripoli office on March 24, 1985.

Abu Munder al-Saadi: spiritual leader of a Libyan militant group who was arrested in the Hong Kong airport in the early 2000s, according to Noman Benotman, a former member of the group.

Luay Saadi: an Islamic Jihad West Bank military leader killed by Israeli forces in Tulkarm on October 24, 2005.

Wailed Abd Allah Ali Al Sa'adi: alias Abu Khalid Al Ammani, a Saudi with a 2007 Bachelor of Arts degree in education who joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter on 26th Rajab 1428 Hijra (circa 2007), contributing 2,302 Saudi Riyals, his passport, and ID. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Abd Allah. In Syria, he met Abu Sa'ad and Abu Hajjir, whom he gave 3,700 Saudi Riyals. His phone number was 0966555256661.

Amar Bin Hammed Bin Aqeel Al Sa'adoun: alias Abu Jarah, a Saudi from Riyadh who was born in 1983 and joined Al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter on 7th Rajab 1428 Hijra (circa 2007), bringing his passport, driver's license, and ID. His recruitment coordinator was Wailed. His phone number was 05555591720.

Abd Baqi Abd Karim Abdallah Saadun: former Ba'ath Party regional chairman in Diyala and regional chairman of southern Iraq. He was wanted for crimes against humanity that took place during a 1999 uprising during his leadership of the Ba'ath Party district of Basra. He was named on February 14, 2005 as one of Iraq's 29 most-wanted insurgents; a \$1 million bounty was offered.

Mamdouh Muhammad Bikheth al Saaedi: alias Abu Muhammad, a Saudi from Mecca who was born on 1/5/1399 Hijra who joined al Qaeda in Iraq on 1st Ramadan 1427 Hijra (circa 2006), bringing \$600 and a watch. His recruitment coordinator was Shady Abu Hussam. His home phone number was 5729172; Abd Allah's number was 050870058; Mashour's was 0559011511.

Abd Al Ghani Hibab Al Sa'awi: alias Abu Raghieb, a Syrian lawyer from Dyr al Zur who joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr in 2007, bringing 1,000 lira and four million Iraqi dinars. Al Hajji was his recruitment coordinator. His phone numbers were 092223933, 368863, and 351131.

Abu Sa'ayed: alias of Usama Hattab Muhammad.

Anas al-Sabai: alias of Anas al-Liby.

Shawan al-Sabaawi: on February 23, 2005, *Iraqiya* state television ran a video of the former Lieutenant Colonel in Saddam Hussein's army, who said Syrian intelligence trained him in beheading hostages.

Rafed Latif Sabah: alias Abi Tagrid, alias Abi Azad, an Al Qaeda in Iraq leader who was killed

on September 21, 2007 during counterterrorism operations in Baghdad. He had been involved in kidnapping foreign diplomats in 2006 and in several car bombings. He was ousted from the group after stealing \$200,000, but returned to help during the ongoing Coalition sweeps in Baghdad.

Yusuf al-Sabatin: an at-large merchant sentenced to hang on January 16, 1994 in connection with a plot to assassinate Jordanian King Hussein during the graduation ceremony at Muta University, a Jordanian military academy, which was foiled on June 26, 1993. He was also found guilty of belonging to the Islamic Liberation Party, which aimed to topple the regime through violence and establish an Islamic caliphate state. He was found guilty of conspiring to kill Hussein, but found innocent of trying to change the Constitution due to lack of evidence.

Ahmad Umar Nasir al-Sabawi: the al Qaeda in Iraq emir in East Mosul who was captured in April–May 2008.

Salim al-Sabbagh: one of 40 Shi'ite terrorists arrested in Egypt on August 19, 1989 for planning to carry out attacks against U.S., Israeli, Saudi, Iraqi, and Kuwaiti interests, including embassies and airlines. He was one of four dissident members of the Repudiation and Renunciation Group in al-Gharibiyah Governorate who formed the terrorist cell in 1985.

Walid Abd Allah Abd Al Rahman Al Sabbeh: alias Abu Abd Allah, a Saudi born in 1989 who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007, bringing \$2,600. His phone numbers were 050675138 and 0555146793.

The Saber: alias of Essid Sami Ben Khemais.

Mansour Omran Saber: a Libyan intelligence agent. The detonator used in the bombing of Pan Am flight 103 on December 21, 1988 that killed 270 over Lockerbie, Scotland matched photos of

timers seized from him when he was arrested in February 1988 in Dakar, Senegal.

Fajkumar Naraindas Sabnani: on July 25, 2002, SEPRINTE, the Paraguayan counterterrorism secretariat, raided the Ciudad del Este office and apartment of the alleged Hizballah-connected money launderer. Police found letters detailing the sale of military assault rifles and other military weapons, receipts for large wire transfers, and what appeared to be bomb-making materials. Although police arrested three of his employees, he remained in Hong Kong.

Fouhad Sabour: age 38, one of five Algerian al Qaeda members whose trial began on April 16, 2002 in Frankfurt on charges of plotting to bomb the Strasbourg marketplace on December 23, 2000. They were charged with forming a terrorist organization, planning to cause an explosion, plotting to commit murder, falsifying documents, dealing drugs, and various weapons charges. The French citizen moved to London in July 2000 after having been in Bosnia and Pakistan. He flew to Frankfurt in October 2000. He was convicted in absentia in a French court for bombings in Paris in 1995. On March 10, 2003, the Frankfurt court found him guilty of preparing a bomb in the attack on the Strasbourg Christmas market and with conspiracy to murder. He was sentenced to 10 to 12 years. He said that the prosecution failed to prove al Qaeda links.

Dridi Sabri: age 37, variant Sabri Dridi, leader of a Milan-based network that was wrapped up on November 6, 2007 in coordinated raids in Italy, France, Portugal, and the United Kingdom that netted 17 Algerians and Tunisians suspected of terrorist ties in Salafist jihadi militant cells that were recruiting would-be suicide bombers for Iraq and Afghanistan. Milan prosecutors ordered the raids in Milan, Bergamo, Verese, and Reggio Emilia. Police found poisons, remote detonators, and manuals. The leaders were identified as Dridi Sabri, Mehidi Ben Nasr, and Imed Ben Zarkaoui,

all operating in Italy. Three suspects remained at large. Police said the investigation began in 2003. The detainees were charged with illegal immigration, falsifying ID documents, and helping to hide people sought for terrorist activity.

Shuhour Abdullah Mukbil al-Sabri: born in Saudi Arabia in 1976, the Yemeni was believed by the FBI on February 11, 2002, to be planning a terrorist attack in the United States or on U.S. interests in Yemen.

Sad: his release from a Kenyan jail was demanded on June 27, 1976 by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers of Air France flight 139, an A300 flying from Tel Aviv to Paris and ultimately diverted to Entebbe.

Sa'd: Morocco-based recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2006.

Abu-Sa'd: alias of 'Abd-al-Rahman Sa'd Haris al-Sirwani.

Abu-Sa'd: alias of Faysal Sa'd all-'Utaybi.

Abu-Sa'd: a Saudi-based recruitment coordinator of foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2006.

Abu-Sa'd: alias of Nidal al-Qahiri.

Hamdan Sa'ud Sa'd: alias of Bandar Ajil Jabir al-Shammari.

Ibrahim Ibn-Mas'ud Sa'd: alias Abu-Dhar, an Algerian from Constantine who was born on September 20, 1983 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter on November 18, 2006, contributing his passport and ID. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-Jalal. His father's phone number was 002139942378.

Marwan al-Sadafi: variant Safadi, alias Marwan Adib Adam Kadi, alias Ibrahim Mahmood Awethe, a 40-year-old Lebanese arrested on November 7, 1996 by Paraguayan authorities

on suspicion of involvement with Hizballah. He was extradited to New York the next day. He was placed in a Chicago jail on November 9 on charges of passport fraud. He was later extradited to Canada, where he had escaped while serving a nine-year prison sentence for drug trafficking.

He was linked to an alleged plan to bomb the U.S. Embassy in Paraguay on the anniversary of the November 1995 bombing of a U.S. military facility in Saudi Arabia. He apparently had conducted surveillance of the area. Argentine officials apparently told the Paraguayans about his Hizballah connections. Sadafi was arrested along with another Arab man—who was later released—at a hotel (or apartment house) in Ciudad del Este, on the Argentine–Brazil–Paraguay border. He was picked up during a raid against smugglers during which police discovered double-barreled shotguns, revolvers, pistols, and Canadian passports.

U.S. officials later said Sadafi's nationality was unclear. He obtained a valid U.S. passport in Chicago by using a fake driver's license and birth certificate for Ibrahim Mahmood Awethe.

Abd al Hamied Omar Ali Al Sadai: alias Abu Ubidah, a Saudi from Shadourah who joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter in 2007, providing his watch. His phone numbers were 0096655474776 and 00966554747746.

Yasir al-Saddi: alias Abu-Mu'min: identified by Doha's *al-Sharq* on March 19, 1993 as a former member of the Abu Nidal Group and a prominent member of the People's Army who was assassinated in 1987.

Muhammed Usman Saddique: age 24, lived on Albert Road in East London. He was arrested in the United Kingdom on August 10, 2006 in connection with a foiled plot by al Qaeda to use liquid explosives and common electronic devices as detonators to destroy at least ten planes flying from the United Kingdom to the United States. Two dozen people were detained in the United Kingdom; the number rose to 41 by the next day.

Abdallah al-Sadeq: a Libyan apprehended in Thailand in spring 2004, according to Noman Benotman, a former member of the Libyan militant network.

Abu al Sadeq: alias of Abd Al Aziz Muhammad Ali Karim.

Al Bara'a Muhammd Sadeq: alias Abu Turab, a Syrian from Durra'a who was born on March 21, 1984 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on 9th Ramadan 1427 Hijra (2006), bringing a watch, \$100, 100 lira, and a knife. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Hamzza. His home phone number was 015226823; his father's was 00962795031899.

Hoseyn Qader Sadeqi: an Iranian arrested by Kuwaiti police on January 12, 1985 for plotting to set fire to the Kuwaiti information complex and for distributing subversive literature.

Mustafa Bin Ibrahim Bin Sader: alias Abu Abbad, a Sudanese who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007. He said Abu Mallek's phone number was 0966506534821; his brother-in-law Abu Al Abbas's was 00966683691533.

Abd al-Qadir al-Sa'di: variant of Abdul Kader Saadi.

'Abd al-Rahim Muhammad Hasan Sadiq: sentenced to death by Kuwait on June 6, 1987 for the January 19, 1987 sabotage of Kuwaiti oil fields. The next day, the Prophet Muhammad's Forces in Kuwait told a Western news agency that it would kill Kuwaiti leaders if the emirate carried out death sentences on six members of its group.

Abu-al-Sadiq: alias of Muhammad.

Abu-al-Sadiq: alias of 'Abd-al-'Aziz Muhammad 'Ali Karim.

Al-Arab Sadiq: alias of Khalifah, an Egyptian Islamic Group terrorist who was arrested after the failed June 26, 1995 assassination attempt

against Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Al-Bara' Muhammad Sadiq: alias Abu-Tirah, a Syrian from Di'ah who was born on March 21, 1984 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on October 1, 2006, donating a watch, knife, \$100, and 100 lira. His home phone number was 015226823; his father's was 00962795031899.

Yasir Fahd al-Sadiq: alias Abu-Hanin, a Saudi computer institute student from Mecca who was born in 1982 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a combatant on January 22, 2007. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-'Ali, who lives with al 'Utaybah. He flew from Jeddah to Damascus, where his contacts took \$200 from him. He also brought 1,500 riyals. His father's phone number is 0096657288246; his sister's is 009665424042.

'Abd-al-Salam Sadmah: alleged on November 11, 1989 by Rome's *Avanti* as being close to Muammar Qadhafi and top leaders of Libyan Revolutionary Committees who had planned a series of terrorist attacks in Italy. The paper said he had trained the gunmen who killed dissident Ibn-Yusuf Salam Khalifah in Rome in June 1987. He was also suspected of planning attacks on Italian airlines and killing a UK police officer in London in 1984.

Mohammed ben Sadok: sentenced to life in prison at hard labor on December 11, 1957 for the May 26, 1957 assassination in Paris of Ali Chekkal, former vice president of the Algerian Assembly.

Abdulhadid Hadi Sadun: a security guard at the Libyan Embassy who was linked to two Libyans who were stopped by police on April 18, 1986 in front of the U.S. officers' club in Ankara, Turkey, and threw away a bag containing six grenades and ran. His trial began in absentia on May 13, 1986 in the State Security Court. On June 7, 1986, the charges were dropped because of diplomatic immunity.

Abu Saed: also known as Abdul Karim Abu Hamid, Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command leader of six Fatah dissidents who claimed to be members of the Friends of Arabs, who hijacked a B707 leased to Kuwait Airways by British Midland Airways as it was flying out of Beirut on July 8, 1977. Abu Saed had served as the Palestine Liberation Organization's post office communications chief during the 1975–1976 civil war in Lebanon. He had received foreign intelligence assistance in his jail-break shortly before the hijacking. He was an accused thief, defrauder, and extortionist. The group demanded the release of 300 prisoners in Arab jails. They also demanded the release of Archbishop Hilarion Capucci. The hijackers became frustrated with Saed, and two of the hijackers and three hostages overpowered him. The group surrendered to Syrian authorities on July 10.

Abu Saheed: a lieutenant of Abu Musab al-Zarqawi who was captured in late November 2004.

Ahmad Saeed: variant Sa'id, variant Ahmad Saeed Khadr, alias Khidr Abu Abdur Rehman, variant 'Abd-al-Rahman, director of Human Concern International Peshawar, who was arrested by Pakistani authorities on the frontier with Afghanistan on December 3, 1995 on suspicion of financing the November 19, 1995 truck bombing at the Egyptian Embassy in Pakistan that killed 19 and wounded more than 80. Police raided his Hayatabad residence, but he was in Afghanistan. He surrendered to police upon his return to Pakistan, where he had worked since the early 1980s. By December 20, 1995, he was in the 17th day of a hunger strike. He had been moved from the Federal Investigation Agency headquarters to the Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences. He was an Egyptian with Canadian citizenship. His son-in-law, Khalid, was also suspected of involvement in the attack and had fled to Afghanistan.

Jumaa Farid al-Saeedi: variant Saeidi, alias Abu Humam, alias Abu Rana, deputy chief of al Qaeda in Iraq, who had served in Saddam Hussein's

intelligence service. He was detained by U.S. and Iraqi authorities in August 2006 while hiding among women and children. His lieutenant, Haitham al-Badri, had bombed the golden-domed Shi'ite shrine in Samarra on February 22. He had claimed to be running al Qaeda operations in Baghdad and Diyala and Salahuddin provinces.

Jumaa Farid Saeidi: variant of Jumaa Farid al-Saeedi.

Mahmud el Safadi: alias of Abdel Kadir el Dnawy, one of eight members of Black September who broke into the Israeli quarters of the Olympic Games in Munich on September 5, 1972.

Marwan al-Safadi: variant of Marwan al-Sadafi.

Fadi Safah: one of 57 people of Middle Eastern and North African origin arrested by French police on June 3, 1987 in connection with the discovery of an arms, explosives, and drugs cache in Fontainebleau forest, south of Paris, the previous week. Threats had been made by the Committee for Solidarity with Arab and Middle East Political Prisoners. On June 11, 1987, the Lebanese was put on a plane to Beirut.

Abdul Rehman Al Safani: a Saudi of Yemeni descent with ties to Osama bin Laden. He was identified by a detainee on June 14, 2001 to Indian police as being behind a plot to bomb the U.S. Embassy in India. He fled India by mid-August. U.S. and Yemeni officials said he played a central role in organizing the October 12, 2000 USS *Cole* bombing using the name Mohammed Omar Al Harazi. They also said he was involved in the August 7, 1998 bombings of U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania.

Hussein Abdul Hassan Safaoui: one of seven people arrested on November 27, 1984 by Italian police at an apartment in the seaside resort of Ladispoli. Police found a map of the U.S. embassy in Rome that had strong and weak security

points marked. The men were charged with forming an armed gang. Italian authorities speculated that the men belonged to the Islamic Jihad Organization and planned a suicide bombing at the embassy. Some were carrying false passports. All had entered Italy at different times during the year and each had registered at one of several universities in central Italy. On October 17, 1985, an Italian court acquitted five defendants, including Safaoui, of charges that they were planning an attack on the U.S. Embassy. On October 1, 1986, an appeals court in Rome overturned the lower court decision and handed the case to the public ministry for further action. But only one defendant was still in custody.

Fu'ad al-Safarini: alias 'Umar Hamdan, identified by Doha's *al-Sharq* on March 19, 1993 as a former member of the Abu Nidal Group. He reached Jordan after contacting Jordanian intelligence in 1987.

Zayd Hassan Abd al-Latif Masud al-Safarini: a Kuwaiti-born Jordanian arrested on September 28, 2001 after his release from a Pakistani prison where he had served 14 years for membership in the Abu Nidal organization and for the September 5, 1986 hijacking of Pan Am flight 73 on the ground in Karachi in which 22 passengers were killed. He shot U.S. passenger Rajesh N. Kumar in the head. He was rendered to justice in September 2001. On October 1, 2001, the United States charged him with murder. He was arraigned in U.S. District Court on charges contained in a 126-count indictment issued in 1991. On July 31, 2002, he appeared in federal court in Washington, DC for serving as the ringleader of the hijackers. Charges included murder, conspiracy, and air piracy. Prosecutors said he gave the orders to the other gunmen to shoot at the passengers and throw grenades at them. Prosecutors sought the death penalty. On November 12, 2003, the 41-year-old pleaded guilty to the 95 counts of murder, air piracy, and terrorism to avoid a death penalty. On December 16, 2003, U.S. District Judge Emmet G. Sullivan sentenced him to life

in prison. On May 13, 2004, Safarini was given three consecutive life sentences plus 25 years as part of a plea agreement approved by the judge, who said he would recommend that Safarini never be paroled and be sent to a super-maximum security prison in Florence, Colorado.

Shaykh Hasan al-Saffar: a Shi'ite Saudi residing in Damascus and in charge of the youth worldwide in the Shirazi cult. He was linked to 40 Shi'ite terrorists arrested in Egypt on August 19, 1989 for planning to carry out attacks against U.S., Israeli, Saudi, Iraqi, and Kuwaiti interests, including embassies and airlines.

Safi: leader of al Qaeda operations in the northern city of Mosul who was killed by coalition forces in the summer of 2007.

Ahmed Safi: age 23, one of four Palestinians charged on February 7, 2004, by a Palestinian military tribunal at the Saraya Prison and security compound in central Gaza City in connection with the October 15, 2003 van bomb in the Gaza Strip under a U.S. diplomatic convoy that killed three Americans and injured one. Charges included possessing explosives and weapons and planting mines in the area where the attack occurred. They were not directly charged with the murders. Chief Judge Khalid Hamad adjourned the trial until February 29 to permit the defendants to obtain counsel. Safi was arrested in December 2003. The Gaza City military tribunal began in February. The prosecutor said the group was planting mines to take out Israeli tanks. On March 14, 2004, a Palestinian court ruled that there was insufficient evidence against the trio and ordered them released. Their release was delayed pending an official directive to do so by Yasser Arafat. Arafat advisor Bassam Abu Sharif said the trio "were found innocent, and because they arrested three other guys who are under investigation and interrogation."

Ali Safi: age 38, a former Afghanistan university lecturer who had been jailed by the Taliban for

playing chess, he led a group that, on February 6, 2000, hijacked an Afghan Ariana Airlines B727 domestic flight carrying 151 people after leaving Kabul. The hijackers diverted it to Tashkent, Uzbekistan; Aktyubinsk, Kazakhstan; Moscow, Russia; and, finally, London. The hijackers surrendered after 75 hours of negotiations on February 10. They never made any political demands. British officials suspected it was a plot for mass asylum. Police arrested 21 people who were on the plane; there were believed to be only 8 to 10 hijackers. About 90 percent of the hostages expressed interest in staying in London; more than half of the passengers, plus the entire cockpit crew, filed formal petitions for asylum within hours. Nineteen men were arrested in connection with the hijacking and were due to appear in court on February 14. Police said they would face charges of hijacking or air piracy—which carries a life prison sentence—and possession of firearms. Another man was charged on February 16. The British government announced that the hijacking and its aftermath had so far cost \$5.8 million.

In January 2001, nine defendants were tried but a jury could not agree on a verdict. On December 5, 2001, a London court convicted nine Afghan men of hijacking, false imprisonment of passengers and crew, possessing grenades, and possessing firearms. A 10th man was acquitted. On January 18, 2002, Safi and his brother, Mohammed, 33, were sentenced to five years in prison for the hijacking. The maximum sentence is life in prison, with possibility of parole. The defendants were members of the Young Intellectuals of Afghanistan, and had pleaded not guilty. Of those on the plane, 74, including the accused, had requested asylum. Nineteen applications were granted; the rest were appealing. The judge said they had shown callous disregard for the safety of the passengers and crew.

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Abu Safian: a Pakistani associate of Ramzi Ahmad Yusuf who was arrested on May 5, 1995 by Pakistani police on charges of selling Yusuf's property in Quetta. He worked at the United Arab Emirates' Red Crescent mission in Quetta.

Safiullah: one of seven individuals sentenced to life in prison on March 13, 1991 by a special antiterrorism court in Lahore, Pakistan for the December 19, 1990 murder of Sadiq Ganji, an

Iranian diplomat who headed the Iranian Cultural Center in Lahore.

'Ala' al-Saftawi: a leader of the Shafaqi faction of the Islamic Jihad in late 1995.

Majdi al-Safti: a physician and member of Those Salvaged from Hell, a splinter of the Egyptian Islamic Jihad, who was arrested on September 2, 1987 in connection with the attempted assassination, on August 13, 1987, by four gunmen who fired on Major General Muhammad al-Nabawi Isma'il, former deputy prime minister and interior minister, in front of his house in Cairo.

Safwan: a Yemen-based recruitment coordinator for al Qaeda in Iraq foreign fighters in 2007.

Safwan: a Tunisian in Syria who was a recruitment coordinator for al Qaeda in Iraq foreign fighters in 2007. He was a student at a Sharia Institute in Syria.

Abu-Safwan: alias of Ya'lushin al-Muhammad, variant Yaloushen al Muhammad.

Abu Safwat: alias of Ibrahim Abdul Azis Raghif, a member of Fatah's office in Beirut, who was assassinated in Cyprus on December 15, 1979 by a gunman who ran off. Israel said he was in Cyprus to organize raids against Egyptian and Israeli targets.

Hanni al-Sagheer: a Yemeni computer technician whose name appeared in the al Qaeda in Iraq personnel documents that were seized by coalition forces in fall 2007. The suicide volunteer provided his phone number and that of his brother.

Hanni Muhammad Al Sagheer: alias Abu Abu al Munzer, a Yemeni computer technician from Ramah who was born in 1408 Hijra and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr in 2007, contributing his passport, ID, and watch. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Abd Allah, whom he knew through contacts in Iraq. He flew to Syria, where

he met Abu Fisel and Loua'aie, with whom he was not happy, since he took from him \$2,300, two mobile phones, and 1,500 lira. He brought with him another 1,600 rials. His home phone number was 009666234830; his brother's was 0966505616211.

'Abd al-Hadi Ahmad al-Saghir: arrested on November 13, 1992 as one of the gunmen in the November 11, 1992 attack by four Islamic Group gunmen against a busload of 18 German tourists that injured seven people in Qina, Egypt. He was detained in al-Hijayrat in Qina Province while in possession of an automatic rifle used in the crime. He had earlier been arrested on other charges.

'Abd-al-Nasir Haws Bilqasim al-Saghir: alias Abu-Tulhah, a Libyan soldier from Darnah who was born in 1970 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr on July 25, 2007, contributing \$200 and his passport. He knew his recruitment coordinator, Bashar, through a neighbor. He arrived in Syria via Egypt, then was stuck at the Iraqi border for four days. While in Syria, he met Abu-al-'Abbas. He brought \$200 with him.

Ahmad Yahya Muhammad Saghiri: alias Abu-Hakim al-Muhajir, a Yemeni legal-religious student who was born in 1986 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a suicide bomber on August 18, 2007, bringing his passport and ID. His recruitment coordinator was Safwan. He traveled from Egypt and Amman, to Syria, where he spent seven days and met Abu-'Umar, a friend of Abu-Hasan. He took from Saghiri 700 of his 1,000 Saudi riyals for a smuggler to bring to Iraq. His home phone number was 009673252626.

Fayez Sahawneh: arrested as an accomplice in the March 29, 1986 bombing of the Arab-German Friendship Society in West Berlin.

Ahamed Bin Bendar Bin Darry Al Sahian: alias Abu Satty, a Saudi from Jawaf who was born in 1390 Hijra and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on 26th

Sha'aban 1427 Hijra (circa 2007, bringing 6,950 lira and 5,507 riyals. His brother Khalid's phone number was 00966508341756; his other brothers' were 0966503398582 and 0096646243876.

Osman Sahin: Chairman of the Union Islamique in eastern France, he was arrested on October 28, 1994 by French authorities and handed over to the border police for expulsion. He had been living with his family in the Montbeliard region for 15 years, and had run the mosque at Sochaux for two years. He was a member of the Anatolian Federal Islamic State, a radical fundamentalist movement.

Zayid Sahmud: alias Basil, identified by Doha's *al-Sharq* on March 19, 1993 as a former member of the Abu Nidal Group. He was a People's Army commander who joined the Emergency Command, an Abu Nidal splinter.

Abu Sahour: alias of Muhammad Bin Saud Bin Sa'ad Al Thabtie.

Mohammed Jaafari Sahraroodi: variant Mohammad Ja'fari Sahrarudi, alias Rahimi, one of three Iranian government agents believed to have assassinated Abdolrahman Qassem lou, secretary general of the Kurdish Democratic Party, in Vienna, Austria on July 13, 1989. He carried an Iranian diplomatic passport. He was taken to a hospital with bullet wounds apparently accidentally sustained. On November 28, 1989, Austria issued an arrest warrant for him on charges of murder.

Nabil Sahraoui: head of the Salafist Group for Call and Combat, an al Qaeda-linked group, who was killed on June 20, 2004, along with three of his aides, by Algerian soldiers in the Kabylie region.

Mohammad Ja'fari Sahrarudi: variant of Mohammed Jaafari Sahraroodi.

Yunis al-Sahrawi: alias of Abu Yahya al-Libi.

Ahmad Bin-Bandar Bin-Dari-al-Sahyan: alias Abu-Sati, a Saudi from al-Jawf who joined al Qaeda in Iraq on September 19, 2006, when he was assigned to Mosul. He contributed 6,950 Liras and 5,507 Riyals. His brother Khalid's phone number was 00966508341756; other brothers' phone numbers were 009556033988582 and 0096646243876.

Thurayya Kamal Sahyoun: possibly a hospital employee and a drowsy and possibly drugged woman who, on November 14, 1987, carried a ribboned Swiss chocolate box past security guards at the American University Hospital. A 1-kilogram TNT bomb attached to an Energa shell and nails inside exploded inside the box, killing her and 6 others and wounding 31. Police put out a warrant for one of her friends and later announced that Karimah Shuqayr had given her the box.

Elias Fu'a Sa'ib: a Lebanese sentenced to death by the Kuwaiti State Security Court in 1984 in connection with the December 12, 1983 truck bombing of the administrative building of the U.S. Embassy in Kuwait, killing four people and injuring 59. As of April 1987, none of the death sentences had been carried out. The release of 17 of the 25 prisoners in the case was demanded on numerous occasions by the Islamic Jihad in return for Americans held captive in Lebanon beginning in 1986.

Sa'id: alias of Mohamed Zineddine.

Sa'id: Moroccan-based recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2006.

Sa'id: Saudi-based recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2006.

Sa'id: alias Abu-al-Yaqin, an Algerian fighter for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007 who owned a passport. His home phone number was 0021353482221. His brother's number was 0021361553434.

Sa'id: alias Abu-'Ali, a Syrian fighter and doctor for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007. He owned a passport and ID. His phone number was 052427212.

Sa'id: alias Abu-Rashash al-Zahrani, a Saudi from al-Baha who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007, contributing \$275. His recruitment coordinator was Bassam. His home phone number was 177282800; his cell was 0503773299.

Abu Sa'id: alias of Zaki al-Hilu, commander leader for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. On August 17, 1984, gunmen on a motorcycle fired at him at point-blank range in Madrid, Spain, hitting him in the neck. On August 19, 1984, his condition had improved.

Abu-Sa'id: Saudi-based recruitment coordinator for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2006.

Aha Said: release from an Israeli jail was demanded on June 27, 1976 by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers of Air France flight 139, an A300 flying from Tel Aviv to Paris and ultimately diverted to Entebbe.

Ahmad Sa'id: variant of Ahmed Saeed.

Ahmad 'Ali Sa'id: alias Abu-Hamzah, a Yemeni from Aden who was born in 1988 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr circa 2006–2007. He had trained in Lebanon then entered Iraq via Syria, where he had met Abu-'Uthman. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-Mus'ab. He contributed his passport. His home phone number was 0096722403.

Ahmad Ghassan Said: on January 26, 1983, the Jordanian pleaded not guilty to charges of shooting Israeli Ambassador Shlomo Argov in London on June 4, 1982. On March 5, 1983, he was convicted in London's Central Criminal Court. He received a 30-year sentence for firing the two shots.

Cheikh Mohamed Said: initially named by the Algerian Armed Islamic Group as its new emir in October 1994.

Haithem Said: alias Abu Ahmed, a Lieutenant Colonel in the Syrian Air Force and second in command of the Syrian intelligence service for whom an international arrest warrant was issued on November 26, 1986 by West Germany in connection with the March 29, 1986 bombing of the German-Arab Friendship Society in the Kreuzberg District of West Berlin. One of the bombers said it was conducted at Said's behest.

Hamzah Abu Sa'id: variant of Hamza Abu Zayd.

Jaba Buram Said: one of ten suspected terrorist members of the Sudanese Socialist Popular Front-Revolutionary Committees Movement arrested on July 28, 1984 in the Sudan for plotting terrorist acts in Khartoum. They were charged with plotting the assassinations of President Jafar Muhammad Numayri and the first vice president, the bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Khartoum, and the bombing of military and economic establishments in Sudan. Government sources said the detainees admitted to training at the 2 March camp and the 7 April camp, located on the Tripoli-Sudan Highway inside Libya.

Jabr Rajeh Hassan al-Said: alias Aboud Bakr, alleged by the Swiss on August 21, 2004 as having had "close contact with several members of the hard-core bin Laden movement."

Khaled bin Ahmed bin Ibrahim al-Sa'id: age 24, one of four Saudi terrorists who, on April 22, 1996, confessed to the November 13, 1995 bombing of a building used by U.S. military personnel in Saudi Arabia and said that they had planned other attacks but feared arrest. He claimed to have fought in the Afghan War. He lived in the Urayji quarter of Riyadh and was self-employed.

Mohamed Salem Said: one of four Libyans who arrived in France on August 20, 1987, were

arrested by Paris police on September 2–3, 1987, and were deported on September 4, 1987. The U.S. Embassy and French Interior Ministry said that the Libyans were plotting a series of attacks on French soil to mark the 18th anniversary of the September 1 takeover of Libya by Colonel Muammar al-Qadhafi and to “punish France” for its support of the Chadian government.

Muhmad Sa'id: would-be hijacker of a Swiss airliner who ran toward the cockpit brandishing a pocket knife. Security agents overpowered him and handed him over to Israeli police.

Muktar Mohammed Said: alias of Muktar Said Ibrahim.

Naradim Bou-Said: name on a false Moroccan passport used by one of the three Egyptian Revolution hijackers of Egyptair flight 648 that had left Athens bound for Cairo on November 23, 1985.

Omar Abu Said: one of four gunmen who, on March 6, 2004, disguised jeeps to look like Israeli army vehicles and tried to attack an Israeli military checkpoint at the Erez border crossing in the Gaza Strip. Palestinian Authority guards stopped them and shot to death at least four Palestinians before a large explosion took place, killing two Palestinian officers and wounding another 15 people. A car bomb had exploded nearby, apparently a diversion. Islamic Jihad, Hamas, and the al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades jointly claimed credit, and said the dead were Omar Abu Said and Hatim Tafish of al-Aqsa, Mikdad Mbaied of Islamic Jihad, and Mohammed Abu Daiah of Hamas.

Salah Muhammad Umar Sa'id: an Egyptian Islamic Jihad/bin Laden associate who died in a gunfight with Albanian police on October 25, 1998. He was part of the team that had planned to attack the U.S. Embassy in Tirana.

Seddou Said: one of four Islamic extremists who were hunted down and shot to death by police after the terrorists assassinated Konstatin

Kukushkin, a driver at the Russian Embassy, and senior Algerian diplomat Belkacem Touati in front of his wife and children in Bordj el Kiffan on March 28, 1994.

Soussan Said: alias Omar, alleged member of the Islamic Salvation Front who, by October 1, 1992, had confessed to involvement in the August 26, 1992 bombing of the Air France ticket counter at Houari Boumedienne Airport in Algeria that killed 12 people and wounded 128. He was from Taourirt-Ighil, Bejaia, had a secondary education degree, and lived in Bouzaria. He was arrested on November 26, 1986 of involvement in the case of Bouya Ali Mustapha and sentenced to three years in prison. He was pardoned on June 7, 1989. Public sessions of his trial began on May 4, 1993. On May 26, 1993, a special Algiers judicial council passed death sentences on 38 defendants, including him. On August 31, 1993, after exhausting all constitutional and legal appeals, he was executed.

Tibani Said: alleged member of the Islamic Salvation Front who was arrested for involvement in the August 26, 1992 bombing of the Air France ticket counter at Houari Boumedienne Airport in Algeria that killed 12 people and wounded 128. Public sessions of his trial began on May 4, 1993. On May 26, 1993, a special Algiers judicial council sentenced him to ten years.

'Abd al-Salam Saidi: variant Abdulssalam Seaidi, a Lebanese/Iranian dishwasher who was one of eight men arrested by the French Department of Territorial Security (DST) on March 30, 1987 suspected of planning attacks against Israeli targets. He was charged with illegal arms possession and conspiracy following the discovery of arms caches near Paris that included 9.9 kilograms of explosives, guns, grenades, and documents that mentioned plans for attacks on Arab, Israeli, and U.S. figures, as well as a plan involving El Al and TWA. Three grenades, a gun, a submachine gun, and a Colt .45-caliber revolver were found in Romainville in the Paris Seine-St. Denis suburbs.

He was suspected of belonging to a Syrian guerrilla network linked with an extremist Middle Eastern group. He was in contact with an at-large Syrian linked to the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

Mamduh Muhammad Bakhit al-Sa'idi: alias Abu-Muhammad, a Saudi from Makkah, al-Jazirah who was born on March 29, 1979 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on September 23, 2006, contributing a watch and \$600. His coordinator was Shadi Abu-Husam. His home phone number was 5729172; 'Abdallah's was 0508700558; and Mashhur's was 0559011511.

Saied: Moroccan-based recruitment coordinator for al Qaeda in Iraq foreign fighters in 2006.

Naif Abd Al Rahman Muhammad Al Saied: alais Abu Thamer, from Jazeerat Al Arab who was born in 1400 Hijra and joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007. His home phone number was 0096612351079; his brother Muhammad's was 00966555426838; Binder Al Saied's was 00966509751119.

Mustafa Saif: alias of Mustafa Elnore.

Amari Saifi: alias Abderrazak Para, leader of the Salafist Group for Call and Combat, and the former Algerian paratrooper behind the kidnappings of 28 European tourists in February 2003 in Algeria. On May 24, 2004, the Movement for Democracy and Justice in Chad said that, in March, it had captured 10 Algerian extremists, including Amari Saifi, after a brief firefight. They were being held in a rebel-controlled zone. The rebel spokesman said the group had attempted to contact Algeria, France, Germany, Niger, and the United States about handing over the terrorists. A government would have to pick them up, because the Movement did not have the means to transfer them. On October 27, 2004, Libya extradited Saifi to Algeria.

Shaykh Saïid: variant Sai'id, alias of Mustafa Muhammad Ahmad, which, in turn, might be

an alias of Mustafa Ahmed al-Hawsawi. He was reported on Christmas 2001 to be bin Laden's brother-in-law and Saudi al Qaeda financier. President Bush ordered his U.S. assets frozen on September 24, 2001.

Shaykh Sai'id: variant of Shaykh Saïid.

Rakan Saikhan: one of Saudi Arabia's 26 most-wanted terrorists and an alleged conspirator in the October 12, 2000 bombing of the USS *Cole*. He was arrested on June 18, 2004 following a two-hour shootout at a roadblock in Riyadh; 12 other terrorists were detained. Police said the cell was involved in the November 9, 2003 bombing of a foreigners' residential compound in Riyadh and the May 2004 Khobar bombing that killed 22. Police found a car used by a gunman who shot to death a BBC cameraman and wounded a BBC reporter in Riyadh on June 6, 2004.

Samir Saioud: alias Samir Moussaab, coordinator for the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat. He was killed on April 26, 2007 in a clash with the Algerian Army in the Si Mustapha region, 50 kilometers east of Algiers. He was the deputy leader of al Qaeda of the Islamic Mahgreb.

Abdul Latif Sairfani: on July 6, 1988, Pakistani district court judge Zafar Ahmed Babar ended an eight-month trial in a special court in Rawalpindi's Adiyala maximum security prison and sentenced the Syrian to death by hanging for the September 5, 1986 hijacking of a Pan Am B747 and for killing 11 passengers at Karachi airport. There was insufficient evidence to convict five terrorists of the deaths of 11 other passengers. The hijacker mastermind, Sulayman al-Turki, said that the group would appeal the sentences and if they were freed, "we would hijack a U.S. airliner once again." The court also passed a total jail sentence of 257 years on each of the accused on several other charges of murder, conspiracy to hijack, possession of illegal arms, and confinement of the passengers. The terrorists had 30 days to appeal the verdict and the sentence in Lahore's High Court.

On July 28, 1988, the press reported that the terrorists reversed their decision not to appeal.

al-Raway'i Salim Sa'id al-Sa'iri: alias Abu-al-Zubayr, a Saudi from Sharurah who was born in 1980 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq to become a martyr circa 2006 or 2007. His recruitment coordinator was Sa'id.

Michael Saisa: alias of Youssef Hmimssa.

Mohammed Sajid: a Pakistani bin Laden operative arrested in Bangladesh on January 30, 1999. He was charged with attacking the country's leading poet, Shamsur Rahman.

Luay Ben Mohammed Saka: named on February 14, 2005 as one of Iraq's 29 Most Wanted Insurgents. A bounty of between \$50,000 and \$200,000 was offered.

Sakhkhan: an individual from Al 'Abbasiyah and one of six individuals reported by Beirut's *al-Nahar* on August 6, 1990 as appearing at an Amal news conference on charges of kidnapping, assassination, setting of explosions, and bringing booby-trapped cars into Tyre, Lebanon. They admitted involvement in the kidnapping of U.S. Marine Lt. Col. William Richard Higgins on February 17, 1988. The group also admitted planting explosive devices at centers of the UN forces in the south; blowing up Mustafa Mahdi's clothing store in Tyre as well as the Lebanese-African Nasr Bank in Tyre; and bringing three booby-trapped cars into Tyre and al-Bisariyah to kill Amal officials. They said they coordinated their actions with Hizballah and the Iranian Revolutionary Guards.

Louai al-Sakka: variant Louasi Sakka, alias Louai al-Turki.

Louasi al-Sakka: variant of Louai al-Sakka, one of two people arrested on August 6, 2005 by Turkish police for links to al Qaeda. Al-Sakka was a liaison between al Qaeda and a Turkish cell that carried out bombings in Istanbul in November 2003,

financing the attack. Police put out an alert after a suspicious fire in apartment 1703 in Antalya on August 4 at 3 A.M., where they discovered a large quantity of explosives, two fake passports, and other documents. Al-Sakka had been fabricating a bomb, which exploded prematurely. Al-Sakka was stopped while trying to board a flight to Istanbul from Diyarbakir, using a fake name. Al-Sakka was represented by attorney Ilhami Sayan.

Turkish police arrested al-Sakka in August 2005 when he was planning to steer a bomb-filled yacht into an Israeli cruise ship carrying U.S. soldiers. On August 11, a Turkish court charged al-Sakka in connection with the plot. More than 5,000 Israelis on five ships were diverted from Turkish ports to Cyprus after the threat was received. He yelled to reporters, "I have prepared one ton of explosives. I was going to hit the Israeli ships. No Turks were going to be hurt, only Israelis." The press said he was a senior al Qaeda operative involved in major terrorist plots in Turkey, Jordan, and Iraq, and that he had worked with Abu Musab al-Zarqawi.

Sakka had also been involved in the millennium plot to attack hotels in Amman on December 31, 1999. A Jordanian court had earlier convicted him in absentia for the millennium plot. He also planned the 2003 truck bombing in Istanbul that killed 57 people. That plot was financed with \$160,000 in al Qaeda money. He also provided false passports to jihadis. Al-Sakka also was involved in attacks on U.S. bases, commanded forces in Fallujah, Iraq, and was involved in the murder of a Turkish truck driver.

On February 10, 2006, an Ankara court charged the Syrian with planning the 2003 bombings that killed 58 people and wounded 750 in Istanbul. Prosecutors said Osama bin Laden had ordered the man to conduct the attacks. On March 20, 2006, al-Sakka, 32, initially told the court he was someone else—Ekrem Ozel—but had also admitted working beside Abu Musab al-Zarqawi. Prosecutors said he had provided other terrorists \$170,000 to carry out the four truck bombings. He was being prosecuted along with 72 Turks. The judge recessed the trial for two

months. Al-Sakka's attorney, Osman Karahan, was ordered off the case on the first day of the trial, accused of aiding and abetting a terrorist organization. He represented 14 other defendants in the Istanbul terrorism case. He said the indictment falsely linked him to the July 7, 2005 London rail bombings. Al-Sakka faced prison in Jordan, where he and al-Zarqawi were convicted in absentia for plotting to blow up hotels on December 31, 1999. His attorney said that al-Sakka had moved across Turkish borders 55 times on 18 different passports. On February 16, 2007, a Turkish court sentenced seven men, including al-Sakka, to life in prison.

Nazmi Sakka: a member of a Syrian-backed guerrilla organization who was arrested in Lebanon on April 23, 1983 on suspicion of throwing a hand grenade at a 12-man patrol stationed near the Beirut airport, wounding five U.S. Marines on March 16, 1983. The Islamic Jihad claimed credit.

Abdallah Yosef Abu Sakran: a 21-year-old Hamas member arrested in March 1996 in Gaza.

Hasan al-Sakran: identified by a fellow terrorist as one of three al-Jama'ah al-Islamiyah extremists who, on February 4, 1993, threw petrol bombs at three South Korean tourists outside their hotel near the Egyptian Pyramids.

Jum'ah Hamad al-Muhaiydi Sakran: variant Jummah Hamed Al Muhaidy Sakran, alias Abu-al-Walid, variant Abu al Walied, a Libyan from Darnah who was born on August 9, 1982 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on October 28, 2006 as a "fearless fighter"/martyr, contributing a watch and a ring. His recruitment coordinator was Faraj. His phone number was 625893.

Jummah Hamed Al Muhaidy Sakran: variant of Jum'ah Hamad al-Muhaiydi Sakran.

Abd Allah Sala'as: alias Abu Al Muta'asem Belah, a Syrian from Al Tel born in 1983 who joined

al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007, bringing 2,500 Syrian lira. His phone numbers were 05910413 and 0941839.

Abdul Latif Salah: dual Albanian-Jordanian citizen deported by Albania on November 12, 1999. He was believed to be an Egyptian Islamic Jihad associate of Osama bin Laden. He had lived in Tirana from 1992 to 1999 and had connections to several local political parties. He worked with several Islamic nongovernmental organizations and had set up the local Egyptian Islamic Jihad network.

Abu Salah: a Jordanian associate of a Palestinian with a Jordanian passport who was arrested by Larnaca Airport security personnel on December 17, 1985 while trying to smuggle arms aboard a Swissair plane scheduled to depart for Amman. Police believed he was one of four Arabs who intended to hijack the plane.

Ahmad Muhammad Muhsin Salah: variant Ahmed Muhammad Mohsen Saleh, alias Abu-Zir, a Yemeni from Sana'a who was born on November 28, 1983 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on September 23, 2006, contributing \$430, his watch, and a cell phone. His recruitment coordinator was Ismail Abu-Suwayd, variant Ismail Abu Sweede. His home phone number was 009671354854; his brother Abu Ibrahim's number was 00967711333244.

'Ali Fu'ad Salah: leader of a group of eight individuals suspected of being Islamic terrorists who were arrested on March 21, 1987 in Paris by the Department of Territorial Security (DST). Authorities seized 12 liters of a liquid explosive, two Sten guns, and ammunition from the Rue de la Voute safe house in Paris's 12th District. Some of the detainees were members of Islamic Jihad. On March 26, 1987, the group was charged with "belonging to a terrorist network preparing to commit particularly dangerous attacks in France." He was a theology student at the Sorbonne and married to

a French woman of Algerian extraction, Faraid Karima.

Ayad Said Salah: the Palestinian leader of the group that conducted three car-bomb attacks in the Taha resort area of Egypt on October 7, 2004. He died accidentally in the blasts. He had lived in el-Arish, in the northern Sinai near the Gaza border.

Muhammed Salah: alias Nasr Fahmi Nasr Hasanayn, a member of the Egyptian Islamic Jihad leadership council who was killed in Khowst, Afghanistan in October 2001. President George W. Bush had ordered his U.S. assets frozen on September 24, 2001.

Khalil Khudayr Salahat: alias Mu'min Adham, identified by Doha's *al-Sharq* on March 19, 1993 as a member of the Abu Nidal Group's Central Committee.

Sirous Salahvarzi: one of eight Iranian students arrested in the United States on November 15, 1979 for attempting to smuggle 3 disassembled Winchester 30.06 rifles, matching scopes, 15 boxes of ammunition, and a street map of Washington, DC with certain embassies marked, as one of the men was about to board TWA 900 from Baltimore-Washington International Airport to New York's JFK International Airport. The Iranians spoke of taking the rifles to Iran. They claimed to be attending Baltimore-area colleges, and were jailed on bonds ranging from \$25,000 to \$250,000. The group was charged with dealing in firearms without a license, placing firearms on an interstate commercial airliner without notifying the carrier, and conspiracy. On February 22, 1980, Salahvarzi pleaded guilty to lesser crimes in exchange for agreeing to leave the United States at the end of his semester of study in civil engineering at the Community College of Baltimore.

'Abd-al-Salam: Afghanistan-based recruiter for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007.

'Abd-al-Salam: alias Abu-Ayman, a Tunisian from Ibn-'Arus who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007. His home phone number was 713001337.

Mulla Abdol Salam: alias Mulla Rocketi, former member of the Hezb-e Eslami (Islamic Party) faction of Afghan premier Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, said that six of his followers on June 21, 1993 had kidnapped two Chinese hydrology engineers in Balochistan, Pakistan and had taken them to Afghanistan. He demanded release of his brother, who was held for gun running, from a Pakistani jail, compensation for the death of his nephew, and return of shoulder-carried antiaircraft Stinger missiles. By July 10, 1993, it was reported that he had also been holding hostage seven Pakistani government employees since the previous winter.

Fahid Muhammad 'Alim Salam: variant Fahim Mohammed Ally Msalam, alias Fahid Mohammed Ally, Fahid Mohammed Ali Musalaam, Fahid Mohammed Ali Msalam, Fahid Muhamad Ali Salem, Mohammed Ally Msalam, Usama al-Kini, Fahad Ally Msalam, a Kenyan citizen indicted on December 16, 1998 in the Southern District of New York for his involvement in the August 7, 1998 bombings of the U.S. embassies in Tanzania and Kenya and for conspiring to kill U.S. nationals; the murder of U.S. nationals outside the United States; conspiracy to murder U.S. nationals outside the United States; and attack on a federal facility resulting in death. The Rewards for Justice Program offers \$5 million for his apprehension. He claims to have been born in Mombasa, Kenya on February 19, 1976. He is circa five feet seven inches, weighs circa 165 pounds, and has worked as a clothing vendor.

Hasan Salam Salam: one of five members of the Egyptian al-Jihad organization arrested on July 15, 1991 in raids on two arms depots that contained five automatic rifles, 60 Russian-made handguns, 61 locally made shotguns, 111 revolvers, one large Grinev handgun, and boxes filled with explosives.

Wadi' Salim Salam: one of six Arabs for whom the Nicosia District Court issued an eight-day arrest warrant on May 30, 1989 in connection with the discovery by fishermen of two Soviet-made SAM-7 missiles in the McKenzie seashore area near Larnaca International Airport two days earlier. A group of six young Arabs were plotting to shoot down the helicopter of Lebanon's Christian leader, Major General Michel 'Awn, who was scheduled to arrive in Cyprus en route to Casablanca. All six were charged, *inter alia*, with illegal entry into Cyprus and with possession of weapons and explosives. On June 2, 1989, Lebanon requested extradition. On June 22, 1989, the Larnaca District Court set June 30 as the date for the opening of the preliminary hearing. The trial began on October 9, 1989. All pleaded guilty to illegally possessing and transporting weapons and explosives. Five pleaded guilty to illegal entry. The trial was moved from Larnaca to Nicosia for security reasons. On October 13, 1989, the court sentenced the six on eight charges. Five received jail sentences ranging from one to eight years; the sixth received one to five years. All of the penalties were to be concurrent, effective the date of arrest. The court president said he took the psychological state of the sixth accused into consideration in determining the verdict. On April 15, 1991, Cypriot authorities deported the six Lebanese to Beirut after they had served only 17 months of their sentences.

Yahya Abdus Salam: a Libyan commercial pilot trainee detained on October 1, 1986 by Pakistan's Federal Investigation Agency. He was suspected of being an associate of Salman Tariki, a Libyan who was arrested on September 10, 1986 in Pakistan in connection with the hijacking by the Libyan Revolutionary Cells and the Organization of the Soldiers of God—Martyr Zulfikar Ali Bhutto Group who took over Pan Am flight 73 at Karachi airport on September 5, 1986. The hijackers threw grenades and fired machine guns at the passengers, killing 22 and injuring 100 others. Police believed Tariki was the mastermind of the attack, meeting with the

Palestinians, arranging for weapons after casing the airport.

Yusif Salam: alias Yasir Chraydi, alias Nuri, a Palestinian who worked in the Libyan People's Bureau in East Germany in 1986 and was viewed by the Stasi as a killer. He was believed to have orchestrated the bombing of La Belle disco on April 5, 1986 in West Berlin. He instructed Imad Salim Mahmud, a Lebanese who was resident in West Berlin, to select a building suitable for a bomb attack.

Amin Salamah: leader of four al-Saiqa terrorists who were arrested by Amsterdam police detectives on September 5, 1975 while planning to take over the daily 0836 D train from Moscow at Amersfoort station the next day. They intended to kidnap immigrating Russian Jews and demand a plane to fly them and their hostages out of the country. Three days later, they were sentenced to 18 months. Salamah said that the group had been trained in 1972 in a village outside Moscow. Their preliminary six-month course covered the use of arms and explosives, as well as propaganda and interrogation survival techniques.

Hasan Salamah: a Hamas leader arrested on May 17, 1996 by Israeli police after a gun battle. He was believed to have planned three of four then-recent suicide bombings. He was caught during a vehicle search in which guns were found. He was taken to a Hebron hospital after being injured.

Kayid Muhammad Salamah: one of three people who, on February 25, 1994, stabbed two Russians with a penknife in Jordan. The trio fled when police arrived. On March 28, the trio were sent to the head of the preventive security section and later sent to the General Intelligence Directorate.

Sa'id Sayyed Salamah: an Egyptian financial advisor to Osama bin Laden and Egyptian Islamic Jihad member who was deported to Egypt by the Saudis in June 1998. He traveled from Sudan to Pakistan and Europe.

Wadi' Salim Salamah: one of six Muslims detained on May 26, 1989 at Larnaca, Cyprus for conspiring to murder General Michel 'Awn, leader of the Lebanese Phalangists, and for possession of arms, missiles, and munitions. The six were due to be tried by a Larnaca criminal court on October 9, 1989. On August 30, 1989, the Muslim 14 March group threatened to hijack a Cyprus Airlines plane if the government did not release them. The group seeks to avenge the 40 Lebanese Muslims who were killed by 'Awn's troops on March 14, 1989.

Yazeed Bin Abd Al Rahman Al Salamah: variant of Yazid Bin-'Abd-al-Rahman al-Salamah.

Yazid Bin-'Abd-al-Rahman al-Salamah: variant Yazeed Bin Abd Al Rahman Al Salamah, alias Abu-Hudhayfah, variant Abu Hazifah, a Saudi from Buraydah, variant Baridah, who was born on January 23, 1985 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on October 4, 2006, contributing \$100. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-Khalaf. He said the phone number of Abu-Malik was 0504896220; that of Abu-Ahmad was 0506140262; and of Abu Nasir was 0548962220.

Abu Salaman: alias of Ghoriesh Saleh Abd Al Karim Al Ghoriesh

Abu Salaman: alias of Kamal Muhamad Mukbel.

Hara Salame: she had served at the Palestine Liberation Organization office in Sweden for eight years but was ordered expelled by Stockholm on November 21, 1986 on suspicion of aiding terrorism. In 1982, she was suspected of having connections with Fatah and was judged a security risk. In 1986, she was suspected of being an agent of Abu Nidal. She agreed to leave Sweden by November 30, 1986.

Ali Hassan Salameh: alias Abu Hassan, senior member of Razd, the Fatah intelligence organization, believed responsible for several

Black September attacks, including the attempted assassination of Jordanian Ambassador Zaid Rifai in London on December 15, 1971, the 1972 Munich Olympics massacre, and the July 20, 1973 Japan Airlines (JAL) hijacking by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and Japanese Red Army. He was critically wounded on October 8, 1976 when he was shot in the stomach as he walked along a Beirut street. He died on January 22, 1979 when a bomb exploded in a car his entourage was passing in Beirut.

Salameh was a refugee from the Jaffa area of Israel. His father, also a Palestinian militant, was killed when his Ramleh headquarters was blown up by Haganah in 1948. Salameh joined Fatah before the 1967 Middle East war and rose to become chief of security for Yasir Arafat. Georgina Rizk, the 1971 Miss Universe, became his second wife in 1978.

Farouk Salameh: a Palestinian with Jordanian papers who was arrested for the April 5, 1986 bombing of La Belle Discotheque in West Berlin and the March 29, 1986 bombing of the German-Arab Friendship Society in the Kreuzberg District of West Berlin. Hasi said on April 30, 1986 that he and Salameh were responsible for the Friendship Society bombing at the behest of Haithem Said (Abu Ahmed), a lieutenant colonel in the Syrian Air Force and second in command of the Syrian intelligence service. On July 31, 1986, attempted murder charges were brought against Hasi and Salameh for the Friendship Society bombing. The trial began on November 17, 1986, and the duo were convicted on November 26. Salameh was sentenced to 13 years.

Ziad Salameh: a 19-year-old Palestinian resident of the Gaza Strip who, on March 1, 1993, stabbed to death two Israeli men and wounded nine others in Tel Aviv. The Islamic Jihad claimed credit. He said he wanted to hurt Jews because he could not find work in Israel. One of his brothers had been jailed for 15 months for belonging to Islamic Jihad.

'Abdolhasan Ahmad Salami: an Iranian arrested by Kuwaiti police on January 12, 1985 for plotting to set fire to the Kuwaiti information complex and for distributing subversive literature.

Hihad Ibrahim Salami: one of two Palestinians arrested by Spanish police on July 12, 1985 for plotting to blow up the Syrian Embassy in Madrid. They were believed to be members of Force 17, part of Fatah. Police found 12 kilograms of explosives on the men. On November 5, 1986, he was sentenced by the Spanish National High Court to four years and four months for being accessory to the illegal possession of arms and explosives. The offense of preparing to attack the Syrian Ambassador was "not proven."

Irma Salazar: arrested on June 30, 1989 in connection with the May 24, 1989 machine gun murders of two U.S. Mormon missionaries by the Zarate Willka Armed Forces of Liberation of Bolivia.

Najati Saljuq: an Iranian arrested on July 9, 1987 when Egyptian authorities discovered an Iranian-backed terrorist group that had chosen a governorate in Lower Egypt for their operations. Police seized explosives from a group collaborating with the al-Jihad Organization. Saljuq served as liaison between the two groups.

Abu Mohammed al-Salmni: a senior al Qaeda in Iraq leader in 2007 who had served as emir of Habiniyah in western Iraq, and worked with weapons supplies and financiers.

Mohammed Salamollah: alias of Mohammed Alam Gir.

Mohammed Salamouni: one of the 24 defendants in the October 6, 1981 assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat. At the announcement of the sentencing on March 6, 1982, he read a statement in English saying "Sadat made of himself the last pharaoh in our country. He

made of himself the last shah. Sadat killed himself by his behavior here in Egypt."

'Ali Saleem: alias of Ali Sayyid Muhamed Mustafa al-Bakri.

Sadeer Saleem: age 26, one of three men arrested on March 22, 2007, by British police "on suspicion of the commission, preparation, or instigation of acts of terrorism" in the July 7, 2005 bombings of the London subway system. He was picked up at his Leeds house. On July 5, 2007, British authorities charged the trio with conspiring with the bombers between November 1, 2004 and June 29, 2005, saying they handled reconnaissance and planning. On August 10, 2007, Mohammed Shakil, Sadeer Saleem, and Waheed Ali, age 24, pleaded not guilty of conspiracy to cause explosions "of a nature likely to endanger life or cause serious injury."

Saleh: alias of 'Abdallah Ahmad 'Abdallah.

Abd Allah Adnan Al Saleh: alias Abu Khalid, a Saudi born in 1980 who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007, bringing 1,200 Syria lira. He was deployed to Al Anbar. His phone number was 01181290632.

Abdel Fattah Saleh: on June 11, 2004, he fired an automatic rifle on worshippers in a mosque in Dhamar province, 40 miles south of Sanaa, during midday prayers, killing four and wounding six. He fled to his home, which police stormed, killing Saleh. Police said a domestic dispute might have motivated him.

Abu Saleh: alias of Abdelkader Mahmoud Es Sayed.

Ahmed Muhammad Mohsen Saleh: variant of Ahmad Muhammad Muhsin Salah.

Ali Al Mabrouk Saleh: a Libyan from Serret's residential district number 2 who was born on May 15, 1985 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on

20th Sha'aban 1427 Hijra (circa 2007). His recruitment coordinator was Abu Omar. His phone numbers were 0927029697 and 0912183434.

Ali Hussein Saleh: a Hizballah member who worked as a driver for the Iranian Embassy in Beirut, was killed with his passenger on August 2, 2003 by a car bomb.

Ali Muhammad Saleh: a former Yemeni Interior Ministry employee sentenced to five years on September 29, 2004 by a Yemeni court for helping USS *Cole* bomber Jamal al-Badawi in handling funds and forging identity papers.

Fouad Ali Saleh: a Tunisian indicted on May 19, 1987 for the drive-by bombing on September 17, 1986 of the Tati clothing store on the Rue de Rennes in the Montparnasse section of Paris that killed seven and injured 61, including 15 foreigners. He was believed to be the ringleader of the pro-Iranian Arabs. He was accused of being part of a terrorist cell that French police unraveled in March-April 1987. Charges against him were based on evidence provided by Abdel Hamid Badoui and Omar Agnaoui, two Moroccans indicted with him. On October 31, 1990, the Paris Appeals Court upheld his 20-year sentence issued by a Paris court in March 1990, which found him guilty of setting up a terrorist network and drug trafficking. The court said that he must serve two thirds of his prison term and imposed a subsequent permanent ban on his entering France. On April 13, 1992, he was found guilty of organizing a series of bombings that killed 13 and wounded 303 and was jailed for life. The court ruled that he should stay in prison for 18 years before parole could be considered.

Ismail Tuhami Saied Bin Saleh: alias Abu Abd Allah, a Moroccan student at a Shariea Institute in Syria who lived in Tatwan and was born in 1986. He joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr in 2007, presenting his ID. He brought 1,500 lira. His recruitment coordinator was Safwan the Tunisian in Syria, a friend from school, which he

had attended for a year. In Syria, he met Abu Al Abbas, who gave him money. His father's phone number was 0021271354702; his phone number was 0021267425391.

John Saleh: name on a Somali passport carried by Johannes Weinrich.

Mahmoud Saleh: one of two hijackers of Lufthansa flight 615, a B727 flying on the Damascus-Beirut-Ankara-Munich run on October 29, 1972. The hijackers threatened to blow up the plane if the surviving three members of the Black September killers in the Munich massacre were not released. The duo was armed with revolvers and two grenades and had used Yemeni and Lebanese passports. The West Germans agreed to free them. The hijackers ultimately landed in Tripoli, Libya, where they were given a heroes' welcome.

An individual of the same name, former temporary Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Paris representative after the assassination of Mahmoud el Amchari in 1972, Fatah member, and Rejectionist, was assassinated on January 3, 1977 by two men. Saleh owned the Arabic bookshop in the Rue Saint Victor in Paris's Latin Quarter. The PLO blamed Harley Libermann, former military attaché of the Israeli Embassy in Paris. The PLO said Saleh was born in Sabastiyah in Nablus district. Israel refused to allow Saleh to be buried in his homeland. His Paris funeral was to be attended by a high-level PLO delegation, which sparked a major diplomatic incident on January 7, 1977.

Matarawy Mohammed Said Saleh: alias Wahid, alias Wahid Saleh, identified on July 7, 1993 by U.S. federal prosecutors as a 10th suspect in the plot broken up by the FBI on June 24, 1993 involving individuals who were charged with planning to bomb the UN headquarters building in Manhattan; 26 Federal Plaza, which includes the local FBI headquarters and other agencies; the 47th Street diamond district, which is run principally by Orthodox Jews; and the Lincoln and Holland tunnels connecting Manhattan and New

Jersey; and planning to assassinate Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato (R-NY), Assemblyman Dov Hiking, an Orthodox Jewish legislator from Brooklyn, UN Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak. On July 22, 1993, the Egyptian-born detainee was arrested at the Wildwood, New Jersey beach-front Sea Wolf Inn, along with his longtime friend Ashraf Mohammed, who was charged with harboring a fugitive. They were ordered held without bail.

Prosecutors said he brokered a shipment of rocket-propelled grenade launchers from Jordan to Egypt, was involved in counterfeiting and international transportation of stolen cars, and was convicted for heroin trafficking.

In August 1995, he pleaded guilty to a bomb conspiracy count. He had tried to turn state's evidence and the government dropped a charge of attempted bombing. On December 19, 1995, he was sentenced to the 29 months he had already served in jail and was placed on three years probation.

Mazen Ali Saleh: arrested by Paraguayan police on October 3, 2001 on criminal association and tax evasion charges. He was linked to Hizballah.

Mohammad Saleh: one of eight foreign Islamists arrested on June 24, 1993 by the FBI and charged with planning to bomb the UN headquarters building in Manhattan; 26 Federal Plaza, which includes the local FBI headquarters and other agencies; the 47th Street diamond district, which is run principally by Orthodox Jews; and the Lincoln and Holland tunnels connecting Manhattan and New Jersey; and planning to assassinate Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato (R-NY), Assemblyman Dov Hiking, an Orthodox Jewish legislator from Brooklyn, UN Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak. They were also tied to the individuals charged with the February 26, 1993 bombing of the World Trade Center. Five of them were arrested in a Queens safe house, assembling explosives by combining fertilizer nitrates and diesel fuel in 55-gallon drums. The FBI seized

400 to 500 pounds of explosives, components of a crude timing device, and other bomb-making equipment. Other arrests occurred in Yonkers, Brooklyn, and Jersey City.

On June 25, the eight defendants appeared before a magistrate in U.S. District Court and were charged with conspiracy and attempting to "destroy by means of fire and explosive" buildings used in interstate commerce. The charges included maximum terms of 15 years in prison, plus fines of \$500,000.

The Palestinian provided the fuel needed to build the bomb from his Gulf gas station in Yonkers. He was held without bail. He was accused of providing the 255 gallons of diesel oil found in the safe house and directing his employees to destroy records of the transaction.

On October 1, 1995, he was found guilty of seditious conspiracy, bombing conspiracy, and attempted bombing. On January 17, 1996, U.S. District Judge Michael B. Mukasey sentenced him to 35 years.

Mohammed Saleh: individual arrested by Pakistani authorities on August 7, 1998 in connection with the bombings that day of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania.

Suheila Saleh: a Palestinian from Kuwait, identified by the London newspaper *Al Manar* as the female hijacker who joined the Organization of Struggle Against World Imperialism hijackers of Lufthansa flight 181, a B737 scheduled to fly from the Spanish resort island of Mallorca to Frankfurt on October 13, 1977. The terrorists demanded the release of the same 11 terrorists in West German jails as had been mentioned in the Schleyer kidnapping of September 5, 1977 and the release of two Palestinian terrorists held in Turkish jails for the August 11, 1976 Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine machine gun attack on passengers awaiting an El Al flight in Istanbul. They demanded \$15 million and that 100,000 DM be given to each prisoner, who were to be flown to Vietnam, Somalia, or South Yemen, which all indicated an unwillingness to receive them. After

the plane had hopped to various countries, the terrorists shot the pilot in Aden. A West German GSG9 team ran a successful rescue operation in Somalia on October 18, initially killing two of the hijackers. A third, in the first-class compartment, opened fire and threw a grenade after being hit. A female hijacker opened fire and was quickly subdued. She was wearing a Che Guevara t-shirt and shouting "Palestine will live" in Arabic when she was captured.

Wahid Saleh: alias of Matarawy Mohammed Said Saleh.

Zaharia Abu Saleh: Black September gunman arrested on April 27, 1973 after shooting in the stomach Vittorio Olivares, an Italian employee of El Al in Rome. The Lebanese claimed the victim was an Israeli agent responsible for the death of Black September operative Abdel Zuiater in Rome in October 1972. Abu Saleh was committed to an Italian psychiatric institution and not brought to trial on the grounds that he was mentally unfit. On July 17, 1975, he was released on a 30 million lire bond. It was believed that he left Italy.

Abdul Saleh-U: variant of 'Abd-al-Latif Salih.

Salehah: one of three Afghans who were arrested on April 15, 1981 by Afghan authorities as they were attempting to smuggle two bombs and four revolvers onto a Bakhtar Ariana Afghan Airlines B727 scheduled to fly from Qandahar to Kabul, hoping to divert it to Quetta, Pakistan. The government said the hijackers belonged to the Islamic Society of Afghanistan.

Salem: one of six people mentioned in a warrant of arrest handed down on December 23, 1975 by the Vienna, Austria criminal court for the December 21, 1975 takeover of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries ministerial meeting. Salem was aged about 30, 180-cm tall, with a slender but sturdy figure, round face, and bold-shaped Roman nose.

Abu Salem: Deputy chief of Fatah's Khartoum office, who drove a Land Rover through the unguarded gate of the Saudi Arabian Embassy on March 1, 1973. He and seven other Black September members seized the embassy, took hostages, and murdered U.S. Ambassador Cleo A. Noel, Jr., departing U.S. Charge George C. Moore, and Belgian Charge Guy Eid. They demanded the release of Robert F. Kennedy's assassin, Sirhan Sirhan; imprisoned members of the Baader-Meinhof Gang; Abu Daoud and 16 other Black Septemberists; and two surviving hijackers of a Sabena plane; plus Major Rafreh Hindawi, a Jordanian officer who had been sentenced to life for plotting against the Amman government.

Essa Waqeh Salem: alias Abu Annes, a shepherd from Ba'ag Mujameh Al Badia Mousel who was born in 1985 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr in 2007. His recruitment coordinator was Faris. He met Anssari in Syria.

Fahid Muhammad Ali Salem: variant of Fahid Muhammad 'Alim Salam.

Hamam Ali Ahmed Salem: alias Abu Hussein, who used an alias passport in the name of Awad Ahmed Salem Muhammad, a Yemeni from Rabiben who joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter in 2007, bringing his watch. His phone numbers were 00777660889 and 0077560654.

Hesham Salem: an Egyptian arrested in Evansville, Indiana and later released. He was initially held as a possible grand jury witness in the 9/11 case.

Mohammed Salem: one of two suicide bombers who killed 11 people and wounded more than 20 at the port of Ashdod. The 18-year-old Palestinians were schoolmates and had lived in a Gaza Strip refugee camp. Nabil Massoud and Mohammed Salem recorded a video in which they said that the joint operation between Hamas and the al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade was in retaliation for recent Israeli attacks against Palestinians. The duo

wore Israeli military uniforms and brandished Kalashnikovs. They set off the explosives two minutes apart within 50 yards of each other. The first terrorist set off his bomb inside an open-air warehouse filled with forklifts and heavy machinery. The second terrorist was across the street from the port, near a fish import-export company. The second bombing was much less powerful than the first. They had infiltrated from Gaza.

Sergio Rodrigo Salem: one of six Lebanese suspected of involvement in the March 17, 1992 car bombing at the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires that killed 29 and injured 252 and the July 18, 1994 bombing of the Argentine-Israeli Mutual Aid Association community center in Buenos Aires. Three of the detainees expressed pro-Hizballah sentiments, but denied involvement. They were charged with drug trafficking, violating immigration law, and illegal possession of weapons. Argentina requested extradition on February 24, 1995 for stockpiling explosives and combat weapons on an island in the Tigre River delta. They were extradited from Paraguay on July 23, 1995 in connection with the discovery of an arsenal near Buenos Aires. They were released on July 27, 1995 in Argentina.

Zainab Abu Salem: age 19, a Palestinian suicide bomber who, on September 22, 2004, walked toward a busy bus stop in northeastern Jerusalem at 3:50 p.m. and set off her explosives when two Israeli policemen asked to search her bag. Border Patrol officers Mamoya Tahio, 20, and Menashe Komemi, 19, along with the terrorist, died and another 16 bystanders were hospitalized. If she had gotten farther, she might have killed 40 people standing at the bus stop/hitchhike point in the French Hill neighborhood. The al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades said that she was a resident of the Askar refugee camp near Nablus. Later that day, the Israeli Army demolished Salem's family's house.

Mohammed A. Salameh: alias Kamal Ibrahim, a Jordanian-born Palestinian living in Jersey City who, on March 4, 1993, was charged by the

FBI with aiding the abetting the February 26, 1993 bombing of the World Trade Center in which seven people were killed and more than 1,000 wounded. The handyman was arrested that morning after investigators determined that he had rented the bomb-carrying Ford Econoline E-350 van on February 23. Police searching his apartment found bomb-making equipment and explosives residue. He had given the apartment's address on the van rental slip found at the Ryder truck rental agency. Several hours after the bombing, he returned to the agency with a companion in a red GM sedan and reported that the Econoline had been stolen from a nearby grocery store parking lot. He also went to a Jersey City police station to report the theft. The rental documents had traces of chemical nitrates, which are often found in explosives. When he returned to the agency with the police documents confirming that the van had been stolen, he asked for return of the \$400 security deposit. The FBI arrested him as he walked to a nearby bus stop.

He was born in Biddya, in the Nablus sub-district, on September 1, 1967. His father was a Jordanian of Palestinian origin. He had no criminal record in Jordan. He was the eldest of his mother's 11 children. He had a degree from the Islamic studies faculty of the University of Jordan, and wanted to obtain a Masters of Business Administration in the United States. He had entered the United States on February 17, 1988 on a six-month tourist visa, and had apparently been in the United States illegally since its expiration.

On May 26, he was named in an eight-count indictment for planning and carrying out the World Trade Center attack. He pleaded not guilty on May 28, 1993. The trial began in September 1993. On March 4, 1994, after five days of deliberation, the jury found him guilty on all counts of conspiracy, explosives charges, and assault. On May 24, 1994, U.S. District Judge Kevin Duffy sentenced him to 240 years in prison, a life-term calculated by adding the life expectancy of each of the people killed in the blast, plus 30 years for two other counts.

He went on a hunger strike on August 22, 1993 that lasted for at least five days.

Yasser Ali Salem: tried in absentia, received ten years on August 28, 2004 from a Yemeni court for being a key plotter and buying and delivering the explosives used in the al Qaeda bombing on October 6, 2002 of the *Limburg*, a French supertanker, in the Arabian Sea five miles off the coast of Yemen.

Abumason Sali: one of six Iranian Hizballah members detained on May 2, 1992 by Ecuadoran police in Quito on suspicion of involvement in the March 17, 1992 car bombing at the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires that killed 29 and injured 252. They had intended to go to Canada via the United States. On May 9, the Crime Investigation Division in Quito said that the group was not involved in the bombing, but would be deported to Iran through Bogota and Caracas. They were released on May 12, 1992 and given 72 hours to leave the country.

Barahama Sali: variant of Barhama Sali.

Barhama Sali: variant Barahama Sali, alias Amir, an Abu Sayyaf leader in the Philippines in mid-1994. He was believed to be responsible for the kidnap/murder in June 1994 of 15 civilians. He was killed by the military during a two-month pursuit operation in June 1994.

Krikor (KoKo) Saliba: a Lebanese-Armenian immigrant wanted for questioning in the January 28, 1982 Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide assassination in Los Angeles of Turkish Consul General Kemal Arikian.

Elie Louis Salibi: a Lebanese Army private arrested on July 31, 1987 by a member of the Board of Immigration's refugee camp outside Motala, Sweden in connection with the June 1, 1987 assassination of Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami when a bomb exploded on his helicopter. He was believed to have planted the bomb, then

left Lebanon. On August 9, 1987, Judge Walid Ghamrah, head of a judicial mission to Sweden, returned home after failing, for five days, to obtain Salibi's extradition for murder and attempted murder on the basis of Articles 549 and 550/201 of the Penal Code. Sweden does not extradite persons threatened with the death penalty. Sweden extended the precautionary detention of Salibi under September 10, 1987. On August 18, 1987, Ghamrah rescinded the arrest warrant, and two days later Sweden released Salibi.

Salih: alias Abu-al-Bara', a Syrian from Al-Dir who was born in 1978 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr ("fearless fighter") in 2007, donating 100 lira. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-Ibrahim. His home phone number was 218977; his wife's was 218485.

Salih: alias Abu-Dujanah, a Saudi from al-Qasim who joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter in 2007, contributing his passport. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-'Adil. His home phone number was 063350701; his cell was 00503140701.

Salih: alias Abu-Zakariyah, a Saudi from Mecca who was sent on a suicide mission by al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007. His travel coordinator was Abu al-Zubayr. He owned a passport and \$200. Colleague Bandar's phone number was 0555579925; Fahd's was 0553377801, and Abu-Riyad's was 0555712314.

'Abd-al-Salih: alias Abu-al-Miqdam, a Yemeni fighter for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007 who owned a passport. His phone number was 00967733246532.

'Abd-al-Husayn Ibrahim Salih: on June 26, 1996, the Bahrain State Security Court sentenced him to 10 years for the February 11, 1996 bombing of the Diplomat Hotel in Manama, the January 17, 1996 bombing of the Le Royal Meridien Hotel, and the bombing of two branches of the Bahrain Corporation for International Shipping and Trade located in the Diplomatic Quarter.

'Abd-al-Latif Salih: variant Abdul Saleh-U, age 42, an associate of Osama bin Laden arrested on November 12, 1999 by Albanian police. The Egyptian, who had obtained Albanian citizenship, was expelled to an undisclosed location. He was also believed to be a member of the Muslim Brotherhood that advocates turning Egypt into a strict Muslim state. He had arrived in Albania in the early 1990s, and was a key figure in channeling aid from Islamic states to build mosques and hospitals. He also invested heavily in the construction industry. Reuter reported that a source indicated "there is evidence that he was connected to other Egyptian nationals extradited from Albania last year and to an Albanian involved in planning an attack on the U.S. Embassy."

Abu-Salih: Saudi-based recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2006.

'Ali al-Mabruk Salih: alias Abu-Hasan, a Libyan who lived in Residential Area 2 in Sart and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on September 13, 2006. He was born on May 15, 1985. His phone numbers were 0927029697 and 0912183434. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-'Umar.

'Azmi Husayn Mahmud Salih: a North Yemeni arrested in the October 4, 1984 bombing of a rental car parked at the Israeli Embassy in Nicosia, Cyprus. The Abu Musa Organization claimed credit and threatened Nicosia police if the two suspects, who had gone on a hunger strike, were not released. On October 22, 1984, the duo were deported; the government said that there was insufficient evidence to convict.

Faysal Salih: an official in the Abu Nidal Group who was killed in Sidon, Lebanon on April 14, 1993 when gunmen opened fire with machine-guns as he was carrying his six-month-old son in his house, killing them both.

Fu'ad 'Ali Salih: a Tunisian member of Hizballah charged on December 3, 1987 by Paris judge Gilles Boulouque with four attacks carried out in

1986, including attacks against the post office at the Paris town hall in the Rue de Rennes in Paris, and the bombing by the Committee for Solidarity with Arab and Middle East Political Prisoners on September 12, 1986 of the crowded Casino cafeteria in the La Defense shopping center in Paris, which injured 41 people. By February 1990, he was on trial in Paris with nine others, charged with illegal possession of explosives and setting up a terrorist network linked to the pro-Iranian Hizballah. On March 9, 1990, he was sentenced to 20 years.

Ghannam Salih: identified by Doha's *al-Sharq* on March 19, 1993 as a member of the Abu Nidal Group's Central Committee.

Hamdi Salih: Imbabah resident arrested by Egyptian police in connection with the February 26, 1993 bombing of the Wadi el-Nil coffee shop in Tahrir Square in Cairo in which four people were killed and 16 wounded.

Muhammad Ahmad Sa'id Salih: an Egyptian conscript and member of Gama'at who was sentenced to death by the Sidi Barrani military court on February 16, 1994 for having planned an assassination attempt against Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, who was to visit the Sidi Barrani military base near the Libyan border. He remained at large.

Muhammad Hasan Salih: one of five alleged Iraqi agents and members of the October 17 Movement for the Liberation of the Syrian People who were arrested by Syria in connection with the multiple bombings of public buses in Syria on April 16, 1986 that killed 27 people and wounded 100. The five were tried and convicted. They were executed on August 24, 1987.

Salim: A Lebanese tied in 1979 to a group of Palestinians in West Germany. Salim, also a French citizen, claimed to not know anything about explosives that were found in a car at a border crossing in April 1979 and said that he was on a business

trip. On July 20, 1979, the Passau regional court found him guilty of having prepared a bombing attack and sentenced him to 2 and a half years.

Salim: name used by the leader of the three Egyptian Revolution hijackers of Egyptair flight 648 that had left Athens bound for Cairo on November 23, 1985. He was killed by an Egyptair security guard during the hijacking.

Salim: alias of Ahmad 'Asad Muhammad.

Abdullah Joseph Salim: alias Joseph Salim Abdallah, alias of 'Ali Samih Najm, deputy head of the Saiqa security office in al-Hamra' in Beirut. The Lebanese was arrested on April 15, 1979 upon his arrival at Cairo airport from Beirut when police discovered that his suitcase contained explosives. The Egyptians said Syrian intelligence had sent him to blow up the Sheraton Hotel, offices in At-Tahrir Square, and anywhere he chose. The Egyptians said he provided information on Cuban supervision of Saiqa training and planning. Police said he was trained by Abu Salim and his explosives were prepared by Ahmad al-Hallaq. His release was demanded by terrorists who took over the Egyptian Embassy in Ankara on July 13, 1979.

Abed Qader Abu Salim: a 19-year-old Palestinian from Rantis on the West Bank who, on September 9, 2003, set off explosives at a hitchhiking and bus stop 150 feet from Tzrifin military base, one of the country's largest military bases, 12 miles south of Tel Aviv near Rishon Letzion, killing seven Israeli soldiers, three of them women, and wounding 15 others. His mother, Itaf Mirshed, 46, said "he has taken revenge for the Palestinian people." The Hamas terrorist was a journalism student at Bir Zeit University. He was a friend and distant cousin of bomber Ramez Simi Izzedin Abu Salim. The two bombers had been arrested in December 25, 2002 on suspicion of being Hamas operatives and had spent three months in prison.

Abu Salim: deputy commander of Saiqa security forces in the late 1970s.

Abu-Salim: Jordan-based recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2006.

Ali Salim: name used by one of three terrorists reported by Paraguay's *Noticias* on August 31, 1994 to have entered the country on August 27, 1994 to conduct a bombing against the Jewish community in Buenos Aires. They were to travel from Barcelona, Spain via Hungary and Germany then to Rio de Janeiro or Sao Paulo, then to Foz do Iguacu or Asuncion, to Ciudad del Este, then onward with their explosives to Buenos Aires for a September 3 attack. He was born in 1969, was 1.65 meters tall, slim, and dark skinned.

'Ali 'Abd-al-Hadi Salim: sentenced to five years on July 16, 1994 by a Cairo military court for involvement with the Vanguard of the Conquest gunmen who, on August 18, 1993, fired on the motorcade of Egyptian Interior Minister Hassan Alfi. Five people died and 17 were wounded when a remotely-detonated bomb exploded as Alfi's convoy passed by.

'Ali Qasim Sayf Salim: said by the Ethiopian Supreme State Security Prosecution on August 7, 1995 to be one of five terrorists who had confessed to training in the al-Kamp and Kangu camps in Khartoum with two of the nine Egyptian Islamic Group gunmen who, on June 25, 1995, fired on the armored limousine of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in Addis Ababa.

Amin Isma'il Musaylihi Salim: executed by the Egyptian government on May 3, 1994 in connection with the November 25, 1993 bombing of the convoy of Egyptian Prime Minister Dr. 'Atif Sidqi that killed a 15-year-old girl and wounded 21 other people.

Hassan Rostom Salim: alias of Ali Atwa.

Khalid Salim: on September 2, 1998, the Yemeni government newspaper *Al-Wihdah* said that authorities had no record of Salim in the

country's population registry. He was reportedly a Yemeni national who threw grenades at the U.S. Embassy in Kenya during the August 7, 1998 bombing attack.

Mamdouh Mahmoud Salim: alias Abu Hajir al-Iraqi, born to Iraqi parents in Sudan, he studied electrical engineering in Baghdad and was an Iraqi army communications officer from 1981 to 1983. After deserting, he moved to Pakistan. In 1986, he met Osama bin Laden in Peshawar, trained in an al Qaeda weapons camp, and became the group's purchaser of communications gear and weapons, including chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear materials. He was arrested at age 40 on September 16, 1998 by German authorities. The al Qaeda member was described as a major financial operative who also procured weapons. A sealed warrant seeking his arrest was filed in Manhattan. He carried a Sudanese passport and claimed to have been born in Khartoum. Some believed he was of Iraqi descent. He was arrested while visiting a friend near Freising in Bavaria. His plane ticket would have taken him to Turkey. He told investigators that he planned to purchase 20 used cars in Germany, but he was not carrying a large amount of money.

Federal prosecutors in New York unsealed the criminal complaint against Salim on September 25. The complaint charged Salim with conspiracy to commit murder and use weapons of mass destruction. It said Salim helped bin Laden to found al Qaeda and that he sat on the group's majlis al-Shura, the advisory council that approves military attacks, and on the fatwa committee, which issued Islamic edicts promoting attacks on Americans. It noted that Salim had worked for al Qaeda in Sudan, Afghanistan, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Pakistan. He obtained communications equipment and "electronic items necessary for the detonation of explosives." It indicated that bin Laden, in conjunction with the governments of Iran and Sudan, sent individuals around the world in the early 1990s to obtain nuclear weapons. The prosecutors charged that Salim met with Iranian officials in Tehran and Khartoum to

arrange for al Qaeda members to receive explosives training in Lebanon from Hizballah. The complaint mentioned attempts in 1993 to purchase enriched uranium to fabricate a nuclear bomb. On September 29, federal prosecutors in Manhattan expanded the charges against him, saying that between 1992 and 1998 he had taken part in a conspiracy to attack U.S. military sites abroad and had conspired to transport explosives. They said they would seek his extradition from Germany. On October 6, the Delhi, India *Pioneer* reported that Indian intelligence was investigating Salim. He was indicted on 238 counts on October 7, 1998 by a federal grand jury in New York.

On November 30, a Munich court approved Salim's extradition to the United States to face, in U.S. District Court in New York, charges of murder, conspiracy and use of weapons of mass destruction in an international plot to kill U.S. citizens. Germany's highest court approved the extradition on December 11, 1998. By December 19, Bavarian regional justice authorities and the Foreign Ministry agreed to hand him over to the United States. He was turned over to U.S. officials the next day, flying from Munich Airport to the United States on a U.S. government plane. He was held without bail after appearing in a New York City court and charged with murder, conspiracy, and use of weapons of mass destruction in an international plot to kill U.S. citizens. His court-appointed lawyer, Paul J. McAllister, said that the charges were vague.

On November 2, 2000, Salim and Khalfan Khamis Mohamed stabbed Louis Pepe, a 43-year-old guard, in the eye with a comb filed down to a point at the Metropolitan Correctional Facility in New York. The guard lost his eye and the implement penetrated his brain. On December 20, 2000, Salim was indicted by a federal grand jury in New York on charges including conspiracy to escape, possession of dangerous weapons in a prison, hostage taking, conspiracy to murder, and attempted murder for the attack on the guard.

German authorities said he was connected to Aldy Attar, an Egyptian surgeon in Neu-Ulm.

On April 3, 2002, he pleaded guilty to charges of conspiracy to murder and attempted murder in the stabbing of the guard. On May 3, 2004, he was sentenced to 32 years in prison for the stabbing of Pepe, who was permanently brain-damaged, partially paralyzed, and blinded.

Muhammad 'Abd-al-'Ati Salim: alias Abu-al-Bara', a Libyan student in the college of economics from Darnah who was born in 1984 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a suicide bomber in 2007, presenting his passport. His recruitment coordinator was Asadallah. Traveling from Libya to Egypt to Syria, he met Abu-al-'Abbas, whom he gave \$230. His home phone number was 00218924623005; his brother's was 00218925542177.

Muhammad Salim: Islamic Group's military wing leader in Asyut, Egypt in 1993.

Muhammad Mahmud Hamid Salim: alias of Najib Muhammad Mahmud.

Nabil Muhammad 'Abdallah Salim: alias Sari 'Abdallah, identified by Doha's *al-Sharq* on March 19, 1993 as a member of the Abu Nidal Group's Central Committee.

Ramez Simi Izzedin Abu Salim: age 22, friend and distant cousin of fellow Hamas suicide bomber Abed Qader Abu Salim. The two bombers had been arrested in December 25, 2002 on suspicion of being Hamas operatives and had spent three months in prison. A few hours after Abed's attack, on September 9, 2003, Ramez walked past sidewalk tables and set off his bombs when a guard tried to stop him inside the entrance of Café Hillel on Emek Refaim Street in an affluent Jerusalem neighborhood, killing seven people and injuring 30. The terrorist was studying Islamic law at Al-Quds Open University.

Rashid 'Abdallah Salim: one of three Arabs charged on May 16, 1987 in a Limassol, Cyprus, district court with plotting to murder two British citizens on April 20, 1987, attempted murder,

carrying and using automatic weapons, carrying explosives, and possessing forged passports. The attackers were members of the al-Mehdi Ben Barka organization. They were also suspected in the bombing on August 3, 1986 of the Akrotiri military airport. On January 29, 1988, the Kuwaiti citizen was jailed for nine years. On June 28 1989, the Supreme Court ratified the sentenced handed down by the Limassol Assize Court.

Salim Abu Salim: according to *Paris International Service* in March 1987, he was the leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-Special Operations, a PFLP dissident wing, which might have been responsible for a wave of bombings in Paris in September 1986.

Salim Ahmad Salim: sentenced to five years on July 16, 1994 by a Cairo military court for involvement with the Vanguard of the Conquest gunmen who, on August 18, 1993, fired on the motorcade of Egyptian Interior Minister Hassan Alfi. Five people died and 17 were wounded when a remotely detonated bomb exploded as Alfi's convoy passed by.

Jussef Sallata: a Libyan who was arrested after three gunmen killed Abdel Belil Aref, a wealthy Libyan businessman, as he was dining at the Café du Paris on the Via Veneto in Rome on April 18, 1980. On October 6, 1986, the Italian government announced that for "humanitarian motives" it had freed the three convicted Libyan gunmen in exchange for four Italians being held in Libya for the previous six years. A Red Cross plane flew the Libyans to Tripoli and returned with the Italians.

Abu-Salmah: a Saudi-based recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007.

Abu Salman: alias of Muhammad Rida Dawud.

'Ali Salman: one of three Lebanese terrorists for whom Spanish police issued arrest warrants after

the press reported, on October 27, 1991, that a group of seven terrorists was planning assassination attempts at the October 30 opening of the Middle East peace conference in Madrid. Five of the terrorists belonged to the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, two to Abu Nidal, and all were aided by the Euskadi Ta Askatasuna (Basque Homeland and Liberty, ETA).

Mustafa Salman: an Iraqi sentenced by an Iraqi court on June 5, 2006 to life in prison for aiding and abetting the kidnap/murder of Margaret Hassan, an Iraq-British aid worker killed on October 19, 2004. Pundits believed it was the first trial of a suspect accused in a kidnap or murder of a foreign-born civilian since the overthrow of Saddam Hussein.

Yazeed Al-Salmi: age 23, a Saudi picked up at a San Diego mosque in late September 2001 and held as a material witness in New York for two weeks. The Grossmont Community College student was released on October 9. He briefly lived with Abdussattar Shaikh, who had rented an apartment to two 9/11 hijackers, Nawaf Alhamzi and Khalid Almihdhar. He shared a car insurance policy with Alhamzi to save money.

Mohamed Abdou Saloum: one of two Libyans arrested on February 19, 1988 by Senegalese security officials as they were attempting to illegally enter the country with explosives and weapons at Dakar-Yoff Airport during the night. They had come from Cotonou via Abidjan. They were turned over to the State Security Court on April 8, 1988, and faced three to five years in prison for "acts and maneuvers likely to threaten public security." On June 15, 1988, they were to be released without charges being brought and were to leave the country the next day.

Sals: his release from a Kenyan jail was demanded on June 27, 1976 by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers of Air France flight 139, an A300 flying from Tel Aviv to Paris and ultimately diverted to Entebbe.

Abu Salsbil: alias of Ali Sayyid Muhamed Mustafa al-Bakri.

Ana Salum: on April 10, 2008, Shin Bet announced that Aham Rial and Ana Salum, both 21, two Palestinians from Nablus, had confessed to plotting to poison food they would serve at the Grill Express restaurant near the Diamond Exchange in Ramat Gan. They were members of the al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade in Nablus, which also asked them to smuggle a suicide bomber into Israel. They were arrested on March 19. They were in the country illegally and lacked work permits.

Samir Salwan: variant Samir Salwwan, alias of Hasan Izz-al-Din.

Imad Abu Samahadana: a member of the Popular Resistance Committees and one of three Palestinian gunmen who, on September 23, 2004, snuck into an Israeli military post at the Morag settlement and killed three Israeli soldiers by firing into a trailer where they were quartered. Two of the attackers were killed at the site. The third hid among nearby greenhouses and attacked again four hours later, shooting a regional reporter for the Israeli daily *Yedioth Aharonoth* in the leg before dying in a hail of gunfire. He failed to lure the soldiers to an area where he had planted a land mine. In a joint communiqué, three terrorist groups claimed credit and identified the attackers as Mohammed Azazi of Islamic Jihad; Imad Abu Samahadana of the Popular Resistance Committees, and Yousef Amr of the Ahmed Abu Rish Brigades, an offshoot of Fatah.

Maitham Abdulla Jaber Samar: age 39, brother of Qassim Abdulla Jaber Samar, both of whom were swept up on March 20, 2003, when federal agents in the Operation Green Quest terrorist financing task force arrested nine people and executed nine search warrants. The two Iraqi brothers in Denver were arrested for operating an unlicensed money transferring business that sent more than \$7 million to Iraq in 2 and a half years. Samar did business as Alrafden Transactions.

Qassim Abdulla Jaber Samar: brother of Maitham Abdulla Jaber Samar, both of whom were swept up on March 20, 2003, when federal agents in the Operation Green Quest terrorist financing task force arrested nine people and executed nine search warrants. The two Iraqi brothers in Denver were arrested for operating an unlicensed money transferring business that sent more than \$7 million to Iraq in 2 and a half years.

Jasser Samara: one of two Hamas members arrested on January 14, 1998 by Palestinian officials. After a three-hour trial, they were sentenced to 15 years in prison at hard labor for building and placing bombs and recruiting the five suicide bombers who killed 26 people in attacks in Israel on July 30 and September 4, 1997.

Zaid Saad Zaid al-Samari: number three on the Saudi's most-wanted terrorists list, he was killed on September 6, 2005 in a three-day siege at a seaside villa in Damman's Almubarakia neighborhood.

Danial Ahmed Al Samarji: age 22, one of two members of the Isbat Al Ansar, a Sunni Muslim radical group with bin Laden links, arrested in early October 2001 by Lebanese authorities in Tripoli. The two were handed to the military prosecutor's office for involvement in terrorist activities, arms trafficking, and planning to conduct other acts targeting U.S. interests in the region. Samarji said that after 9/11, he decided to form a new group aimed at attacking U.S. interests, and purchased new weapons for that aim. He named Abu Mujahed, who fled to Denmark in 2000, where he contacted bin Laden cells. Lebanese troops had battled his group in northern Lebanon.

Samarkand: alias of Habis Abdallah al-Sa'ub.

Mohammed Hassan Samarra: one of two terrorists who, on May 17, 2004, set off a suicide car bomb at the military checkpoint to the en-

trance to the Green Zone in Baghdad, site of U.S. Headquarters, killing Izz-al-Din Salim, aka Abdul Zahra Othman Muhammad, a Shi'ite Muslim and head of the Iraqi Governing Council, and six other Iraqis, and wounding two U.S. soldiers and six other Iraqis. The Arab Resistance Group al-Rashid Brigades claimed credit.

Khelfa Same: alias of Frazeh Khelfa, an Algerian member of Black September who attempted to assassinate Jordanian Ambassador Zaid Rifai in London on December 15, 1971. Khelfa fired 30 rounds into the ambassador's car in London. He was arrested in Lyons in January 1972. The Lyons court recommended that France grant the United Kingdom's extradition request, but the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs sent him to Algeria.

Abu Ahmad al Samed: alias of Amien Ali Hassan al Ahmadi.

Hamdi Muhammad Abd al Samed: alias Abd al Rahman, an Egyptian from al Buhirah who was born on May 3, 1964 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on October 14, 2006. His brother's home phone was 0020453802086; his brother's other number was 0020453808083.

Abdennour Sameur: age 34, an Algerian arrested at Luton Airport, north of London, on December 19, 2007. He was one of two British residents who were among the three who had been released from Guantánamo's prison after four years in captivity. He was held under the Terrorism Act on suspicion of the commission, preparation, or instigation of acts of terrorism. He was later released without charge.

Jamal Abu Samhadana: on April 20, 2006, the Hamas-led Palestinian Authority announced the appointment of Samhadana, head of the Popular Resistance Committees, as Director General of the Ministry of Interior with the rank of Colonel. He was suspected of involvement in the attack on a U.S. Embassy convoy in Gaza that killed three U.S. Marine Security Guards in October 2003.

Samir: during a trial on February 24, 1989 against Egypt's Revolution Organization, a witness told the court that the accused had participated in the August 20, 1985 murder of Israeli diplomat Albert Artkash.

Samir: alias Abu-Muhammad, a Saudi from al-Ta'if who was born in 1984 and sent on a suicide mission by al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007. He owned a passport and \$200. His home phone number was 7366628. His father's phone number was 0555702102.

Abu-Samir: Saudi-based recruitment coordinator of foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2006.

Abu-Ahmad al-Samid: alias of Amin 'Ali Hasan al-Ahmadi.

Samir: alias of Hocine Buzidi.

Samir: Algeria-based recruitment coordinator for al Qaeda in Iraq of foreign fighters in 2007.

Samir: alias Abu-Mu'adh, an Algerian member of al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007 who owned a passport. His phone number was 0021379549327.

Samir: alias Abu-al-'Abbas al-Tunusi, who came from France to join al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007, donating his MP3 player. He did not have a passport. He apparently went abroad for unspecified medical treatment. His home phone number was 003321153200—ask for Shukri.

Abdullah Samir: variant Samer Mohammed Abdullah, one of eight members of Black September who broke into the Israeli quarters of the Olympic Games in Munich on September 5, 1972, killing two Israeli athletes and taking nine others hostage. After a shootout with police, the hostages were killed, as were five of the terrorists and a West German policeman. The three surviving terrorists, including Samir, were released after the hijacking of a Lufthansa jet on October 29, 1972. They were picked up at Zagreb

airport and flew on to Libya, where they disappeared.

Abu Samir: Tunisian-based recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2006.

Salahem Samir: a Palestinian laborer from Amman arrested by Athens police on August 30, 1985, 90 meters from the Jordanian Embassy, while carrying an Austrian-made Steyer automatic weapon, a grenade, a knife, and three magazines of bullets. He admitted that he was on a Black September mission to assassinate the Jordanian Ambassador. His release was demanded by the Revolutionary Organization of Socialist Moslems (an alias of the Abu Nidal group) on September 3, 1985, after one of them members threw two hand grenades at the Hotel Glifadha in an Athens suburb, injuring 18 British tourists.

Jihad 'Awwad al-Samiri: alias Abu-Jandal, a Saudi from Medina who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007, offering to be a fighter. He arrived by caravan from Saudi Arabia to Syria, contributing \$1300. His phone number was 00966553322329.

Abdel Razzark Sammarraie: Uganda claimed that he was one of the dead Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers of Air France flight 139, an A300 flying from Tel Aviv to Paris on June 27, 1976 and ultimately diverted to Entebbe.

Sammer: alias Abu Abd Allah, a Syrian from Al Tal who was born in 1974 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007. His phone numbers were 0910413 and 0115941849.

Jihad Awad Al Sammery: alias Abu Jandel, a Saudi from Medina who was born in 1404 Hijra and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter in 2007, contributing \$1,300, his passport, and his ID. He arrived in Syria by bus. He brought \$1,700 with him, and gave 2,000 rials to his contact

in Syria. He said Hatim's phone number was 00966553322329.

Sammy: alias of Mohammed Mansour Jabarah.

Sulayman Samrin: alias Dr. Gh Hassan al-'Ali, identified by Doha's *al-Sharq* on March 19, 1993 as first secretary of the Abu Nidal group's Central Committee, member of the Political Bureau, and director of the political office of the General Secretariat.

Hamza Samudi: age 16, a Jenin-based Islamic Jihad terrorist who, on June 5, 2002, set off a car bomb that exploded next to an Egged number 80 bus in Megiddo, killing 17 people, including himself and 13 soldiers, and wounding 45 people. Islamic Jihad said it timed the bombing to coincide with the 35th anniversary of the Arab-Israeli war of 1967. Police said the car was stolen inside Israel in February and driven to the scene from the West Bank. Megiddo (Hebrew for Armageddon) Junction lies near the area the Book of Revelation identifies as the location of the final battle between good and evil before the end of the world.

Hassam Samun: age 27, a Palestinian member of Hamas shot to death on January 12, 2003 by Israeli soldiers who said he had fired on an oil delivery truck in Hebron.

Mustapha Sannoun: arrested in September 1994 near El Jadida, Morocco, in connection with the August 24, 1994 attack in which terrorists shot to death two Spanish tourists at the Atlas-Asni Hotel in Marrakech. He belonged to the Casablanca Group with Algerian Hamel Marzouk, who was interrogated on September 22, 1994.

Nder Ako Santen: one of 16 Middle Eastern terrorists the Saudi Embassy told Thai officials on March 20, 1990 were planning to attack Saudi diplomats and officials overseas. He carried a Swedish passport.

Husayn Ahmad al-Sanuri: one of three Arab Nationalist Youth for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers of a KLM B747 flying from Beirut to New Delhi and Tokyo on November 25, 1973. The hijackers forced the pilot to fly to Damascus, where it was denied refueling privileges. It flew on to Nicosia, Cyprus, where the group demanded the release of seven of their colleagues who were jailed in April 1973 for attacks in Cyprus against Israeli interests. The demands were rejected, but the seven were quietly amnestied by President Makarios and flown to Cairo on December 6. The plane next flew to Tripoli, Libya, where they were rebuffed, and then landed at Valletta, Malta, where the gunmen freed all of the 247 passengers and eight flight attendants. They flew on to Dubai. KLM agreed to halt transporting arms to Israel. The Dutch government pledged on November 25 not to "allow the opening of offices or camps for Soviet Jews going to Israel" and to ban "transportation of weapons or volunteers for Israel." The hijackers went on to Aden, South Yemen, but were denied landing permission. They returned to Dubai, where they surrendered after promises of safe passage to an undisclosed country. On December 8, 1973, the hijackers were taken to Abu Dhabi, where they presumably were turned over to the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Dr. Hasan 'Ali al-Sanusi: a Libyan leaving for Tripoli who was arrested on October 23, 1989 by Cairo International Airport police when they discovered 12 starter guns in his luggage.

'Abdallah Sanussi: Muammar Qadhafi's brother-in-law and deputy chief of the Libyan intelligence service, for whom an arrest warrant was issued on October 30, 1991, in connection with the September 19, 1991 UTA bombing that killed 171. He was charged with violations of French law by conspiring to commit murder, destroying property with explosives, and taking part in a terrorist enterprise.

Habis Abdulla al Saoub: variant of Habis Abdallah al-Sa'ub.

Loa'i Mohammad Haj Bakr al-Saqa: a Syrian who Turkish authorities say masterminded the 2003 bombing of two synagogues, a UK-based bank, and the British consulate in Istanbul that killed 58 people. The authorities said he moved \$170,000 between al Qaeda and the Turkish militants.

Ziyad 'Abdallah Salih al-Saq'abi: alias Abu-'Abdallah, a Saudi student from al Jawf who was born in 1986 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a combatant in 2007, bringing his passport, ID, and al-'Asr watch. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-'Abdallah. He traveled by land from Jordan to Syria, meeting Abu-'Uthman, who took 2,000 of his 4,000 riyals as a donation. His friend Abu-Rayyan's phone number was 009665002170651.

Ziyad Saqiti: a Palestinian living in Jerusalem, aroused suspicion when he arrived on August 9, 1980 at the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) office in Ankara from Athens. He confessed that he had been ordered by Israeli agents to kill the PLO representative.

Ihab Abdullah Saqr: a senior Egyptian Islamic Jihad member who was deported from Baku, Azerbaijan, to Egypt in September 1998. The explosives expert was involved in the November 1995 attack on the Egyptian Embassy in Pakistan.

Abu-Sarab: variant Abu Serrab, a recruitment coordinator in Saudi Arabia of foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2006.

Ibrahim Sarachne: a Palestinian Muslim from Bethlehem's Deheisheh refugee camp, who, on May 22, 2002, drove Al Aqsa suicide bomber Issa Bdeir to the scene of the bombing of a suburban Tel Aviv pedestrian mall in which he killed 2 and injured 25. Sarachne and his wife, Medina Pinsky, a Russian immigrant initially thought to be Jewish, had also driven to the town a Palestinian woman, Arin Ahmed, age 20, who intended to set off a suicide bomb against the rescuers. (She apparently had second thoughts. The duo drove

her back to Bethlehem after hiding her explosive belt in a car. She was arrested in Beit Sahour.). On June 1, 2002, police said that the wife was Irena Plitzik, age 26, a Ukrainian Christian, not an Israeli Jew. She was carrying a forged ID card for Marina Pinsky, who saw her name in the Israeli papers and alerted authorities to the error.

Saraj: recruiter of foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007.

Nabil Sarama: a Palestinian who was arrested circa November 2001 near an Orlando pay phone that had been used to make bomb threats. His suitcase contained fake IDs and box cutters. He was charged with making false statements to obtain a residency card.

Saraqah: alias of Mara'ai Hammed Omar al Sheik.

Abu Saraqah: alias of Muhammad.

Saragot Sardi: one of six Iranian Hizballah members detained on May 2, 1992 by Ecuadoran police in Quito on suspicion of involvement in the March 17, 1992 car bombing at the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires that killed 29 and injured 252. They had intended to go to Canada via the United States. On May 9, the Crime Investigation Division in Quito said the group was not involved in the bombing, but would be deported to Iran through Bogota and Caracas. They were released on May 12, 1992 and given 72 hours to leave the country.

Zeyal Sarhadi: variant Zia Sarhadi, variant Zeynalabedine Sarhadi, an Iranian arrested by Swiss authorities on December 23, 1991 in connection with the August 6, 1991 assassination of former Iranian Premier Shapur Bakhtiar in his Paris home. Swiss authorities said that while he had been staying at the Iranian Embassy in Bern, he did not work there. The arrest was on the basis of an international warrant by France via Interpol. France had 18 days to make a formal extradition

request. French authorities were seeking him on a charge of accessory to murder. He had entered Switzerland on a tourist visa in September 1991. He filed a request for freedom on December 30, 1991, claiming to be an embassy employee with immunity from prosecution. On December 31, 1991, the French requested extradition. On May 26, 1992, French Judge Jean-Louis Bruguiere charged him with “complicity in the murder” of Bakhtiar after he was extradited to France from Switzerland. He was acquitted on December 6, 1994.

Zeynalabedine Sarhadi: variant of Zeyal Sahardi.

Zia Sarhadi: variant of Zeyal Sarhadi.

Mohammad Sarham: alias of Mahmoud Ibrahim Khaled, one of four Martyrs of Palestine terrorists who, on December 27, 1985, fired Kalashnikovs and lobbed grenades in Rome’s Fiumicino Airport terminal. He was the only terrorist who survived a gun battle with police. He was born in the Shatila refugee camp. The Abu Nidal group claimed credit for killing 16 people and wounding 73 others. On December 28, 1985, he was indicted for murder in Rome. On February 5, 1987, Italian prosecutor Domenico Sica asked Judge Rosario Priore to indict him.

Ibrahim Muhammad Yahiya Al Sarhie: alias Abu Al Hassan Abu Al Barra’a, a self-employed Yemeni from Sana’a who was born in 1980 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter on 4th Jumada al-thani 1428 Hijra (2007), contributing \$300 of his \$500. He arrived via Saudi Arabia and Syria. He had military experience. His phone number was 711893493.

Abd al-Munim Mutawaali Abu Sari: an Egyptian Islamic Jihad member who was deported by South Africa to Egypt in November 1998. He had been collecting funds from local Muslims and sending them to the Egyptian Islamic Jihad in Egypt.

Saleh Abdalla Sariya: leader of the members of the Islamic Liberation Organization who attacked the Military Technical Academy in Cairo on April 18, 1974, killing 11 and injuring 27 in a gun battle with police. Sariya carried Iraqi and Libyan passport and had worked in Cairo with the Arab League. He had been a political assassin since 1960, when, as a refugee in Iraq, he was sponsored by Haj Amin Hasaini, the grand mufti of Jerusalem. He had also been a member of the Jordanian Communist Party, the Muslim Brotherhood, the Islamic Liberation Party, and numerous Palestinian organizations. He had visited Libya in June 1973 to discuss the attack with Muammar Qadhafi. The raid apparently was to lead to a coup attempt against President Sadat.

Josephine ‘Abdu al-Sarkis: variant Josephine Abdo Sarkis, member of the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction (LARF) arrested on December 19, 1984 in Ostia, Italy and charged on May 8, 1985 by an Italian judge with the February 15, 1984 assassination in Rome of Leamon R. Hunt, the American Director General of the multinational force in Egypt’s Sinai Peninsula. On June 18, 1985, a Trieste court found her guilty and sentenced her to 15 years and a \$510 fine. On October 11, 1985, a Rome appeals court threw out the charges against the LARF member for insufficient evidence. On November 27, 1985, the group threatened Italy unless she was released. On March 20, 1986, a bomb exploded in the crowded Point-Show shopping mall just off the Champs Elysees in Paris, killing two Lebanese and wounding 30 other people; the Committee of Solidarity with Arab and Middle East Political Prisoners demanded the release of Sarkis.

Abu-Sarmad: alias of Jawwad Ahmad ‘Arif al-Badawi.

‘Abd as-Samad Jawad ‘Abdallah as-Sarr: a Kuwaiti acquitted by the Kuwaiti State Security Court in 1984 in connection with the December 12, 1983 truck bombing of the administrative

building of the U.S. Embassy in Kuwait, killing four people and injuring 59.

Dr. Issam Sartwi: leader of the Action Organization for the Liberation of Palestine, who had split from Fatah in early 1970 but rejoined.

Abd Al Rahman Sa'ad Harries Al Sarwani: alias Abu Sa'ad, a Saudi from Mecca who was born on 11/12/1404 Hijra and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on 18th Ramadan 1427 Hijra, bringing \$100. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Al Zubear. His brother's phone number was 00966502015503.

Adel Bin Mussaed Bin Herees al Sarwani: variant of 'Adi Bin-Musa'id Bin-Hurays al-Sarwani.

'Adi Bin-Musa'id Bin-Hurays al-Sarwani: variant Adel Bin Mussaed Bin Herees al Sarwani, alias Abu-'Adnan, a Saudi from Mecca who was born on March 7, 1985 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on October 10, 2006, contributing \$100. His recruitment coordinator was Al-Zubayr. His brother's phone numbers were 0555568389 and 0556688277.

Bader Ghazi Al Sarwani: variant of Badr Ghazi al-Sarwani.

Badr Ghazi al-Sarwani: variant Bader Ghazi Al Sarwani, alias Abu-'Asim, variant Abu Assem, a Saudi from Mecca who was born on April 24, 1983 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on October 10, 2006, contributing \$300 and a mobile phone. His recruitment coordinator was Abu al-Zubayr. His cousin's phone numbers were 0555568389 and 0556688277. He appears to be related to 'Adi Bin-Musa'id Bin-Hurays al-Sarwani.

Mohammed Shamim Sarwar: an accomplice of indeterminate nationality (initially reported as Indian) who was arrested with Abdel Raouf Hawas on June 14, 2001 in India on suspicion of planning to bomb the U.S. Embassy. They were charged with possession of 13 pounds of explosives, detonators, and timers.

Amari Sasifi: deputy chief of the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat, who was convicted in absentia on June 25, 2005 in an Algerian court for creating an armed terrorist group and spreading terror among the population. The court sentenced him to life in prison. He was wanted in Germany for kidnapping 32 European tourists in the Sahara desert in various attacks in 2003.

Osama Salah din Abdel Satar: on September 24, 1982, he fired on a tourist bus at the Great Pyramids of Giza, wounding an Egyptian guide and two Soviet tourists. A camel driver struck him on the head, allowing police to arrest the 18-year-old, who was protesting recent Egyptian government arrests of members of the Jihad extremist organization.

Abdel Fatah Satari: arrested in March 1996 by Palestinian security forces at the request of Israel on suspicion of involvement in a recent series of Hamas bombings.

Faouzi Satari: one of the five Guards of Islam gunmen who failed in an assassination attempt against Shahpour Bakhtiar, the Shah's last Prime Minister, in Neuilly-sur-Seine, France on July 17, 1980. On March 10, 1982, a Nanterre jury sentenced four of them, including Satari, to life in prison. His release was demanded on July 31, 1984 by the three Guardsmen of Islam hijackers of an Air France B737 flying from Frankfurt to Paris.

Yasir 'Abd-al-Salam 'Abd-al-Qadir al-Satari: one of three people who, on February 25, 1994, stabbed two Russians with a penknife in Jordan. The trio fled when police arrived. Al-Satari was immediately arrested. He was formerly from al-Ramlah and was currently a resident of an al-Husayn Camp. He confessed that he was accompanied by two other residents of the camp. On March 28, the trio were sent to the head of the preventive security section and later sent to the General Intelligence Directorate.

Abu-Sati: alias of Ahmad Bin-Banfadar Bin-Dari-al-Sahyan.

Jamal Sati: a Sunni Moslem suicide bomber riding a mule with saddlebags full of explosives who died in an attack on a headquarters of the Israel-backed South Lebanon Army on August 6, 1985. A Lebanese civilian was injured.

'Abd-al-Sattar: alias Abu-al-Qa'qa', an Algerian member of al Qaeda in Iraq who was assigned as a fighter in Mosul in 2007. He owned 360 euros. His phone numbers were 0021373911636 and 0021378302489.

Hisham Hikmat Abdul Sattar: an Iraqi political science student in Manila who was arrested by Philippine authorities on January 22, 1991 for his involvement with two terrorists who were trying to plant a 200-pound bomb at a building housing the U.S. Information Service Thomas Jefferson Library. It exploded prematurely in Manila on January 19, 1991. His brother, Husham, was later arrested. Police found bomb-making precursor chemicals in their apartment, along with belongings of the bombers and an address book containing the names of suspected associates of the bombers. Their father was an Iraqi diplomat posted in Somalia who had earlier served in Manila. Sattar was a leader of the National Union of Iraqi Students and Youth—Philippine Branch, and was active in organizing anti-U.S. demonstrations. He had traveled to North Korea. On January 24, Immigration Commissioner Andrea Domingo ordered the brothers' deportation.

Husham Sattar: arrested by Philippine authorities for his involvement with two terrorists who were trying to plant a 200-pound bomb at a building housing the U.S. Information Service Thomas Jefferson Library. It exploded prematurely in Manila on January 19, 1991. His brother, Hisham, was arrested earlier. Police found bomb-making precursor chemicals in their apartment, along with belongings of the bombers

and an address book containing the names of suspected associates of the bombers. Their father was an Iraqi diplomat posted in Somalia who had earlier served in Manila. On January 24, Immigration Commissioner Andrea Domingo ordered the brothers' deportation.

Mohammed Sattar: a member of the Revolutionary Action Organization (RAO) imprisoned in Iraq whose release was demanded by the RAO following the December 25, 1986 hijacking of Iraqi Airways flight 163, a B737 flying from Baghdad to Amman and diverted to Arar, Saudi Arabia, where it crashed, killing 65, according to Iraqi news sources.

Fawzi Mohammed al-Sattari: one of five terrorists jailed for trying to assassinate former Iranian Prime Minister Shahpour Bakhtiar in France on July 17, 1980 who were pardoned on July 27, 1990 and deported to Tehran. The lone Palestinian in the group, he flew on to Baghdad.

Abu Satty: alias Ahamed Bin Bender Bin Darry Al Sahian.

Bassam Dalati Satut: one of nine members of the Mujahedeen Movement, which has ties to al Qaeda, arrested on November 13, 2001 by Madrid and Granada police on charges of recruiting members to carry out terrorist attacks. Interior Minister Mariano Rajoy said the arrests followed two years of investigations. The leader was initially identified as Emaz Edim Baraktyarkas (variant Imad Eddin Barakat Yarbass), a Syrian with Spanish nationality. The other eight were from Tunisia and Algeria. Spain did not offer details on the terrorists' targets. The next day, police identified three more Islamic suspects. Police seized videos of Islamic guerrilla activities, hunting rifles, swords, fake IDs, and a large amount of cash. Spain—and other European nations—expressed concern about extraditing the suspects to the United States for trial by military tribunals announced by President George W. Bush.

On November 17, CNN reported that 11 suspected members of an Al Qaeda cell were arraigned. The *Washington Post* quoted Spanish officials on November 19 as indicating that eight al Qaeda cell members arrested in Madrid and Granada had a role in preparing the September 11 attacks. Judge Baltasar Garzon ordered eight of them held without bail, because they “were directly related with the preparation and development of the attacks perpetrated by the suicide pilots on September 11.” Judge Garzon charged them with membership in an armed group and possession of forged documents. They were also accused of recruiting young Muslim men for training at terrorist camps in Indonesia. They also reportedly sheltered Chechnya rebels and obtained medical treatment for al Qaeda members. They conducted robberies and credit card fraud and provided false documents to al Qaeda visitors. They also forwarded money to Hamburg. The group had connections to Mohamed Bensakhria, head of the Frankfurt-based cell that planned a terrorist attack in Strasbourg, France. He was arrested and extradited to France. The group also had connections to six Algerians detained in Spain on September 26 who were charged with belonging to the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat, a bin Laden-funded Algerian group.

The charges were based on documents and intercepted phone conversations of detainee Imad Eddin Barakat Yarbass, al Qaeda’s leader in Spain. His name and phone number were in a document found in a search of a Hamburg apartment of a bin Laden associate. Police believe hijacker leader Atta could have met with some of them when he visited Spain in January and July. The group had links to Mamoun Darkazanli. Judge Garzon released three others who were arrested on November 13, but ordered them to report regularly to the authorities.

On April 16, 2008, Judge Ismael Moreno of the National Court indicted Syrian-born Imad Eddin Barakat Yarkas, age 44; Syria-born Muhamed Galeb Kalaje Zouaydi, age 47; and Bassam Dalati

Satut, age 48, on suspicion of financing terrorist cells. The indictment said that the trio removed \$76,500 in December 2006 from Zouaydi’s company and gave the money to Yarkas. Satut had been on provisional liberty. The indictment said that police found, in his home, two bank checks “issued in December 2006, which have as the beneficiary—without any justifying cause—Imad Eddin Barakat Yarkas, for the financing of terrorist cells.” Satut was charged with collaboration with a terrorist group. The trio were arraigned on April 24, and denied the charges.

Habis Abdallah al-Sa’ub: variant Habis Abdulla al Saoub, alias Habis Abdulla al-Saub, Abu Tariq, Abu Tarek, Samarkand, Habisabdulla al-Saub, a former anti-Soviet mujahid who fought in Afghanistan then resided in Peshawar, Pakistan until 1993, when he emigrated to the United States. He is a permanent resident alien in the United States and a radical fundamentalist Sunni. He departed the United States on October 17, 2001, intending to enter Afghanistan to fight alongside al Qaeda and the Taliban against Coalition forces. He was accompanied by four U.S. citizens who were apprehended on October 4, 2002. They were all indicted on charges of conspiracy to levy war against the United States, provide material support and resources to foreign terrorist organizations, and contribute services to al-Qaeda and the Taliban. He was last seen on May 23, 2002, when he departed mainland China. The Rewards for Justice Program offers \$5 million for his apprehension. He is six feet three inches tall and weighs 210 pounds. He was born on November 19, 1965 in Jordan.

Sa’ud: alias Abu-’Umar, a Saudi from Ta’if assigned to a suicide mission by al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007. He owned a passport. His phone number was 0557177707.

Abu-Sa’ud: a Saudi-based recruitment coordinator for al Qaeda in Iraq foreign fighters in 2007.

Abu-Sa'ud: alias of Hamad Bin-Sa'ud al-Harbi.

Abu Ahmed al Saudi: Saudi-based recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007.

Abu-'Ubaydah Saudi: Tunisia-based recruitment coordinator for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007.

Mona Saudi: Name given by a female Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) member who joined the three PFLP hijackers of BOAC 775, a VC-10 flying from Bombay to London and diverted to Beirut on September 9, 1970. It went on to Zerka's Dawson's field near Amman, Jordan. The hijackers joined in the demands of the other hijackers of planes on September 6, 1970 who called for the release of hijacker Leila Khaled and others. The hijackers named their plane Leila. They were joined by three other PFLP members, including Saudi.

Ibrahim Savant: age 25, a British-Iranian soccer fan who converted to Islam and was originally named Oliver. He lived in Stoke Newington, north London. He was arrested in the United Kingdom on August 10, 2006 in connection with a foiled plot by al Qaeda to use liquid explosives and common electronic devices as detonators to destroy at least 10 planes flying from the United Kingdom to the United States. Two dozen people were detained in the United Kingdom; the number rose to 41 by the next day. He was charged in the United Kingdom on August 21, 2006 with conspiracy to commit murder and preparing acts of terrorism. He was ordered held without bail until a September 18 court appearance, when ten other suspects were to appear in court. Prosecutors had said that the trials might not begin until March 2008. His trial, along with that of seven others, began on April 3, 2008. They were charged with conspiracy to murder, contrary to the 1977 Criminal Law Act, between January 1 and August 11, 2006. They were also charged with conspiracy to commit an act of violence likely to endanger

the safety of an aircraft between January 1 and August 11, 2006.

Oliver Savant: birth name of Ibrahim Savant.

Ahmed Muhammad Al Sawahri: alias Abu Ayesha, a Saudi student from Jabal Al Nour, Mecca, who was born in 1407 Hijra and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter on 26th Rajab 1428 (2007), contributing his passport, 3,500 Saudi Riyals and 100 Syrian Lira. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Abd Allah Al Shamalie. He took a bus from Jordan to Syria, where he met Abu Hajjer, who took 3,000 Syrian Lira from him, leaving him with 3,500 Saudi Riyals and 1,000 Syrian Lira. His phone numbers were 5757432 and 0500260493.

Iyad Sawalha: age 28, head of Islamic Jihad's military wing in the northern West Bank, who was killed on November 9, 2002 when Israeli Army soldiers shot him during a house-to-house hunt in Jenin. He had thrown grenades at the soldiers in an escape attempt. He was behind suicide attacks that killed more than 30 people.

Nabil Sawalhe: an Islamic Jihad suicide bomber who, on November 4, 2002, set off an explosive outside a Shekem home electronics store in a Kfar Saba mall north of Tel Aviv, killing himself and two other people. Some reports indicated that the store's security guard died fighting with the terrorist. Sawalhe was a resident of the Balata refugee camp in Nablus.

Hayha 'Uwaydat Muhammad al-Sawarikah: fugitive member of a group of Jordanian Afghans sentenced to death on December 21, 1994 by the Jordanian State Security Court for belonging to an illegal society, participating in a conspiracy to carry out terrorist acts, and possessing explosives for illegal purposes. The Muslim fundamentalists bombed cinemas, wounding nine people, including a January 26, 1994 attack at an Amman cinema showing what they perceived to be

pornographic films, and another bombing on February 1, 1994. The group had been seized in a crackdown on Muslim radicals in January 1994. Their trial began on August 27, 1994, when they were accused of planning to assassinate leading Jordanians, including 'Abd-al-Salam al-Majali, Jordan's former chief peace negotiator with Israel. One of those sentenced to death was Muhammad Jamal Khalifah, a Saudi fugitive son-in-law of Osama bin Laden.

Salem Sa'ad Salem bin Saweed: hanged as the gunman who shot to death U.S. Agency for International Development officer Laurence Foley in Jordan on October 28, 2002 at the behest of Abu Musab al-Zarqawi.

Abu Sayaf: alias of Mubarak 'Ali Ahmad al-Hamami.

Abu Sayaff: alias of Mohammad Ahmad Chalabi.

Abu Sayaff: alias of Muhammad Bin Abd Allah Al Hajari.

Sa'id Bin-'Abd-al-Qadir Salih al-Say'ali: alias Abu-Jubayr, a Saudi from al-Kharj who was born on April 30, 1976 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr on November 2, 2006, providing a cell phone, watch, 1,000 riyals and 30,000 Syria Lira. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-Ahmad. His home phone number was 015455532; his brother Salim's was 0555104945.

Yasir Husayn Muhamad Saydat: a Palestinian from Bani Na'im who led four Arab terrorists who fired small arms and threw grenades at Jewish religious students in the West Bank on May 2, 1980, killing five settlers and injuring 17. The Palestine Liberation Organization's Unit of the Martyr Ibrahim Abu Safwat claimed credit. On September 16, 1980, Israeli security forces arrested the four terrorists plus six Fatah accomplices who had helped them hid in caves in the Hebron hills.

Abbas Sayed: a Hamas militant sentenced on January 10, 2006, by the Tel Aviv district court to 35 consecutive life sentences for organizing the 2002 Passover suicide bombing at the Park Hotel in Netanya in which 30 Israelis died. The head of the military wing of Hamas in Tulkarm was also found guilty of a 2001 bombing at a shopping center in Tulkarm in which five people died.

Abdelkader Mahmoud Es Sayed: alias Abu Saleh, an Egyptian organizer of al Qaeda's Milan cell. He was convicted in Egypt for killing 58 foreign tourists at Luxor in 1997. He fled Italy in July 2001 after Italy had given him asylum. On April 19, 2002, the United States froze his assets. He might have been killed in Afghanistan in 2001 during Coalition bombing. He had contacts with several individuals who were arrested on July 11, 2002 in Milan and other Italian cities for making false documents for al Qaeda. A January 2001 wiretap revealed him talking to a Tunisian about false documents easing entry to the United States, saying at one point, "If you have to speak to me about these things, you should come to me and speak in my ear. This subject is secret, secret, secret." He was also linked to Essid Sami Ben Khemais, a major Algerian al Qaeda organizer in Europe who was sentenced to five years in prison in February 2002 for arms trafficking, manufacturing false papers, and arranging illegal immigration.

Farog al-Sayed: one of 16 Middle Eastern terrorists the Saudi Embassy told Thai officials on March 20, 1990, were planning to attack Saudi diplomats and officials overseas. He carried an Egyptian passport.

Mohamed bin Mohamed El-Amir Awad El-Sayed: alias of Mohammad Atta.

Mustafa el Wali Bayyid Sayed: former secretary general of the Polisario Front who was killed in a raid on Nouakchott, Mauritania in June 1976.

On July 7, 1977, the Mustafa el Wali Bayyid Sayed International Brigade claimed credit for firing six pistol shots through the limo window of the Mauritanian Ambassador to France, Ahmed Ould Ghanahalla, injuring him in the jaw, arm, and shoulder.

Sayf: Algeria-based recruitment coordinator for al Qaeda in Iraq foreign fighters in 2007.

Abu-Sayf: alias of 'Abduh 'Abdallah Muhammad al-Asmari.

Anis Sayegh: director of the Palestine Liberation Organization research center in Beirut, Lebanon who was partially blinded when a package bomb exploded on July 19, 1972. His brother, Fayez Sayegh, was director of the Arab League's information service in the United States.

Hani Abdel-Rahim Hussein al-Sayegh: a 28-year-old Saudi detained on March 18, 1997 by Ottawa immigration officials as "a security risk to Canada." The FBI wanted to question him in the June 25, 1996 truck bombing of the U.S. military's compound at Khobar Towers near Dhahran that killed 19 U.S. airmen and wounded 547 others. U.S. officials believed he was a Shi'ite Muslim, possibly the driver of the truck or the getaway car. Shi'ite activists said the Sayegh family comes from Tarut, 25 miles northwest of the Khobar Towers. He claimed he had lived in Syria for the previous two years to avoid government harassment for his dissident views. He had studied Islam in Qom, Iran, in 1987. He claimed his wife wanted to visit her family in Tarut and was to meet him in Kuwait. After the bombing, she was placed under house arrest. He was carrying an international driving permit issued in Syria on August 3, 1994. He was held in the Ottawa Detention Center. On May 5, 1997, Canadian Federal Judge Donna McGillis ruled that there was conclusive evidence that he participated in the bombing, clearing the way for deportation. He declined to take the stand in his own defense. The *Los Angeles Times* quoted Canadian intelligence officials as saying that he

kept surveillance on the target, was at the wheel of the car that signaled the driver of the truck bomb, and assisted in the terrorists' escape. Canada issued a conditional deportation order on May 14, 1997. On May 16, 1997, he expressed interest in cooperating with U.S. authorities. He said that he had studied in Shi'ite Muslim schools in Iran for 10 years and was a member of Hizballah in Saudi Arabia. He claimed to have close contacts with Iranian intelligence. He dismissed his Canadian attorney, Douglas Baum, on May 29, 1997, saying that he did not want to cooperate with the United States. The FBI took custody of him on June 17, 1997. He had agreed to cooperate in the investigation and to enter a guilty plea to surveying U.S. installations for a planned 1995 attack that never took place. He was represented by New York City immigration attorney Michael Wildes when indicted on one count of conspiracy on June 18, 1997. The charge carried a 10-year prison term. The grand jury indictment said that in December 1995, he had traveled to Jizan in the southwest of Saudi Arabia determine the availability of weapons and explosives for use against U.S. targets.

On July 9, 1997, he decided he wanted to explore political asylum in Cuba. He derailed the plea bargain on July 30, 1997, pleading not guilty to the conspiracy charge and saying that he had no information about the Khobar attack. On September 8, 1997, the Justice Department announced it was dropping charges because it lacked sufficient evidence to prosecute. The department said U.S. immigration authorities would seek to deport him to Saudi Arabia. On October 21, 1997, U.S. District Judge Emmet Sullivan formally dropped the bomb-plot charges. On January 22, 1998, the Immigration and Naturalization Service ordered him deported from the United States. He was deported to Saudi Arabia on a U.S. government plane on October 11, 1999.

Suhaila Sayeh: a 43-year-old Palestinian woman convicted by Hamburg's State Supreme Court on November 19, 1996 of murder and other crimes and sentenced to 12 years for her role in the

October 13, 1977 Landshut hijacking. She was one of the four hijackers, but claimed she had no role in killing the plane's pilot during the stop in Aden. The court ruled that she had been complicit. She was the only hijacker to survive the GSG 9 rescue in Somalia. She was arrested in 1994 in Oslo, Norway, and extradited to Germany.

Abdulrab Muhammad Muhammad Ali al-Sayfi: a Yemeni believed by the FBI, on February 11, 2002, to be planning a terrorist attack in the United States or on U.S. interests in Yemen.

Nimer Abu Sayfien: a Palestinian suicide bomber who, on December 9, 2001, injured 29 people (other reports said 11) at a bus stop in Haifa in the late morning. He was carrying the bomb in a bag when approached by Police Officer Hannan Malka. "I could see he was worried in his eyes. He didn't look like he was supposed to be there. He knew I was going to question him, so he blew himself up in front of my eyes." The bomber's body caught fire. Police detonated a second bomb strapped to his body. Abu Sayfien left a suicide note in his Yamoun home, saying he wanted to avenge the November 23, 2001 assassination of Hamas leader Mahmoud Abu Hanoud.

Yezid Gasper Sayiagh: a Palestinian holding a U.S. passport who was arrested on December 18, 1985. He was an associate of a Palestinian with a Jordanian passport who was arrested by Larnaca Airport security personnel on December 17, 1985 when trying to smuggle arms aboard a Swissair plane scheduled to depart for Amman. He was released for lack of evidence that he was part of a plot to hijack the plane.

Nasir 'Abd-al-Rida Husayn al-Sayl: variant of Nasir 'Abd-al-Rida Husayn al-Mil.

Nosrallah Matuk Saywan: an Iraqi sentenced to life in prison by the Kuwaiti State Security Court in 1984 in connection with the December 12, 1983 truck bombing of the administrative

building of the U.S. Embassy in Kuwait, killing four people and injuring 59. As of April 1987, none of the death sentences had been carried out. The release of 17 of the 25 prisoners in the case was demanded on numerous occasions by the Islamic Jihad in return for Americans held captive in Lebanon beginning in 1986.

Abu-Sayyaf: alias of Muhammad Bin-'Abdallah al-Hajari.

Abu-Sayyaf: alias of 'Adil Husayn 'Ali Hadi.

El Sayyid Abdulaziz El Sayyid: variant of El Sayyid A. Nosair.

Abdel Wahhab al-Sayyed: a Gaza-born member of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine's (PFLP) political bureau. Twelve rounds were fired at him and his wife, Khaldiyeh, a sister of hijacker Leila Khaled, in their western Beirut home on December 24, 1976. In the 1960s, he was expelled from Egypt and Syria because of his radical activities. He had served as PFLP representative to South Yemen.

Jamil el-Sayyed: Brigadier General and Lebanon's former chief of general security who, on September 1, 2005, was charged by a Lebanese prosecutor with murder, attempted murder, and carrying out a terrorist act in the February 14, 2005 car bombing that killed former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafiq Hariri, age 60, as the billionaire was driving through central Beirut's waterfront just before lunchtime. Another 22 people died and more than 100 people were injured, including the Minister of Economy. El-Sayyed and three other suspects were detained on August 30, 2005. The foursome had been viewed as Syria's chief proxies in Lebanon.

Khaldiyeh al-Sayyed: a sister of hijacker Leila Khaled and wife of Abdel Wahhab al-Sayyed, a member of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine's (PFLP) political bureau. She joined the PFLP in 1969 and held military assignments.

Ahmad 'Isam al-Din al-Sayyid: During a trial on February 24, 1989 against Egypt's Revolution Organization, a witness told the court that the accused had not participated in the August 20, 1985 murder of Israeli diplomat Albert Artkash.

Muhammad al-Sayyid: on March 8, 1990, the Syrian Embassy in Athens denied press charges that the Syrian diplomat was involved in killing Pavlospa Konanis. The Embassy said he started his career with a mission to the Arab League, then worked as a Secretary General of the Arab-Greek Chamber of Commerce before becoming a commercial advisor at the Syrian Embassy.

Sami Bin Rashid Bin Sulayman al-Sayyifi: alias Abu-Yunus, a judge's assistant who hailed from Al-Qasim, 'Unayzah who joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter in 2007, contributing 1,030 Saudi Riyals and bringing his passport, ID, driver's license, and Visa bank cards for al-Rajhi 50631 branch 372, and his watch. His recruitment coordinator was Ibrahim. He took a bus to Damascus, where he met Abu-'Umar and Lu'ay, who took 3,000 of his 4,500 riyals. His home phone number was 0096663640479; his son's was 00966506158667; his brother's was 50789002.

Walid Sbeh: an al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades activist who, on June 17, 2002, was shot and killed by Israeli soldiers as he was in his car leaving al-Khader, a village near Bethlehem. Military sources said he was responsible for sending suicide bombers into Israel, and had been fingered by three would-be bombers who had been arrested.

Abdul Schalam: Palestinian wanted by Paraguayan authorities on February 20, 1991. He was believed responsible for 47 terrorist attacks in the Middle East and Europe. He reportedly entered Paraguay through Ponta Pora and was to contact foreigners, including Iraqis, who had arrived in Asuncion two weeks earlier. They were believed to be planning terrorist attacks in Paraguay and Argentina.

Luitz Schewesman: name of an alleged member of a Libyan-sponsored Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hit team targeting President Reagan and other senior government officials in November 1981. Some reports had the assassins in Mexico or Canada.

Arik Schwartz: a 21-year-old sergeant in an elite Army combat unit who, with his father, was arrested on November 10, 1995 in connection with the November 4, 1995 assassination of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzak Rabin. Police found weapons and explosives during a search at their home in the Tel Aviv suburbs. On December 4, 1995, he was charged with providing bricks of army explosives, detonators, bullets, and fuses to the Amirs—the primary assassination suspects—for use in attacking Palestinians. The seven-count indictment did not mention the Rabin killing.

Naftali Schwartz: Israeli dentist arrested on November 10, 1995 for trying to hide his son, Arik Schwartz.

Todd Michael Schwartz (he Hebraized his named to Tuvia): In January 1975, he set fire to a car belonging to John Artukovich, whose brother, Andrea, was a Croatian Nazi leader sentenced to death in absentia in Yugoslavia for the murder of 800,000 people. The arsonist said he was unable to get to the brother. He jumped a \$10,000 bail in Los Angeles and arrived in Israel as a tourist in February 1976. He became an Israeli citizen in April 1976 and joined the Israeli armed forces. On June 16, 1976, members of the Israeli Knesset attempted to prevent his extradition to the United States.

Abdulssalam Seaidi: variant of 'Abd al-Salam Saidi.

Abu Seba: alias of Khamis Farhan Khalaf Abdul Fahdawi.

Merban Seban: one of four Palestinian terrorists who were found guilty on February 17, 1983 in

Turkey and again sentenced to death for their part in the July 13, 1979 raid on the Egyptian Embassy in Ankara, which resulted in the death of two security guards. They had been tried twice before at the Ankara Martial law Command's First Military Court and the Ankara First High Criminal Court, but both times their sentences were annulled.

Malek Mohammed Seif: on October 25, 2001, Phoenix police arrested Seif, age 36, a Djibouti (or French) citizen who trained at two Arizona flight schools in the 1990s but failed instrument tests for his commuter pilot's license. He remained in Arizona trying to change his immigration status. He left the country for a new home in France before 9/11, but was asked to return to the United States voluntarily for questioning. He alleged investigators said they would not arrest him. But an indictment was filed under seal the day before he returned, and he was detained by the FBI when he arrived in Arizona and arrested shortly thereafter. He began a hunger strike in the Maricopa County jail on October 28, and by December 7 had lost 35 pounds. He dropped the hunger strike on December 10. He told the FBI that he met 9/11 hijacker Hani Hanjour at a Tucson dinner party and saw him at a local mosque. Seif faced 41 counts of using a false ID to obtain a Social Security number that he used to apply for jobs, bank accounts, credit cards, and a driver's license. California prosecutors planned to file additional charges for lying on an application for asylum. He was represented by attorney Thomas Hoidal. Seif was to undergo a psychiatric exam to determine whether he was competent to stand trial in January 2002.

Salim Sejann: alias used by one of two suspected Palestine Liberation Organization members who were arrested on April 26, 1979 at the Passau–Achleiten crossing point on the Austrian–Bavarian border when West German police searching their rental car found 50 kilograms of explosives, time fuses, and 11 passports with photographs not of them. Bonn authorities believed that the duo intended to pass the

documents to Palestinians either already in Germany or intending to arrive soon.

Abu Selim: Palestine Liberation Organization mediator who was believed to have been involved in the preparation and planning of the Red Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution takeover of the Egyptian Embassy in Ankara on July 13, 1979.

Mohammed Selim: alias Abu Imad, Abu Nidal group commander in Syrian-occupied northern Lebanon who was killed on December 11, 1986 in an Israeli air strike.

Awad Selmi: a senior Hamas leader on a wanted list, who was killed during a terrorist mission in Israel on December 4, 2000.

Gaby Eid Semaan: alias of Mahmoud Slimane Aoun.

Adel Senossi: a Denver man arrested in conjunction with the arrest of two Libyan intelligence officers arrested by the FBI on July 20, 1988 on charges of plotting to assassinate former National Security Council aide U.S. Marine Colonel Oliver L. North. On July 28, 1988, a federal grand jury handed down a 40-count indictment, charging the group with conspiracy, money laundering, and violations of U.S. trade sanctions against Libya. He was charged with using the People's Committee for Libyan Students to acquire information about North.

Abdullah Senoussi: brother-in-law of Mu'ammar Qadhafi and de facto chief of Libyan intelligence. French authorities claimed to have evidence that he was involved in the September 19, 1989 bombing of a Union des Transports Aériens (UTA) plane and the September 21, 1988 bombing of Pan Am flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland. On June 12, 1998, France announced that it would try him, along with five other Libyans, in absentia. On March 10, 1999, a French antiterrorism court imposed life in prison on the six in absentia. If any of the six were to fall into French hands,

they would automatically be given a retrial under French law. The prosecutor said the evidence showed that the Libyan officials had organized the attack. France had never formally requested extradition of the six. Qadhafi had earlier said he would turn the six over to France, but also had said he would consider making the six serve any sentence imposed by a French court in Libyan prison.

Khaled Serai: one of three Algerians arrested in Naples, Italy on November 17, 2005 who were suspected of being Islamist extremists with ties to international terrorists and who could become “potentially operative” and ready to carry out an attack.

Ahmed Hossein Abu Sereya: a Palestinian who was arrested and charged after he ran from the scene of two grenade explosions at the Café de Paris on Via Veneto in Rome on September 16, 1985. The explosions killed 39 people. A search of his apartment disclosed a round-trip ticket from Damascus to Vienna to Rome. He was carrying \$1,000 and a fake passport. The Revolutionary Organization of Socialist Moslems claimed credit. On August 6, 1986, Assistant Attorney General Domenico Sica recommended that Sereya stand trial for the grenade attack. The prosecutor’s office said that Sereya is a member of the Palestinian Martyrs, a group led by Abu Nidal. The trial was scheduled for July 3, 1987.

Abu Serrab: variant of Abu Sarab.

Faouzi Ben Rachid Serraj: implicated in the August 2, 1987 bombing of four tourist hotels in Sousse and Montastir, Tunisia by the Habib al-Dawi Group of the Islamic Jihad Organization in Tunisia.

Alim Seyann: one of two suspected Palestine Liberation Organization members who were arrested on April 26, 1979 at the Passau–Achleiten crossing point on the Austrian–Bavarian border when West German police searching their rental car found 50 kilograms of explosives, time fuses, and

11 passports with photographs not of them. Bonn authorities believed that the duo intended to pass the documents to Palestinians either already in Germany or intending to arrive soon. They had planned to bomb an Israeli ship in Hamburg harbor. They were also suspected of involvement in the April 24, 1979 bombing of a Jewish synagogue in Vienna. They were held in Munich for trial.

Abu Omar As-Seyf: an Arab alleged to represent al Qaeda in Chechnya who was alleged by *Tass* to have financed the Chechen terrorist attack on the elementary school in Beslan, Russia on September 1, 2004.

Jehad Shaaban: a Palestinian who had lived in the Neuss, West Germany apartment that was raided on October 26, 1988, resulting in the arrests of 14 Arabs suspected of Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command terrorist ties. On July 29, 1990, *Washington Post* reporter Jack Anderson said that, in July 1990, Sweden had released from jail and expelled 11 Palestinians, including Shaaban, who might have been connected to the December 21, 1988 bombing of Pan Am flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland that killed 270.

Abd Al Qader Abd Al Aziz Al Sha’aerie: alias Abu Al Zubear, a Libyan merchant from Derna who was born in 1984 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007, presenting his ID and passport. His recruitment coordinator was Bashar Al Darsi, whom he knew through a relative. He came to Syria via Egypt, spending four days in Syria and four days on the border. In Syria, he met Abu Al Abbas. He brought \$200 with him.

Abdel Muati Shaban: age 18, a Palestinian suicide bomber disguised as an ultraorthodox Jew, who, on June 11, 2003, set off his bomb in the middle of Bus 14 in downtown Jerusalem during the 5 p.m. rush hour, killing 16 others, including the driver and three passersby, and wounding more than 70. Hamas claimed credit for the Jaffa Road attack, saying it was retaliating for Israel’s attempted assassination of senior Hamas leader Abdel Aziz Rantisi

in Gaza City on June 10. The attack occurred at the stop at Mahane Yehuda, an open-air market near Klal Center.

Anwar Shaban: leader of the Egyptian Gama'at until his death in 1994.

Yusuf Mahmud Sha'ban: variant Yusuf Muhammad Sha'ban, alias Wa'il Mahmud 'Ali, a Palestinian arrested on February 4, 1994 who confessed to the January 29, 1994 murder in Beirut of Jordanian First Secretary Naeb Umran Maaitah. He admitted membership in the Abu Nidal group. On February 17, 1994, Beirut's first investigating judge formally issued arrest warrants for three terrorists, including Sha'ban, under Articles 549 and 72 of the Penal Code on charges of premeditated murder. On March 24, 1994, he was formally indicted as the triggerman. The prosecution called for the death penalty.

Yusuf Muhammad Sha'ban: variant of Yusuf Mahmud Sha'ban.

Mohamed A. Shabata: a former student at Weber State College who was arrested in Chicago on July 17, 1981, a few hours after the bullet-riddled body of Nibail A. Mansour, a Libyan student, was found stuffed in the trunk of his car, parked in front of the Ogden, Utah, apartment of Shabata. Shabata was carrying a large amount of cash and tickets to Tripoli, Libya via London. He was convicted of second-degree murder on November 25, 1981 and sentenced to five years to life on December 2, 1981.

Ibrahim Bin Muhammad Al Shabi: alias Abu Walid, a Tunisian from Tunisia who was born in 1984 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter in 2007, bringing \$210, 3,000 lira, his passport, his student ID, and a delayed military service document. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Omar the Tunisian. He flew from Turkey to Syria, where he met Abu Omar al-Ansari and Abu Omar the Tunisian. His home phone number was 0021671709054.

Yusuf Shadid: on May 22, 1985, the Jordanian state prosecutor's office issued a summons for him in connection with a foiled plot by the Libyans and the Abu Nidal organization to set off a bomb at the U.S. Embassy in Egypt.

Fatah Shaddini: one of the five Guards of Islam gunmen who failed in an assassination attempt against Shahpour Bakhtiar, the Shah's last Prime Minister, in Neuilly-sur-Seine, France on July 17, 1980.

Shadi: Yemeni-based recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2006.

Al-Shaer: alias of Dr. Ramadan Abdullah Mohammad Shallah.

Raed Shaghnoobi: on March 3, 1996, he set off a bomb on the No. 18 Egged bus on Jaffa Road and Rashbag Street between the central post office and police headquarters in Jerusalem, killing 19, including 6 Romanians, and wounding 10 others. Israeli soldiers blew up the two-room house of his family.

Mullah Ahmad Shah: alias of Mullah Ismail.

Timoor Shah: head of an Afghan criminal gang that on May 16, 2005 kidnapped Clementina Cantoni, age 32, an Italian employee of CARE International, in Kabul during the night.

Wali Khan Amin Shah: alias Osama Azmiry, a Saudi who accompanied Osama bin Laden to Afghanistan in 1980 and fought with him in the 1989 Jalalabad battles. He was involved in plots to assassinate Pope John Paul II and President Bill Clinton in Manila, and the Boyinka plot to blow up 11 aircraft flying to the United States from the Philippines. He was captured in Malaysia on December 9, 1994 and flown to New York, where he was charged with six counts of conspiracy to bomb airliners, which carries a life sentence without parole. On February 23, 1996, he was indicted for the December 1, 1994 bombing of the Greenbelt

Theater in Manila, Philippines, that injured several moviegoers. On September 5, 1996, he was found guilty on all seven counts in the conspiracy to set off the airplane bombs, and of attempting to escape from prison. Defense attorneys said they would appeal.

Abbas Mohammed 'Ali Shahadi: on March 24, 1988, he threw two hand grenades—which failed to explode—and fired four shots at a van taking a 12-man flight crew to a hotel at Bombay's Sahar International Airport, seriously wounding the Italian pilot in the stomach and throat. Police arrested him and seized his automatic pistol and two magazines of ammunition. He carried no travel documents and was suspected of membership in the Abu Nidal group. He claimed to be a Lebanese, although earlier press reports said he was an Iranian. He said he shot the pilot to avenge the death of his parents who were killed 18 months earlier in an Alitalia crash in Rome. Indian police did not believe the story. The Cells of the Arab Fighters claimed credit.

Ismael Shahbakhsh: leader of a group that, on August 12, 2007, kidnapped a Belgian woman and her Belgian partner. He demanded that his jailed brother be freed.

Muhammad Hasan Abu Shahda: member of a group opposed to Yasir Arafat who was arrested on August 15, 1978 from a Lahore house for suspected involvement in the August 5, 1978 attack on the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) offices in Islamabad that killed four people in an attempted assassination of PLO representative Yusuf Abu Hantash. A Rawalpindi magistrate remanded him to police custody for 13 days.

Samir Arif El Shahed: one of two hijackers of Lufthansa flight 615, a B727 flying on the Damascus-Beirut-Ankara-Munich run on October 29, 1972. The hijackers threatened to blow up the plane if the surviving three members of the Black September killers in the Munich massacre were not released. The duo was armed with

revolvers and two grenades and had used Yemeni and Lebanese passports. The West Germans agreed to free them. The hijackers ultimately landed in Tripoli, Libya, where they were given a heroes' welcome.

Ibn Shaheed (Son of the Martyr): alias of Moammar Abdullah Awamah.

Ibn al-Shahid: believed to be associated with the 'Asbat al-Ansar in Lebanon, he was arrested in October 2003 and charged with masterminding the bombing of three fast food restaurants in 2003 and the McDonald's attack on April 5, 2003 that wounded 10.

Bassem Muhammad Khalil Shahin: alias Mahmud, an Egyptian Gama'at leader killed by Egyptian police on October 15, 1994. He was a fugitive who had been sentenced to three years in prison in 1992 in connection with the killing of secular writer Farag Foda. He was believed to be the mastermind of the October 14, 1994 stabbing of Naguib Mahfouz, the only Arab to receive the Nobel Prize for Literature, in a Cairo suburb.

Husayn Shahin: one of three Lebanese terrorists for whom Spanish police issued arrest warrants after the press reported, on October 27, 1991, that a group of seven terrorists were planning assassination attempts at the October 30 opening of the Middle East peace conference in Madrid. Five of the terrorists belonged to the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, two to Abu Nidal, and all were aided by the Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA).

Walid Shahin: an at-large merchant sentenced to be hanged on January 16, 1994 in connection with a plot foiled on June 26, 1993 to assassinate Jordanian King Hussein during the graduation ceremony at Muta University, a Jordanian military academy. He was also found guilty of belonging to the Islamic Liberation Party, which aimed to topple the regime through violence and establish

an Islamic caliphate state. He was found guilty of conspiring to kill Hussein but found innocent of trying to change the Constitution due to lack of evidence.

Yasser Shahin: an Egyptian arrested in Evansville, Indiana and later released. He was initially held as a possible grand jury witness in the 9/11 case.

Abd Al Aziz Awad Abd Allah Al Shahrani: alias Abu Hajir Al Zubeir Lazard, a Saudi physical trainer from Riyadh who joined al Qaeda in Iraq on 19th Jumada al-thani 1428 (circa 2007), contributing a passport. His recruitment coordinator was Binder, whom he knew through Abu Saleme. He arrived from Riyadh and Syria, where he gave 500 Saudi Rials and 10,000 Syrian lira to local contacts. He had experience as a boxing trainer. His brothers' phone numbers were 0569873893 and 0558718950.

Hossein Shahriarifar: alias of Hossein Dasgiri.

Ghalib Shahrur: a Hizballah member alleged by *Radio Free Lebanon* on September 19, 1986 to be one of the kidnappers of Frank Herbert Reed, director of the Lebanese International School in west Beirut on September 9, 1986.

Resul Bagher Nejad Shaian: variant of Rasoul Bagher Shaian.

Rasoul Bagher Shaian: variant Resul Bagher Nejad Shaian, variant Rasul-Baqer Sha'iyen, one of five Iranian diplomats arrested in Turkey on October 25, 1988 who were planning to kidnap Said Abu Hassan Mochhadezade, an anti-Khomeini engineer working in Erzincan who reportedly was a member of the Peoples Mujahideen. They were to be tried by a state security court in Istanbul State. The press reported that two of them were members of the Savama Iranian secret police; the other three were members of the embassy's body-guard team. On October 28, 1988, he was expelled and flown out of Turkey.

Zahed Shaik: headed of the Muslim Brotherhood in Kuwait and brother of Khalid Sheikh Muhammad.

Abu Hazim al-Sha'ir: Saudi-based bin Laden operative.

Kamran Shaikh: alias of Kamran Akhtar.

'Abdallah Fadl 'Abd-al-'Aziz al-Sha'iri: alias Abu-'Ubayda, a Libyan university student of science from Darnah who was born in 1986 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr on May 5, 2007, bringing his passport. His recruitment coordinator was Basit al-Sha'ri. He arrived from Libya via Egypt to Syria. His brother's phone number was 002189272642.

Rasul-Baqer Sha'iyen: variant of Rasoul Bagher Shaian.

Jamal Shaka: alias Abu Obieda Al Muhajer, a Moroccan from Casablanca who was born in 1985 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on 16th Muharram (2007) as a martyr, contributing his ID and passport. His recruitment coordinator was Nabil, whom he knew through Abu Muhammad, who did a mission in Iraq. He flew from Morocco to Turkey to Syria, where he met Falah, Abu Essa, and Zyed. He brought 10,000 lira and 70 euros. His father's phone numbers were 0021266068281 and 0021274889968.

Fuad Shakar: one of ten Shi'ite Muslims identified in November 17, 1992 by the Lebanese newspaper *Nida' al-Watan* as suspected of instigating the kidnappings of U.S. hostages William Buckley, William Higgins, and Peter Kilburn.

Muhammad Khalaf Shakara: named on February 14, 2005 as one of Iraq's 29 most-wanted insurgents. A bounty of between \$50,000 and \$200,000 was offered.

Abdul Shakoor: alias of Ibrahim Rasul.

Fadi Shalabi: alias Abu-Haytham, variant Abu Hitham, a Syrian from Dar'a, variant Derah, who was born in 1982 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on September 13, 2006. His phone numbers were 01580091 and 094303750. He contributed 1,300 lira. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-Basr, variant Abu Al Beser.

Abd Allah Shalali: alias Abu Talha, a Saudi from Riyadh who was born in 1984 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter in 2007, contributing \$50 and 50 euros, along with his passport. His recruitment coordinator in Lebanon was Shouieb, whom he knew via his father-in-law. In Syria, he met Abu Alla'a Abu Othman al Hajji. He brought \$400. His phone number was 0021373481001.

'Adil Jum'ah Muhamad al-Sha'lali: alias Abu-'Umar, a Libyan from Darnah who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007, bringing a "non-burned" passport. His recruitment coordinator was Umar. He flew from Egypt and Jordan to Damascus. His phone number was 00218924795394.

Saleh Dawoed al Shalami: alias Abu Youssef: a Libyan from Darnah who was born in 1986 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr in 2006, bringing his passport. His recruitment coordinator, Al Mayet, came from his area. His brother Shoueb's phone number was 021892541531.

Khalied Abd al-Da'aïem al-Shalawi: alias Abu Haziefa, a Libyan from Darneh who was born in 1976 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr circa 2006 or 2007, contributing \$100, a watch, and his passport. His recruitment coordinator was Omar Shanani, whom he met via a friend. He flew to Syria via Egypt. While in Syria, he met Abu-Othman. His brother's phone number was 00218925540332.

Saud Abd Allah Al Shalawi: alias Abu al Barra'a al Ta'affi, a Saudi from Ta'aff who was born on 12/2/1405 Hijra who joined al Qaeda in Iraq on 1st Ramadan 1427 Hijra, bringing \$920 and a watch. His brother Muhammad's phone number

was 0566722337; his father's was 050579397; his brother Obieda's was 0556722337.

Noura Shalhoub: age 15, shot to death on February 25, 2002 after the Palestinian girl pulled out a knife and ran at an Israeli Army checkpoint near Tulkarm in the West Bank. Her suicide note said "I have decided to send a message to the occupation that there is no safety on our soil for Jews."

Khalid Jummah Masoud al Shalieah: alias Abu Musa'ab, a Libyan from Darnah who was born in 1984 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on October 28, 2006, bringing \$100, a watch, and a ring. His recruitment coordinator was Faraj. His phone numbers were 218927269608 and 21892748512.

Dr. Ramadan Abdullah Mohammad Shallah: alias Rashad, Mohamad el-Fatih, Mahmoud, Radwan, al-Shaer, Abu Abdullah, Ramadan Abdullah, founder and secretary general of Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ), a terrorist front with headquarters in Damascus. The Western-educated native of Gaza was a professor of political science and economics. He was elected secretary general of the organization in 1995, two days after the assassination in Malta of Fathi Shaqaqi, the group's leader. He had been employed by the now-defunct World and Islam Studies Enterprise, based in Tampa, Florida. He is wanted for conspiracy to conduct the affairs of the PIJ through racketeering activities such as bombings, murder, extortion, and money laundering. He was listed as a "Specially Designated Terrorist" under U.S. law on November 27, 1995 and was indicted on 53 charges in the U.S. District Court, Middle District of Florida, in 2003. He was also named in the February 20, 2003 indictment of his friend, Sami Amin al-Arian, in Tampa, Florida, of conspiracy to commit murder via suicide attacks in Israel and the Palestinian territories, operating a criminal racketeering enterprise since 1984 that supports the PIJ terrorist organization, conspiracy to kill and maim people abroad, conspiracy to provide material support to the group,

extortion, visa fraud, perjury, money laundering, and other charges. The United States added him to its most-wanted terrorists list on February 28, 2006. On February 12, 2007, the United States offered \$5 million for the arrest of Shallah, then 49, in the Rewards for Justice program. The FBI said he planned and conducted numerous bombings, murders, extortions, and acts of racketeering. The Palestinian carries an Egyptian passport. He was born on January 1, 1958. He is six feet one inch tall and weighs 225 pounds.

Abu-'Abdallah al-Shamali: variant of Abu Abd Allah Al Shamalie.

Abu-'Umar al-Shamali: alias of Hasan Shilian Muhammad al-Humdi, variant Hassan Shalian Muhammad Al Hamdi.

Abu Abd Allah Al Shamalie: variant Abu-'Abdallah al-Shamali, Saudi-based recruitment coordinator for al Qaeda in Iraq foreign fighters in 2007.

Ali Hussein Ali al-Shamari: age 35, one of three suicide bombers who, on November 9, 2005, attacked Western hotels in Amman, killing 59 and wounding more than 300. Abu Musab al-Zarqawi's group Al Qaeda in Iraq claimed credit. He was the husband of Sajida Mubarak Atrous al-Rishawi, age 35, who, herself, was to be a suicide bomber.

Badr Salim al-Shamari: alias of Badr Jiyad Thamir Mutlaq al-Shammari.

Youssef Salem Al Shameri: alias Abu Yacoub, a Saudi teacher from Riyadh who was born on 14/7/1404 Hijra and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on November 17, 2006 as a martyr, bringing a passport, 1,000 rials, and 3,000 lira. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Abdouh. His home phone number was 0096612312979; his uncle's was 0096612316369.

Ra'aed al Shamerie: a Saudi-based recruitment coordinator for al Qaeda in Iraq foreign fighters in 2007.

Nawaf Bin Shaiyem Saray Al Shamery: alias Abu Sulaiman, a Saudi from Al Jawef who was born in 1406 Hijra and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr in 2007, contributing 3,100 of his 4,050 riyals, along with his passport and ID. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Abd Allah. He met Abu Muhammad the smuggler in Syria. His phone number was 00966553399449.

Abu Al Majahid Al Shami: alias of Anass Munier Al Jumah.

Abu-al-Walid al-Shami: alias of Muhammad Batal Muhammad Nizar, variant Muhammad Batel Muhammad Nizar.

Mahir Shami: named on February 14, 2005 as one of Iraq's 29 Most Wanted Insurgents. A bounty of between \$50,000 and \$200,000 was offered.

Tony Shamiyah: a member of the civil administration in Marj-Uyun charged on May 18, 1990 by the Israeli-backed Lebanese militia with the assassination of William Bell Robinson, a U.S.-Lebanese social worker who ran a center for mentally retarded children inside the Israeli-declared security zone in southern Lebanon by the Martyr Lula Ilyas 'Abbud Group of the al-Rumaylah Martyrs Unit of the Lebanese National Resistance Front on March 27, 1990. He and two other defendants were among five individuals picked up in raids on Rashayya al-Fukhkhar and Shab'a in southern Lebanon.

Adnan Bin Ahmed Al Shamlan: alias Abu Al Walied, a Syrian from Dye Al Zur Al Midan who was born in 1985 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007, bringing 500 Syrian lira. He was deployed to Al Anbr. His phone numbers were 01710793 and 051713085.

'Abd-al-Rahman Bin Muhammad Bin Farhan al-Shammari: alias Abu-Mus'ab, a Kuwaiti freelance smith from Al Hajra' who was born in 1984 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on July 17, 2007 as a fighter, contributing \$100, 100 Syrian lira, and 2,130 Saudi riyals, along with his passport and driver's license. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-'Abdallah, whom he knew via a friend. He arrived via Saudi Arabia and Jordan in Syria, where he met Abu-Hajir, who took 700 of his 3,600 Saudi Riyals and 4,000 Syrian lira. His phone numbers were 009656602295 and 009654576011.

Badr Jiyad Thamir Mutlaq al-Shammari: one of 11 Iraqis and three Kuwaitis arrested on April 13, 1993 by Kuwaiti authorities in a plot to assassinate former U.S. President George H. W. Bush with a bomb during his visit to Kuwait. He was a driver at the Ministry of Electricity and Water. He hosted several of the members of the network. On May 10, 1993, Kuwait ruled out extradition, saying it would try the group. On May 16, 1993, the Kuwaiti Attorney General denied press reports that the Kuwaiti had been released on bail. On June 4, 1994, the three-judge panel sentenced him to death. On March 20, 1995, a Kuwaiti high court overturned the bombing conspiracy conviction but sentenced him to five years in jail for smuggling alcohol.

Bandar 'Ajil Jabir al-Shammari: alias Hamdan Sa'ud Sa'd, 1 of 11 Iraqis and three Kuwaitis arrested on April 13, 1993 by Kuwaiti authorities in a plot to assassinate former U.S. President George H. W. Bush with a bomb during his visit to Kuwait. The Iraqi resident in Kuwait had a criminal record and was charged in several cases. He resided in the Zubayr area in Iraq and was believed to have sheltered three of the principal suspects. He had been deported from Kuwait after the Coalition invasion. On May 10, 1993, Kuwait ruled out extradition, saying it would try the group. On June 4, 1994, the three-judge panel sentenced him to death. On March 20, 1995, a Kuwaiti high court commuted the death sentence to life in prison.

Hadi 'Awdah Harjan al-Khalil al-Shammari: one of 11 Iraqis and three Kuwaitis arrested on April 13, 1993 by Kuwaiti authorities in a plot to assassinate former U.S. President George H. W. Bush with a bomb during his visit to Kuwait. The Iraqi resident of the al-Zubayr area was carrying drugs to sell inside the country and was to then share the proceeds with the rest of the network. On May 10, 1993, Kuwait ruled out extradition, saying it would try the group. On June 4, 1994, the three-judge panel sentenced him to six months.

Radi al-Shammari: one of two Jordanian terrorists arrested on January 21, 1991 in Bangkok, Thailand who were part of an international terrorist network financed and armed via Iraqi diplomatic pouches. He was deported on January 28, 1991, but ultimately flew to Nepal on January 31. He was not charged in Thailand but was arrested by Nepalese police upon arrival. Nepal deported him back to Bangkok on February 3, 1991. On February 7, he was deported to Athens.

Ra'id al-Shammari: a Saudi-based recruitment facilitator for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2006.

Salim Jiyad Thamir Mutlaq al-Shammari: variant of Salim Shiyad Thamir Mutlaq al-Shammari.

Salim Nasir Sabih Rumi al-Shammari: alias Khalid Farhan Salih, 1 of 11 Iraqis and three Kuwaitis arrested on April 13, 1993 by Kuwaiti authorities in a plot to assassinate former U.S. President George Bush with a bomb during his visit to Kuwait. The Iraqi was believed to be involved in reconnaissance against Coalition forces.

On May 10, 1993, Kuwait ruled out extradition, saying it would try the group. On May 16, 1993, the Kuwaiti Attorney General denied press reports that he had been released on bail. On June 4, 1994, the three-judge panel sentenced him to death. On March 20, 1995, a Kuwaiti high court commuted the death sentence to life in prison.

Yusuf Salim al-Shammari: alias Abu-Ya'qub, a Saudi teacher from Riyadh who was born on April

14, 1984 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr on November 17, 2006, contributing 3,000 lira, 1,000 riyals, and his passport. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-'Abdah. His home phone number was 0096612312979; his uncle's was 0096612316369.

Hilal al-Shammut: preacher sentenced to hang on January 16, 1994 in connection with a plot foiled on June 26, 1993 to assassinate Jordanian King Hussein during the graduation ceremony at Muta University, a Jordanian military academy. He was also found guilty of belonging to the Islamic Liberation Party, which aimed to topple the regime through violence and establish an Islamic caliphate state. He was found guilty of conspiring to kill Hussein, but found innocent of trying to change the Constitution due to lack of evidence. The death sentence was commuted.

Hatim Ahmed Hamdan Al Shamrani: alias Abu Omar, a Saudi from Jeddah who was born in 1405 Hijra and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr in 2007, contributing his passport and ID. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Abd Allah, whom he knew through Abu Dajjanah. He flew to Syria, where he met Loua'aie, whom he disliked for taking his \$100 and 1,000 rials of a friend and leaving them only \$200. His phone number was 009666241428.

Musa'id Hasan 'Abdallah al-Shamrani: alias Abu-Jandal al-Tabuki, a Saudi electrician from Tabuk who was born in 1975 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr on May 5, 2007, contributing 200 Saudi riyals and bringing \$200, his passport and ID. His recruitment coordinator was Atif, whom he knew via a colleague at a mosque. He arrived from Riyadh via Amman to Damascus, where he met Abu-al-Abbas. Colleague Mish'al's home phone number was 0096644245934.

Muslih bin 'Ali bin 'A'id al-Shamrani: age 28, one of four Saudi terrorists who, on April 22, 1996, confessed to the November 13, 1995 bombing of a building used by U.S. military personnel

in Saudi Arabia and said that they had planned other attacks but feared arrest. He claimed to have fought in the Afghan War. He was married and lived in Riyadh's al-'Arija' district. He had worked as a government employee before getting involved in business.

Nayef Shamri: a Saudi terrorist who died on September 6, 2005 following a three-day siege at a seaside villa in Damman's Almubarakia neighborhood in Saudi Arabia.

Saleh Salem Shaninah: alias Abu Salman Al Gha-reeb, a Libyan born on February 28, 1982 who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007.

Dr. Fathi al-Shaqaqi: secretary general of the Islamic Jihad Movement in Palestine in 1994. On January 23, 1995, U.S. President Bill Clinton ordered an immediate freeze on his U.S. assets, as his actions constituted a terrorist threat to the Middle East peace process. On October 26, 1995, he was assassinated in Sliema, Malta, by two gunmen on motorcycles. He was carrying a Libyan diplomatic passport for Ibrahim 'Ali al-Shawesh.

Sharad: alias of Bahij 'Abd-'Aziz al-Bahiji.

Khalaf Bin-Yusuf Bin-Khalaf al-Shar'an: alias Abu-Yusuf, a Saudi from al-Jawf who was born in 1983 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on September 19, 2006, when he was assigned to al-Anbar. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-Sarab. He contributed 24,500 Liras and 4,700 Riyals. His father's phone number was 00966503344145, and his brother Muhammad's number was 00966503395125.

Ghassan Abdulah al-Sharbi: a Saudi held at Guantánamo Bay who was charged on May 30, 2008 by the Pentagon with having attended al Qaeda training camps and studying bomb making. He faced a life sentence.

Basit al-Sha'ri: Libya-based recruitment coordinator for al Qaeda in Iraq foreign fighters in 2007.

'Abid 'Abd-'Abid al-Shari: alias Abu-Mus'ab, a Saudi from al-Quriyat born in 1980 who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007, bringing \$500. His brother Abu-'Abd-al-Rahman's phone number was 059804282; his brother Abu-Hajir's was 0506399356; his brother 'Abdallah's was 0508720288.

Hamin Bani Shari: named on February 14, 2005 as one of Iraq's 29 most-wanted insurgents. A bounty of between \$50,000 and \$200,000 was offered.

Abd Al Aziz Bin Fayeze Saleh Al Sharie: alias Abu Fayeze, from Bilad Al Harameen, who was born in 1407 Hijra, joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007, bringing \$520. His home phone number was 072812526; his mobile was 0506540727; Muhammad's mobile was 0504745627.

Ahmed Suleiman al Shariehi: alias Abu Anas, a Saudi who joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr in 2007, bringing his passport, ID, 500 euros, and some U.S. cash. His recruitment coordinator was Sa'ad. His sister's phone number was 00966504257848; his father's was 00966504179053.

Muhamad Shariff: alias Abu Naji, an Algerian from Al Muse'ela who joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr in 2007, contributing \$50. He said he left his other valuables with a Syrian intelligence officer. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Abd Allah, whom he knew through Abd Al Malek; he as then connected to Samier and Jamal in Bash Garah. The phone numbers of his brothers were 0021372779627, 0021373637427, and 0021390839124.

Husayn 'Ali Bakr al-Sharnubi: arrested on October 15, 1994 by Egyptian police in connection with the October 14, 1994 stabbing of Naguib Mahfouz, the only Arab to receive the Nobel Prize for Literature, in a Cairo suburb.

Belal Abd Al Rahman Al Sharqawi: variant of Bilal 'Abd-al-Rahman al-Sharqawi.

Al-Haj Abdu Ali Sharqawi: a Yemeni arrested in Karachi in February 2002 on suspicion of involvement with al Qaeda. The *Washington Post* reported in December 2007 that he was held in Jordan for 19 months before being moved to Guantánamo.

Bilal 'Abd-al-Rahman al-Sharqawi: variant Belal Abd Al Rahman Al Sharqawi, alias Abu-'Abd-al-Rahman, a Jordanian from Amman who was born on December 18, 1970 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr on November 17, 2006, contributing his passport, ID, driver's license, \$300, and 1,100 lira. His recruitment coordinator was 'Abd-al-Hamid. His brother's phone number was 4027488.

Mahmud Hasani Sharqi: named on February 14, 2005 as one of Iraq's 29 most-wanted insurgents. A bounty of between \$50,000 and \$200,000 was offered.

Hassan Ramadan Shaukani: an Egyptian Muslim militant hanged on July 17, 1993 by the Egyptian government for the April 20, 1993 attempted assassination of Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif in Heliopolis.

Salim Shiyad (variant Jiyad) Thamir Mutlaq al-Shammari: one of 11 Iraqis and three Kuwaitis arrested on April 13, 1993 by Kuwaiti authorities in a plot to assassinate former U.S. President George H. W. Bush with a bomb during his visit to Kuwait. The Kuwaiti was a lance corporal at the Petroleum Industry Protection Department in the Interior Ministry. He facilitated the movements of the two principals in the plot. On May 10, 1993, Kuwait ruled out extradition, saying it would try the group. On June 4, 1994, the three-judge panel sentenced him to five years.

'Abdal-Aziz Husayn 'Ali Muhamad Shams: member of a cell in Kuwait that set two bombs that exploded on July 10, 1989 in two streets

leading to the Great Mosque in Mecca, killing a Pakistani and injuring 16 of the 1.5 million pilgrims from 100 countries attending the hajj. He allegedly went to the Iranian Embassy on June 22, 1989 to obtain the explosives. The Kuwaiti student of Saudi origin said he was recruited two years earlier to join the Followers of the Line of the Imam, a branch of Hizballah. He said he was involved in smuggling the explosives to Saudi Arabia. He claimed Iranian Sadiq 'Ali Reda was to give him money for the operation. He was also recruited to take part in the operation to serve the interests of Iran. He was present in the meetings in Medina and Mecca, and took part in the operation that took place near the Mosque.

Hoseini Shamsodin: an Iranian native of Tehran detained on July 6, 1994 by Philippine police for questioning in connection with the Abu Sayyaf group. He had an expired visa and passport.

Ismail Abu Shanab: senior Hamas figure who was called in by Israeli authorities for questioning after a Palestinian suicide bomber set off a bomb between two school buses on October 29, 1998.

Omar Shanani: a Libya-based recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2006 and 2007.

Shankar: alias of Shaqir.

Rasmi al Shannaq: age 27, a Jordanian arrested by the FBI, Immigration and Naturalization Service, and State Department on June 25, 2002 in Baltimore for overstaying his visa. He lived with American Airlines flight 77, 9/11 Pentagon hijackers Nawaf Alhazmi and Hani Hanjour for two months in the summer of 2001 at a Northern Virginia apartment. On July 9, 2002, authorities detained 31 people, including Shannaq, who entered the United States using phony visas for which they paid \$10,000 each from a Jordanian employee of the U.S. Embassy in Qatar in 2000 and 2001.

Abu-'Abd-al-Rahman al-Shanqiti: alias of Jadu Mamim Ahmad Lu'ubaydi.

Khaled Shanquiti: alias "The Mauritanian," he was involved in the bombing of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania on August 7, 1998. He is a brother-in-law of Mohambedou Ould Slahi. President Bush ordered his U.S. assets frozen on September 24, 2001.

Fathi al-Shaqaqi: Palestinian Islamic Jihad leader who was killed by an unknown assassin in Malta on October 26, 1995.

Abu Shaqra: name on a forged Lebanese passport used by the four hijackers of a Kuwaiti Airbus A310 en route from Kuwait to Bangkok with intermediate stops in Dubai and Karachi on December 4, 1984.

Khalaf Bin Youssef Bin Khalaf Al Shara'an: alias Abu Youssef, Saudi from Jawaf who was born in 1403 Hijra and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on 26th Sha'aban 1427 Hijra (circa 2007), bringing 24,500 lira and 4,700 rials. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Sirab. His father's phone number was 00966503344145, his brother Muhammed's was 00966503395125.

Uzi Sharabaf: one of three masked gunmen who fired Kalashnikov submachine guns at students milling about a courtyard at the Hebron Islamic College in Israel on July 27, 1983. They also threw a grenade in the attack that killed three and wounded 30. He was arrested for the attack and sentenced to life in prison. On March 27, 1987, President Chaim Herzog commuted the sentences to 24 years each. On December 26, 1990, Israel freed him; a life sentence in Israel usually requires that the convict serve at least 20 years.

Muhammad Ibrahim Sharaf: founder and leader in the 1980s of the Yemeni Islamic Jihad. He had been a member of the Egyptian Islamic Jihad.

Samir Mohamed Hassan Sharara: a resident of Bint Jubayl village in southern Lebanon who hijacked a Gulf Air VC-10 after takeoff from Dubai on June 29, 1977. Armed with a pistol and two grenades, he forced the pilot to land at Doha International Airport in Qatar, where he demanded \$125,000 and safe passage to an undisclosed nation. He said he wanted to publicize “south Lebanon, which is subjected every day to thousands of shells and savage, repeated aggressions.” After he allowed the passengers to leave, Qatari troops boarded the plane and arrested him.

Bashir Ali Nasser Al-Sharari: born in Yemen in 1970, the Yemeni was believed by the FBI on February 11, 2002, to be planning a terrorist attack in the United States or on U.S. interests in Yemen.

Yusuf al-Sharidi: variant of Yasser Chraidi.

Bandar Bin-Zayn al-ʿAbidin Bin-Fawwaz al-Sharif: alias Abu-Jayb, a Saudi student from Mecca who was born on April 25, 1988 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on May 21, 2007 as a combatant. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-ʿAbdallah, whom he knew through Abu-ʿAbbas. He traveled to Syria, where he met Abu-ʿUmar. His home phone number was 05564772; his mother’s was 0501627527.

Bassam Abu Sharif: spokesman for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine in 1972–1975. He was blinded in the right eye and lost several fingers when a book bomb exploded in his hands in the *al Hadaf* office in Lebanon on July 22, 1972. The book was titled *Days of Terror*.

Khalil Sharif: believed to be the shooter in the May 13, 1996 drive-by shooting by two Hamas gunmen who fired on Jewish settlers at a bus stop near Beit El, killing a U.S.-born seminarian and injuring three other people.

Mohamed Sharif: one of four gunmen posing as patients who, on October 22, 1995,

shot to death Dr. Graziella Fumagalli, an Italian doctor working at a tuberculosis hospital in Marka, in her surgery, and wounding biologist Dr. Cristoforo Andreoli. He remained at large.

Mohi Adin Sharif: variant of Muhi al-Din Sharif.

Muhi al-Din Sharif: variant Mohi Adin Sharif, a Hamas master bomber residing in Jerusalem whose body was found in Ramallah, West Bank, on March 29, 1998 after a car time bomb containing more than 100 pounds of explosives went off. Pathologists determined that he had been killed by gunfire three hours earlier. He provided the bomb that was used by Sufiyan Jabarin, 26-year-old Hamas suicide bomber who, on August 21, 1995, boarded Egged commuter bus Number 26 in Jerusalem and killed five people and injured 103.

Omar Khan Sharif: age 27, would-be British suicide bomber whose bomb failed to explode on April 29, 2003 at the Mike’s Place restaurant in Tel Aviv, Israel. Sharif fled the scene after his bomb failed to detonate. He got rid of his coat and the explosives. He remained at large as of May 9. However, the State Department reported later that his body was found washed up on a Tel Aviv beach. He was born in Derby to an immigrant from Mirpur in the Pakistani-controlled section of Kashmir. His late father had opened Derby’s first kebab stand and later owned laundrettes and amusement arcades. The youngest of six children, Sharif boarded for two years at the \$18,000/year prep school Foremarke Hall. He attended Kingston University in London, where he became a Muslim fundamentalist. He dropped out after a few months, married a woman who spoke little English and wore a burqa. They moved into a cheap row house in Derby near a radical mosque. They had two daughters, aged 3 and 7 as of 2003. He attended religious classes by Sheikh Omar Bakri Muhammed, Syrian-born leader of al-Muhajiroun (the Emigrants), a radical Islamic group.

He and fellow bomber Assif Muhammad Hanif were in Damascus in 2003, where Hanif attended an Arabic course at Damascus University. Sharif told friends he was going to study religion there.

The duo may have used plastic explosives they smuggled into Israel hidden in a Koran. They entered Israel at the Allenby Bridge border crossing with Jordan. Most of the injuries were blast injuries, rather than cuts from shrapnel.

As of May 9, three of Sharif's relatives were in custody his brother, Zahid Hussain Sharif, age 46; his sister, Paveen Akthor Sharif, age 35; and his wife, Tahari Shad Tabassum, age 27, all of Derby. They were held for failing to disclose information about acts of terrorism. Hussain was also charged with aiding and abetting acts of terrorism overseas.

Paveen Akthor Sharif: age 35, of Derby, UK, sister of Omar Khan Sharif. As of May 9, 2003, she was held in custody for failing to disclose information about acts of terrorism.

Sa'd al-Sharif: age 33 in 2001, alias Mustafa Muhammad Ahmed, Shayk Saiid, Mustafa Ahmad al-Hiawi, and Abu Mohammed, Laden's Saudi brother-in-law and financial chief. He was an explosives expert at the Jihad Wal Camp in Afghanistan, according to Jamal Ahmed al-Fadl, a witness in the African embassies bombing trial. His U.S. assets were ordered frozen on October 12, 2001.

Shaykh Said al-Sharif: al Qaeda financial aide listed by the *Washington Post* in late February 2008 as being at large.

Wisam 'Abdallah Jum'ah Al-Sharif: alias Abu-Muslim, a Libyan science student in the Geology Department in Benghazi who was born in 1985 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr on July 28, 2007, contributing 3,000 liras, \$100, 39,025 Libyan dinars, and 25 Egyptian piasters, along with his passport. His recruitment coordinator was al-Haj, whom he knew via Abu-Turab, who came with him. He went from Libya to Cairo to

Syria, where he met Abu-al-'Abbas. He still had 800 liras with him.

Zahid Hussain Sharif: age 46, of Derby, UK, brother of Omar Khan Sharif. As of May 9, 2003, he was held in custody for failing to disclose information about acts of terrorism and with aiding and abetting acts of terrorism overseas.

Nabil Sharitah: on February 7, 1994, he told the 29th Criminal Bench of the Berlin Regional Court that he did not transport the explosives used in the August 25, 1983 attack on the Maison de France French cultural center in Berlin, in which one person died and 22 were injured. However, he said that he gave explosives stored at the Syrian Embassy in East Berlin to Red Army Faction (RAF) member Johannes Weinrich only a few hours before the bombing. Sharitah was third secretary of the Syrian Embassy at the time and in charge of security. He had given himself up to German authorities.

Al Shariff: alias of Nadzmimie Sabtulah.

Muwafaq 'Abbas Shartah: one of five alleged Iraqi agents and members of the October 17 Movement for the Liberation of the Syrian People who were arrested by Syria in connection with the multiple bombings of public buses in Syria on April 16, 1986 that killed 27 people and wounded 100. The five were tried and convicted. They were executed on August 24, 1987.

Shashu: alias Abu-Bilah, who was born in 1986 and traveled from France to join al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007. His travel coordinator was Abu-Muhammad. He brought his passport and ID. His phone number was 490531918.

Habib Tanyus ash-Shartouni: variant of Habib Tanyus ash-Shartuni.

Habib Tanyus ash-Shartuni: variant Shartouni, allegedly confessed to the bombing on September 14, 1982 in east Beirut, Lebanon, that killed

President-elect Bashir Gemayel and eight others and wounded at least 50 people. The Phalange turned him over to the Lebanese government on April 26, 1983.

Abu Shattrey: alias of Ali Faraj Muhammad Suleiman.

Abu Shattri: alias of Ali Faraj Muhammad Soliman.

'Umar Jibril al-Shawahin: one of a group of Jordanian Afghans tried on December 21, 1994 by the Jordanian State Security Court for belonging to an illegal society, participating in a conspiracy to carry out terrorist acts, and possessing explosives for illegal purposes. The Muslim fundamentalists bombed cinemas, wounding nine people, including an attack on January 26, 1994 at an Amman cinema showing what they perceived to be pornographic films, and another bombing on February 1, 1994. The group had been seized in a crackdown on Muslim radicals in January 1994. Their trial began on August 27, 1994, when they were accused of planning to assassinate leading Jordanians, including 'Abd-al-Salam al-Majali, Jordan's former chief peace negotiator with Israel. One of those sentenced to death was Muhammad Jamal Khalifah, a Saudi fugitive son-in-law of Osama bin Laden. He was acquitted.

Ibrahim 'Ali al-Shawesh: name on Libyan diplomatic passport carried by Fathi Shaqqaqi when he was shot to death in Malta on October 26, 1995.

Yasser Abu Shaweesh: on January 23, 2005, in a morning raid in Mainz, German police arrested Ibrahim Mohamed Khalil, age 29, a German citizen from Iraq who was suspected of planning suicide attacks in Germany, and, Shaweesh, 31, a Palestinian medical student living in Bonn. They were believed to have had contacts with Osama bin Laden, and were charged with belonging to a foreign terrorist organization. The Federal

Prosecutor's Office said there was no indication that they had organized an al Qaeda cell in Germany. While in Afghanistan, where he trained before the 9/11 attacks, Khalil had contacts with bin Laden and Ramzi Binalshibh. Khalil fought U.S. forces for more than a year in Afghanistan and had high-ranking al Qaeda contacts who persuaded him to recruit suicide attackers in Europe. He moved to Germany in September 2002 to raise money and provide logistical support for al Qaeda. He had attempted unsuccessfully to obtain 48 grams of uranium from Luxembourg. Khalil recruited the Libyan-born Shaweesh for a suicide attack in Iraq. They had sought to raise money by taking out a \$1 million life insurance policy on Yasser Abu S., who was to fake a fatal traffic accident. The duo had been under investigation since October 2004. Police searched four apartments in Mainz and Bonn.

The previous week, German police had detained nearly two dozen Islamic extremists.

German authorities had wiretapped the duo, and heard them make plans to move to the Netherlands, to obtain uranium for a dirty bomb that would kill Americans, and to recruit suicide bombers to go to Iraq. They talked about how to blend in to their surroundings. Khalil married a Syrian woman who had recently obtained German citizenship, which in turn permitted him to stay legally in Germany.

In late January, the judge ruled that there was enough evidence to hold them for trial.

Fa'iq Salih al-Shawish: one of a group of Jordanian Afghans sentenced on December 21, 1994 by the Jordanian State Security Court for belonging to an illegal society, participating in a conspiracy to carry out terrorist acts, and possessing explosives for illegal purposes. The Muslim fundamentalists bombed cinemas, wounding nine people, including an attack on January 26, 1994 at an Amman cinema showing what they perceived to be pornographic films, and another bombing on February 1, 1994. The group had been seized in a crackdown on Muslim radicals in January 1994. Their trial began on August 27, 1994,

when they were accused of planning to assassinate leading Jordanians, including 'Abd-al-Salam al-Majali, Jordan's former chief peace negotiator with Israel. One of those sentenced to death was Muhammad Jamal Khalifah, a Saudi fugitive son-in-law of Osama bin Laden. Al-Shawish was sentenced to 7 and a half years.

Shawqi: alias Abu Haffis, an Algerian from Al Wadd who joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter in 2007. He had experience with computers. His phone number was 021332217711.

'Ali Shawqi: alias of Muhammad Brazim Jayyusi, a Lebanese whose eight-day detention was ordered by Limassol's district court in connection with the Black June attack in which a grenade was thrown into the Shoham, Limassol, Cyprus offices of an Israeli shipping firm on September 23, 1981, injuring three female and two male Greek Cypriot employees.

Ka'b al-Shaybani: alias of Farid.

Sami al-Shayib: alias 'Isam, identified by Doha's *al-Sharq* on March 19, 1993 as a member of the Abu Nidal Group's Central Committee.

Al-Shaykh: alias of 'Abd al-Aziz Awda.

'Abdallah al-Shaykh: alias Abu-al-Zubayr al-Jaddawi, a Jeddah-based Saudi who was born on August 14, 1985 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on September 13, 2006. His local recruiter was Abu-Hammam. He brought with him 1,351 riyals, \$600, 5,950 lira, and a cell phone. He offered the phone numbers of Abu-'Umar: 0566551929 and 0503611521.

'Imad Ash-Shaykh: alias of Lieutenant 'Imad ad-Din Mustafa Shakir 'Ayyad, member of the Fatah Revolutionary Council who was killed on July 19, 1978 in an attack on the FRC offices in Tripoli, Libya by five members of Fatah.

Mujahid Shaykh: alias of Osama bin Laden.

Amir Hussein Shaykhan: on April 11, 2005, he confessed that he and a Syrian kidnapped French journalists Christian Chesnot of *RFI* and George Malbrunot of *Le Figaro* on August 19, 2004 in Iraq. The duo were freed in December 2004.

Abu-Shayma': a Lebanon-based recruitment coordinator for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007.

Abu-Shayma': alias of Lakhlaf.

Ka'aen al Shebani: alias of Faried.

Basem Muhammad Shebli: alias Abu Omar, a Syrian from Dyr Al Zur who joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr in 2007, bringing 15,500 lira. His recruitment coordinator was Al Hajji. His phone number was 310449.

Hanni Muhammad Al Shebli: alias Abu Al Zubear, a factory work from Al Quayem, An-nizah who joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter in 2007, bringing with him his passport, ID, bank book, and watch. He took a bus to Syria, where he was met by Abu Omar and Abu Ahamed. Loua'aie relieved him of 3,000 of his 10,000 rials. He said mujahedeen supporter Saleh could be contacted through his brother on his phone: 0096655880730. Al Shebli's home phone number was 009666346544.

Mohammed Shehada: age 25, a Jordanian convicted on July 11, 2007 by a Jordanian military court to three years of hard labor for plotting to attack Americans living in Jordan.

Salah Shehada: a leader of the Izzedine al-Qassam Brigades of Hamas who was killed on July 22, 2002 in an Israeli air strike.

Michael Shehadeh: on September 22, 2003, the Bush administration invoked the Patriot Act in the 16-year effort to deport him and Khader Hamide, two Palestinians who allegedly distributed magazines and raised funds in California for the Popular Front for the Liberation of

Palestine. Earlier court rulings had deemed the deportation unconstitutional because the duo was not involved in terrorist activity. In the earlier cases, they had been part of the LA Eight charged with violations of the McCarran-Walter Act against membership in communist organizations. On January 30, 2007, immigration Judge Bruce J. Einhorn dismissed a 20-year effort by the U.S. government to deport the two Palestinians after the FBI and Department of Homeland Security failed to turn over any potentially exculpatory information per orders in 1986, 1993, 1994, and 2005. They were represented by David Cole of the Center for Constitutional Rights, Marc Van Der Hout of the National Lawyers Guild, and Ahilan Arulanantham of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Abu Mustafa al-Sheibani: a leader of Shi'ite extremists based in Iran as of January 2008. His network included hundreds of members in several pro-Iranian insurgent groups in the south that specialize in roadside bombs against Americans and sabotage of UK forces in the area. His assets were subjected to financial sanctions by the U.S. Treasury on January 9, 2008 under Executive Order 13438.

Margalit Har-Sheif: age 22, convicted on June 14, 1998 by the Tel Aviv Magistrates Court of knowing Yigal Amir's intention to assassinate Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin on November 4, 1995 and failing to inform the police. She said she did not believe him and thought he was trying to impress her. Her lawyer planned an appeal. On September 27, 1998, she was sentenced to nine months, with another 15 months suspended.

Khaled Awad Shehada: a 24-year-old Palestinian resident of the Jabaliya refugee camp in the Gaza Strip who, on December 5, 1993, opened fire with an Israeli-made automatic rifle as he boarded a public bus in Holon in central Israel, killing a 32-year-old reserve soldier. The bus driver shoved the killer out the door, then sped away. Other soldiers

in the back of the bus fired on the terrorist, hitting him. Other soldiers at the bus stop also fired, killing the member of Islamic Jihad. His brother was active in the Islamic Jihad in Damascus, Syria. He had been allowed to exit Gaza on a student permit.

Moua'aied Khalef Shehaza: alias Abu Muhammad, a Syrian from Dye al Zur who had experience as a coordinator in Syria and who joined Al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr in 2007, bringing 100 lira. His recruitment coordinator was Al Hajji. His phone number was 654736.

Marwan Al-Shehhi: age 23, of the United Arab Emirates (UAE), one of the al Qaeda hijackers who, on September 11, 2001, took over United Airlines flight 175, a B767 flying from Boston's Logan International Airport to Los Angeles International Airport with 65 people, including seven flight attendants and two pilots. The plane was diverted across New Jersey, pulled sharply right, and just missed crashing into two other airliners as it descended toward Manhattan. UA flight 175 crashed into New York City's 110-story World Trade Center South Tower at 9:05 A.M. He had resided in a Hamburg apartment with Muhammad Atta and had been enrolled in the local Technical University. German authorities said he was born in the UAE.

Fahad Shehri: arrested on March 18, 1997 by Canadian immigration officials. The Saudi had arrived in Canada in December 1996 and claimed refugee status. He said he was wanted for questioning in Saudi Arabia for the June 25, 1996 truck bombing of the U.S. military's compound at Khobar Towers near Dhahran that killed 19 U.S. airmen and wounded 547 others. He claimed he feared for his life. The U.S. and Riyadh said he was not a suspect. The Canadian government charged him with being a terrorist on March 26, 1997. Some reports indicated that he had bought weapons for Central Asian Muslim fighters. He was held in the Ottawa Detention Center.

Ahmed Darwish Al-Sheihhi: name used by one of three men carrying Omani passports who on September 9, 2001 left the Philippines in haste for Bangkok after being questioned by a policeman for videotaping the U.S. embassy on two separate days. Philippine police said they might have been making a bomb in their Manila Bayview Park Hotel room; traces of TNT were found in the room. Philippine authorities said their surnames were similar to three of the 9/11 hijackers' names. The trio flew from Bangkok separately on September 1 and 7.

Bader Darwis Homahhed Al-Sheihhi: name used by one of three men carrying Omani passports who, on September 9, 2001, left the Philippines in haste for Bangkok after being questioned by a policeman for videotaping the U.S. embassy on two separate days. Philippine police said they might have been making a bomb in their Manila Bayview Park Hotel room; traces of TNT were found in the room. Philippine authorities said their surnames were similar to three of the 9/11 hijackers' names. The trio flew from Bangkok separately on September 1 and 7.

Khaled Abdulla Mohammed Al-Sheihhi: name used by one of three men carrying Omani passports who on September 9, 2001 left the Philippines in haste for Bangkok after being questioned by a policeman for videotaping the US Embassy on two separate days. Philippine police said they might have been making a bomb in their Manila Bayview Park Hotel room; traces of TNT were found in the room. Philippine authorities said their surnames were similar to three of the 9/11 hijackers' names. The trio flew from Bangkok separately on September 1 and 7.

The Sheikh: alias of 'Abd al-Aziz Awda.

Abd Allah Al Sheikh: alias Abu Al Zubear al Jadawie, a Saudi from Jeddah who was born on 28/11/1405 Hijra and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on 20th Sha'aban 1427 Hijra (2007), bringing 1,351

rials, \$660, a bag, and 5,950 lira. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Hmam. His phone numbers were 0566551929 and 0503611521.

Ahmad Omar Saeed Sheikh: alias of Sheikh Omar Saeed.

Mara'ai Hammed Omar al Sheikh: alias Saraqah, a Libyan born in 1970 who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007, bringing \$100. He said Hassan's phone number was 0925152199; his uncle's was 0925128260; Rajab's was 0913798492; and Ramadan's was 0926243279.

Al Sheikh: alias of 'Abd al-Aziz Awda.

Abbas Hussain Sheikh: an Indian arrested as an accomplice to two men arrested on June 14, 2001 by Indian police for plotting to bomb the U.S. Embassy.

Jelani Abu Sheikh: sold the car to Saleh Ali Saleh Nabhan that he traded in to buy the green Mitsubishi SUV used in the November 28, 2002 suicide attack on the Israeli-owned Paradise Hotel in Kenya in which 16 died and 80 were injured.

Osman el-Sheikh: one of three Sudanese roommates of Fares Khalafalla, one of eight foreign Islamists arrested on June 24, 1993 by the FBI and charged with planning to bomb the UN headquarters building in Manhattan; 26 Federal Plaza, which includes the local FBI headquarters and other agencies; the Forty-Seventh Street diamond district, which is run principally by Orthodox Jews; and the Lincoln and Holland tunnels connecting Manhattan and New Jersey; and planning to assassinate Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato (R-NY), Assemblyman Dov Hiking, an Orthodox Jewish legislator from Brooklyn, UN Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak. He was arrested and held on a \$75,000 bond because the Immigration and Naturalization Service said "the circumstances of their arrests indicate they may pose a threat to society." They had entered the United

States on tourist visas that had expired. They initially were not charged in the plot.

Sa'id Awlad al-Sheikh: alias Abu-Qutadah, a Moroccan from Jabal Rarsah, 'Uthman Bin-'Affan Street who was born in 1984 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007. He was assigned to al Anbar. His home phone number was 0021239711855; the house number was 195. His brother's home phone number was 0021261725481.

Hossein Sheikhhattar: an arrest warrant was issued for the aide to the Iranian telecommunications minister in connection with the August 6, 1991 assassination of former Iranian Premier Shapur Bakhtiar in his Paris home.

David Shemtov: arrested on January 20, 1984 for supplying a hand grenade that was placed beneath a van owned by a leader of Israel's Peace Now movement that exploded during the group's demonstration on February 10, 1983 outside Prime Minister Menachem Begin's office. The grenade killed one person and injured nine.

Abdul Sherif: age 30, convicted on February 5, 2008 in a London court of 22 charges of failing to disclose information about terrorism and assisting an offender in connection with the failed copycat bombing of the London transit system in July 2005. He was sentenced to 10 years. The five defendants provided safe houses, passports, clothing, and food for the would-be bombers after the failed attacks. Sherif is the brother of Hussain Osman, a convicted bomber.

Abdul-Aziz el-Sherif: an emir of the Egyptian Islamic Jihad and associate of Ayman al-Zawahiri. His 1980s *Basic Principles in Making Preparations for Jihad* became the theological rationale for al Qaeda's terrorist campaign, as well as for that of other Islamists. He said that judges, lawyers, soldiers, police, and most of Egyptian society were apostates and thus legitimate targets for killing. He was arrested in Yemen in 2001 and extradited in 2004 to Egypt, where he was imprisoned. He

was put in isolation in the Toura prison south of Cairo. In 2007, he reportedly had changed his rationale for armed struggle and was writing a jailhouse book to that effect.

Bassam Towfik Sherif: also known as Bassam Zayad, Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine spokesman who took credit for the Japanese Red Army's attack on Lod Airport on May 30, 1972.

Sheroo: alias of Sher Mohammad Malikkheil.

Rida Shibani: a Lebanese national believed detained for questioning for his involvement with two terrorists who were trying to plant a 200-pound bomb at a building housing the U.S. Information Service Thomas Jefferson Library that exploded prematurely in Manila on January 19, 1991. He had been staying at the Travelers Inn a few hours before the bombing.

Abdesslam Issa Shibani: a Libyan intelligence officer believed to be linked to the September 19, 1989 bombing of the UTA DC-10 aircraft over Chad. Observers expected French Investigating Judge Jean-Louis Bruguiere to issue an arrest warrant following his July 5–18, 1996 visit to Libya. On June 12, 1998, France announced that it would try him, along with five other Libyans, in absentia. On March 10, 1999, a French antiterrorism court imposed life in prison on the six in absentia. If any of the six were to fall into French hands, they would automatically be given a retrial under French law. The prosecutor said the evidence showed that the Libyan officials had organized the attack. France had never formally requested extradition of the six. Qadhafi had earlier said he would turn the six over to France, but also had said he would consider making the six serve any sentence imposed by a French court in Libyan prison.

Milad Shibani: one of four accomplices of two Libyan intelligence officers arrested by the FBI on July 20, 1988 on charges of plotting to assassinate former National Security Council aide U.S.

Marine Colonel Oliver L. North. The Arlington, Virginia resident was the chair of the McLean, Virginia-based Peoples Committee for Libyan Students. U.S. Magistrate Leonie Brinkema set bond between \$25,000 and \$50,000. The group apparently was planning revenge against U.S. officials believed to have planned the April 1986 air raid against Libya in retaliation for Libyan involvement in several terrorist attacks. On July 22, he faced charges of violating his Arlington Carlyle House cooperatives' adults-only policy for living with his spouse and children and faced eviction. On July 28, 1988, a federal grand jury handed down a 40-count indictment, charging the group with conspiracy, money laundering, and violations of U.S. trade sanctions against Libya.

Mursad Shibbu: leader of the Lebanese Revolutionary Socialist Organization in the 1970s.

Abdel Hamid Shibli: one of two Black September members who were seriously injured when their explosives-laden car blew up on a Rome street on June 17, 1973. He was a Jordanian. It was believed they were driving their booby-trapped car toward their next mission, which may have been against the transit camp in Austria for Soviet Jewish émigrés. Some reports claim that Mossad arranged for the bombs' premature detonation.

Akram Sa'id Shihab: a Jordanian of Palestinian origin who resides in the Gaza Strip. He was wanted for questioning in the case of two masked gunmen who, on February 4, 1990, intercepted a Safaja Tours bus on the Ismailia–Cairo desert road, where they fired automatic weapons and threw 4 grenades, killing 10 and injuring 19. He spent four days at the Helio-Park Hotel in Heliopolis, a Cairo suburb, and made phone calls to Israel and Algeria during his stay.

Hassan Shihadah: name used by one of three terrorists reported by Paraguay's *Noticias* on August 31, 1994 to have entered the country on August 27, 1994 to conduct a bombing against the Jewish community in Buenos Aires. They were to travel

from Barcelona, Spain via Hungary and Germany then to Rio de Janeiro or Sao Paulo, then to Foz do Iguacu or Asuncion, to Ciudad del Este, then onward with their explosives to Buenos Aires for a September 3 attack. He was born in 1969, was blond and bearded.

Shaykh Salah Shihadah: his release was demanded by the Hamas members who, on October 9, 1994, kidnapped Israeli Corporal Nachshon Mordekhay Wachsman from Jerusalem's 'Atarot junction.

Thirwat Shihata: an Egyptian Islamic Jihad operational planner who arrived in Iraq in mid-May 2002. Possibly the same person described subsequently. On September 24, 2001, President George W. Bush ordered his U.S. assets frozen.

Tharwat Salah Shihatah: fugitive sentenced to death on March 17, 1994 by the Higher Military Court in Cairo in connection with the November 25, 1993 bombing of the convoy of Egyptian Prime Minister Dr. 'Atif Sidqi that killed a 15-year-old girl and wounded 21 other people.

Riyadh Shikawi: possibly a Yemeni, believed by the FBI, on February 11, 2002, to be planning a terrorist attack in the United States or on U.S. interests in Yemen.

Khaled Shimmiri: age 20, a deranged (according to the Kuwaiti government) Kuwaiti junior traffic policeman who, on November 21, 2002, shot and seriously wounded two American soldiers who were driving between bases. Shimmiri fired on them at 10:30 A.M. after pulling them over on the highway between their headquarters at Camp Doha and Arifjan, a Kuwaiti base. The Americans, one injured in the face, the other in the shoulder, did not return fire. They were in a civilian vehicle and were not in uniform. The Kuwaiti was arrested in Saudi Arabia the next day and extradited to Kuwait on November 23. On March 5, 2003, he was convicted and sentenced to 15 years in prison. His attorney said he would appeal. Judge

Nayef Mutairat sentenced Shimmiri to ten years for attempted murder and five years for unlawful possession of a weapon, to be served consecutively. He also ordered Shimmiri to be dismissed from the Kuwaiti police force.

David Ben-Shimol: an Israeli soldier who was captured on November 2, 1984 following an attack on an Arab bus. He was also held for the September 22, 1984 grenade attack in a crowded Arab coffee shop in Jerusalem that injured four people. On April 18, 1985, he was convicted of both crimes.

Sayyid Fahmi al-Shinnawi: a famous Egyptian urologist who was 1 of 40 Shi'ite terrorists arrested in Egypt on August 19, 1989 for planning to carry out attacks against U.S., Israeli, Saudi, Iraqi, and Kuwaiti interests, including embassies and airlines. He had treated Ayatollah Khomeini in London.

Mohammad Ridha Ghulam Shirazi: an Iranian who was 1 of 13 members of the Iranian Lebanese Hizballah reported by Madrid *Diario 16* on October 20, 1987 as having entered Spain on October 13, 1987 to attack diplomats from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Iraq.

Omar Shishani: age 47, arrested on July 17, 2002 by U.S. Customs agents when they discovered that the Jordanian-born man was carrying \$12 million in false cashiers' checks as he arrived at Detroit Metropolitan Airport from Indonesia. He appeared on a watch list of people trained in Afghanistan by al Qaeda; his name had turned up in captured documents in Afghanistan. Shishani was carrying a U.S. passport and claimed to be a naturalized citizen. Investigators searching his bags found nine cashier's checks—two for \$5 million each, two for \$500,000 each, and five for \$200,000 each. Six checks were posted for June; one for September 2002. The faked checks were supposedly issued by the Pomona, California branch of West America Bank (which does not have a Pomona branch). The checks had the

words "cashier's check" on them; the bank uses the term "official check." On July 23, a federal grand jury indicted Shishani on charges of possession of counterfeit security and smuggling merchandise into the United States. On July 24, U.S. District Court Magistrate Judge Donald A. Scheer ordered Shishani held without bond after prosecutors said he had acknowledged that Baharuddin Masse, who was listed on six of the checks, could be part of al Qaeda and that he had made "pro al Qaeda statements" and had named his daughter "al Qaeda." Shishani was carrying a photocopy of Masse's passport. Judge Scheer called Shishani a flight risk who faced 15 years in prison. The maximum penalty for the counterfeiting charge is 10 years and a \$250,000 fine; on the other charge, 5 years and a \$250,000 fine.

Shishani had previously lived in San Francisco and Napa, California. He claimed to be a salesman who had earned no commissions this year. He said his wife was a resident alien from Japan who works for Northwest Airlines. His family is from Chechnya. One source said he had served with the Jordanian army. He had claimed to come from a powerful Jordanian family with close relations to the king and the military. He claimed to have served in the Jordanian intelligence service from 1974 to 1976, and that his brother was commander of the Jordanian Special Forces. He had lived in the United States since 1979 and became a U.S. citizen in 1989, according to his lawyer. His attorney said he was merely a broker, carrying the checks for a client. Shishani had fired for Chapter 7 bankruptcy while living in San Francisco in 1991. He incorporated Shojoma Trading and Consulting Company, in Michigan in 1993, and dissolved it in 1996. He had no apparent source of income; his Northwest Airlines flight attendant wife was temporarily unemployed.

Members of the U.S. Joint Terrorism Task Force in Detroit searched Shishani's Dearborn, Michigan apartment the next day. Authorities found several financial documents, including a December 2000 net worth statement indicating \$38.5 million in assets. His lawyer said he didn't even own his home, and authorities said

the document could be a fake to be used in a scam.

A U.S. Secret Service agent was later suspended for writing an anti-Islam epithet ("Islam is Evil, Christ is King") on a Muslim prayer calendar in Shishani's home.

Jabir Shita: release from an Israeli jail was demanded on June 27, 1976 by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers of Air France flight 139, an A300 flying from Tel Aviv to Paris and ultimately diverted to Entebbe.

Tawfiq wat al-Shiyar: one of six Muslims detained on May 26, 1989 at Larnaca, Cyprus for conspiring to murder General Michel 'Awn, leader of the Lebanese Phalangists, and for possession of arms, missiles, and munitions. The six were due to be tried by a Larnaca criminal court on October 9, 1989. On August 30, 1989, the Muslim 14 March group threatened to hijack a Cyprus Airlines plane if the government did not release them. The group seeks to avenge the 40 Lebanese Muslims who were killed by 'Awn's troops on March 14, 1989.

Nasser Shkirat: a 22-year-old who, on March 22, 1993, stabbed six Israeli Jews at Jerusalem's Kennedy High School with a kitchen knife. He held a Koran in the other hand.

Amer Shkokani: a Palestinian from El Bireh in the West Bank who, on May 24, 2002, tried to ram his car filled with explosives into a crowded Tel Aviv Studio 49 dance club. Eli Federman, a quick-thinking security guard, fired through the windshield. The driver fell from the car, which blew up before impact, injuring three passersby. Federman said "then I fired the rest of the bullets into his head," killing the terrorist. The al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades claimed credit.

Mohamad Ibrahim Shnewer: age 22, born in Jordan, a U.S. citizen living in Cherry Hill, New Jersey and working as a taxi driver in Philadelphia, he was one of six men arrested by the FBI

on May 27, 2007 in Cherry Hill, New Jersey planning on attacking Fort Dix and killing 100 soldiers with assault rifles and grenades. They were alleged to have conducted firearms training in the Pocono Mountains in Gouldsboro, Pennsylvania. The defendants used cell phones to conduct video surveillances. A Circuit City clerk spotted footage and jihad training videos they wanted transferred to DVD and alerted authorities in January 2006. An Egyptian military veteran worked with the FBI in befriendng a suspect and taping conversations. The FBI described the cell as a leaderless homegrown group without apparent ties to al Qaeda, although other reports claimed Shnewer was the de facto leader. The group had considered Fort Monmouth in New Jersey; Dover Air Force Base in Delaware; the U.S. Coast Guard Building in Philadelphia; Fort Dix; and other locations. They picked Fort Dix because Serdar Tatar had delivered pizzas there from his family-owned Super Mario Pizza and had a map of the base. The group also planned to attack a U.S. naval base in Philadelphia just before the Army-Navy football game. He was the brother-in-law of the Duka brothers, who were also arrested. He was represented by attorney Rocco Cipparone. The six were ordered held without bail on May 11; only Shnewer had requested bail. He was charged with conspiring to kill military personnel, which carries a life sentence.

Shouieb: Lebanon-based recruitment coordinator of foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007.

Yosef Shouli: a 23-year-old identified by the Israeli government on September 23, 1997 as one of four Palestinians living in the West Bank village of Asirah Shamaliya, north of Nablus, who were responsible for an attack on July 30, 1997 and the September 4, 1997 attack in which three Palestinians set off bombs in Ben Yehuda Street in Jerusalem, killing themselves, five others, and wounding 190 shoppers, including many foreign visitors, of whom some were American.

Hamid al-Shoumi: arrested on April 6, 2007 in Yemen after terrorists doused worshipers with fuel in a mosque, locked the doors, and torched the facility, wounding 33 people in Amran, south of Saada, where government troops are fighting Shi'ite Muslims who want to install a caliphate in the Sunni-dominated country.

Abdel Majid Shouraibi: a Moroccan expelled by the British Home Office to France on May 17, 1984 for "preparing acts of terrorism."

Bader Shourie: alias Abu Muhammad al Attawi, a Moroccan electrician from Casablanca who was born in 1982 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr in 2007, contributing 100 euros and 45 lira and providing his passport and Spanish ID. His recruitment coordinator was Edriess. He arrived in Syria from Spain and Turkey. In Syria, he met Abu Muhammad, who took 50 of his 250 euros. His phone number was 00212621645.

Mohammed Shqeir: age 19, a Palestinian member of the Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades from Nablus, who, on October 27, 2002, set off a suicide bomb at a gas station in Ariel, a Jewish settlement in the West Bank, killing three soldiers and himself and wounding 20. He was grabbed by two bystanders and shot in the head by Israeli soldiers, who were unable to stop him from setting off his explosive belt as he fell. The Brigades said he was to "avenge the killing of Palestinian civilians by Israeli troops." Hamas separately claimed credit. The terrorist groups gave different names for the bomber. Hamas said he was Mohammad Bustami.

Muhammad 'Ali 'Ali al-Shraqawi: said by the Ethiopian Supreme State Security Prosecution on August 7, 1995 as being one of five terrorists who had confessed to training in the al-Kamp and Kangu camps in Khartoum with two of the nine Egyptian Islamic Group gunmen who, on June 25, 1995, fired on the armored limousine of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in Addis Ababa.

Taher Shriteh: a Gaza journalist who worked for *Reuters* and other foreign news organizations who was among the 1,200 Palestinians and other activists arrested by Israel after Hamas kidnapped Senior Master Sergeant Nissim Toledano on December 13, 1992.

Fadl Shrourou: chief spokesman for Ahmed Jibril, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command. He denied responsibility for the December 21, 1988 Lockerbie bombing of Pan Am 103 that killed 270 people.

Shuaib: alias of Ahmad Muhammad Hamid Ali.

Hamid Muhammad Shu'ayb: alias Abu-'Abd-al-Rahman, a Libyan born in 1984 who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007. He said Tariq's phone number was 00218+926822096.

Jamal Shuayb: an Egyptian Islamic Jihad (EIJ) member who was deported by South Africa to Egypt in November 1998. He had been collecting funds from local Muslims and sending them to the EIJ in Egypt.

Fuad Shubaki: one of three men arrested on January 11, 2002 by the Palestinian Authority in connection with the *Karine*, a cargo ship that was boarded by Israeli navy commanders on January 3, 2002 in the Red Sea. They found 50 tons of weapons, including Katyusha rockets, antitank missiles, mortars, mines, and sniper rifles, believed to have originated in Iran and to be headed for the Palestinian Authority. The weapons were in quantities banned by the 1993 Oslo peace agreement. Israel said interrogation of the 13 crewmen determined that the arms smuggling was coordinated by Lebanese Hizballah. Shubaki was a major general in Yasser Arafat's security forces, whom Israel claimed is the Palestinians' main weapons buyer. On May 1, 2002, as part of a deal between Israel and the Palestinian Authority that led to Yasser Arafat's release from his besieged headquarters, the Palestinian Authority turned over to UK and

U.S. guards Fuad Shubaki, Arafat's chief accountant.

Muhamad Shubaki: one of four Arab terrorists who fired small arms and threw grenades at Jewish religious students in the West Bank on May 2, 1980, killing five settlers and injuring 17. The Palestine Liberation Organization's Unit of the Martyr Ibrahim Abu Safwat claimed credit. On September 16, 1980, Israeli security forces arrested the four terrorists plus six Fatah accomplices who had helped them hide in caves in the Hebron hills. Shubaki also admitted to the murder of Uriel and Hadassa Baraq, two Israeli tourists whose bodies were discovered on March 1, 1980 in the Bet Govrin region.

Layth Shubaylat: in a raid on a residence on October 3, 1992, Jordanian police uncovered weapons, documents, and photographs indicating that the Shabab al-Nafir al-Islami group planned to attack the U.S., UK, and French embassies. On October 5, the prosecutor told the State Security Court that the Lower House member had pleaded not guilty to charges of affiliation with a group plotting to overthrow the regime and possession of illegal weapons. The group had financial support from the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command.

Hani Muhammad al-Shubayli: alias Abu-al-Zubayr, a Saudi businessman from al-Qasim and 'Unayzah who joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter in 2007, contributing his passport, ID, bank statements, and watch. He brought 10,000 riyals with him; his contacts in Syria, Abu-'Umar and Abu-Ahmad, requested 3,000 of them. He had arrived by caravan. His home phone number was 009666346544; Salah's number was 0096655880730.

Fu'ad Shudayfat: cadet sentenced to hang on January 16, 1994 in connection with a plot foiled on June 26, 1993 to assassinate Jordanian King Hussein during the graduation ceremony at

Muta University, a Jordanian military academy. His sentence was commuted to 15 years at hard labor.

Abdel Labi Shudi: on June 11, 1980, he shot Libyan dissident Mohammed Saad Biget in a dispute as they lunched together in Rome. Shudi was arrested.

Shukran Shukran: release from an Israeli jail was demanded on June 27, 1976 by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers of Air France flight 139, an A300 flying from Tel Aviv to Paris and ultimately diverted to Entebbe.

Ahmad Husayn Muhammad Shukri: on October 25, 1989, the Tel Aviv District Court imposed life plus 20 years on him for murdering Mikha'el Ashtamkar in Israel on September 7, 1989 and the next day trying to veer a bus traveling along the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv line into a ravine.

Adnan G. El Shukrijumah: variant Adnan G. el Shukri Jumah, Abu Arif, Ja'far al-Tayar, Jafar al-Tayyar, Jafar Tayar, Jaafar al-Tayyar, a Saudi born on August 4, 1975 in Medina, Saudi Arabia and wanted in connection with possible terrorist threats against the United States. He carries a Guyanese passport, but is also believed to carry passports from Saudi Arabia, Canada, and Trinidad. He is about five feet four inches tall and weighs 132 pounds. The Rewards for Justice Program of the State Department offers \$5 million for his capture. On March 25, 2003, the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia issued a Material Witness Warrant for his arrest. He was believed possibly involved with al Qaeda terrorist activities.

A law enforcement spokesman said in March 2003 that he could be an organizer similar to Mohammad Atta, the 9/11 orchestrator. El Shukrijumah's name came up often in interrogations of Khalid Sheik Mohammed, the operations chief of al Qaeda. He was believed to have a connection to Jose Padilla, who was arrested

in May 2002 on suspicion of planning to set off a radiological bomb in the U.S. The alias was also linked to the Oklahoma flight school where Zacarias Moussaoui studied aviation. He last entered the United States before 9/11 and left in 2001. Some authorities believed he was in Morocco or had reentered the United States illegally. The family had moved to Miramar, north of Miami, Florida, in 1995. His father is a prominent Muslim leader in that suburb and leads a prayer center, Masjid al Hijrah, next door to his home, which was searched by FBI agents. One of the suspect's addresses was a house in Pembroke Pines, Florida, where Padilla attended a mosque. The FBI said he had taken the battle name Ja'far al-Tayar (Ja'far the Pilot), used the alias Abu Arif, and had conferred with Ramzi Binalshibh, a 9/11 coordinator; field commander Abu Zubayda; and Khalid Sheik Mohammed, al Qaeda operations chief. He attended an al Qaeda explosives training camp in 2000, according to investigators. His name was also connected to Norman, Oklahoma, where Zacarias Moussaoui received flight training.

Adnan was the eldest of five children. He was born in 1975 in Saudi Arabia to a Guyanese father and Saudi mother. His father was the first Westerner to graduate from Medina's Islamic University. His father worked as a missionary in Trinidad and New York, leaving the family in Saudi Arabia.

The FBI rescinded a February alert issued against Mohammed Sher Mohammed Khan, an alias of El Shukrijumah.

On March 25, the FBI's Baltimore office said it wanted to question a Pakistani couple, Aafia Siddiqui, 31, and her husband, Mohammed Khan, age 33, about possible terrorist activities and their ties to El Shukrijumah. She resided in the Boston area, and had visited Gaithersburg, Maryland, in late December or January. She has a doctorate in neurological science and has studied at Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and Brandeis University, as well as in Houston, Texas. She listed her home as in Karachi. At MIT, she wrote a paper on how to set up a Muslim student organization. The duo are officers of the Institute

of Islamic Research and Teaching, Inc., of Roxbury, Massachusetts.

Within the week of the worldwide alert, the father lost his job as spiritual leader of the Masjid al Hijrah next door to his home. He had testified as a character witness for Clement Hampton-el, a member of his New York mosque who was sentenced to 35 years in prison for plotting an "urban terror war" along with the men accused of bombing the World Trade Center in 1993.

Adnan had also been a suspect in a plot by Imran Mandhai, currently serving 11 years after pleading guilty to conspiracy on charges of planning a "jihad cell" of 30 men that would target electrical substations, an armory, Jewish institutions, and Mount Rushmore. An FBI informant bugged Mandhai, who was heard naming Adnan as an accomplice. In spring 2001, Adnan refused to be an FBI informant. He left the country in May 2001.

On September 5, 2003, the FBI put out a worldwide alert for Shukrijumah, Abderraouf Jdey, Zubayr Al-Rimi, and Karim El Mejjati, who were believed to be engaged in planning for terrorist attacks, according to information provided by Khalid Sheik Mohammed, al Qaeda's operations chief. On May 25, 2004, the FBI put out another alert for him, saying that al Qaeda was believed to be planning a major attack for the summer.

Khalid Jum'ah Mas'ud al-Shu'liyyah: alias Abu-Musab, a Libyan from Darnah who was born in 1984 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr on October 28, 2006, contributing cash, a watch, and a ring. His recruitment coordinator was Faraj. His phone numbers were 2189272690608 and 21927478512.

Sa'ud 'Abdallah al-Shulwi: alias Abu-al-Bara' al-Ta'ifi, a Saudi from Al-Ta'if-al-Jazirah who was born on November 6, 1984 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on September 23, 2006, donating \$920, his watch, and a cell phone. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-al-Fadil. His father's phone number was 0505790397, his brother Muhammad's was 0566722337, as was his brother 'Ubayd's.

Husayn Ahmad 'Ali Shumayt: a member of the Islamic Group in Egypt who was killed in July 1995 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. He had fled Egypt for Afghanistan a few years earlier. He moved to Peshawar, Pakistan before moving on. He was a prominent member of the Islamic Group's military wing in Qina. He was said by the Ethiopian Supreme State Security Prosecution on August 7, 1995 to have trained in the al-Kamp and Kangu camps in Khartoum with another of the nine Egyptian Islamic Group gunmen who, on June 25, 1995, fired on the armored limousine of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in Addis Ababa.

Karimah Shuqayr: an associate of Thurayya Kamal Sahyoun, who, on November 14, 1987, carried a ribboned Swiss chocolate box past security guards at the American University Hospital. A 1-kilogram TNT bomb attached to an Energa shell and nails inside exploded inside the box, killing her and six others and wounding 31. On November 20, 1987, Lebanese police announced that Shuqayr was the woman responsible for the box.

Ali Ahmad Shur: on June 2, 1985, Rome police discovered 1 pound of plastic explosives in a suitcase left by the Lebanese in his Hilton hotel room. The detonator had been accidentally destroyed and the suitcase had been abandoned.

Yasir Shuraydah: variant of Yasser Chraidi.

Ahmad Sulayman al-Shurayhi: variant of Ahmad Sulayman al-Shuray'i.

Ahmad Sulayman al-Shuray'i: variant al-Shurayhi, alias Abu-Anas, a Saudi from Riyadh who joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a suicide bomber in 2007, contributing 500 euros and \$400. His recruitment coordinator was Sa'd. His sister's phone number was 00966504257848; his father's was 0096650441719053.

Badr Shuri: alias Abu-Muhammad al-'Atawi, a Moroccan electrician from Casablanca who was born in 1982 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a

suicide bomber in 2007, contributing 100 Euros, 45 liras, his passport, and a Spanish ID card. His recruitment coordinator was Idris. He flew via Spain and Turkey to Syria, where he met Abu-Muhammad, who took his 250 euros. His phone number was 00212621645.

Jaafar Shweikhat: a member of the Islamic Movement for Change in Syria who was executed in late 1996 for taking part in an attack on U.S. soldiers in Saudi Arabia in June 1996. The group claimed credit in his name for the bombing, on December 31, 1996, of a bus at the Intilak Center bus terminal in Damascus that killed 11 and injured 42.

Khatem Shweili: age 24, a Palestinian from the West Bank town of Hebron, who, on November 4, 2001, stepped from a Jerusalem sidewalk and fired a short-barreled M-16 assault rifle at Bus No. 25 carrying dozens of Israeli schoolgirls in Jerusalem. He emptied his magazine, killing two passengers and injuring dozens, five seriously. Nearly every window of the bus was blown out. An Israeli soldier, a policeman, and an armed civilian gunned down the terrorist. Islamic Jihad claimed credit.

Adel Siam: leader of the military wing of the Jihad who was shot to death by Egyptian police on April 4, 1994. He used a Yemeni passport, and was suspected of organizing several assassination attempts on government and media figures.

Nazih Al Sibaa: a Hamas leader in Jenin in the West Bank who helped plan suicide bombings. On February 16, 2002, he was killed by a car bomb. Palestinians said the car was booby trapped and set off by an overhead drone.

Haidi Zaynuhum al-Sifti: a pediatrician born in December 1958 who was identified by Egyptian police as being a suspect in the attempted assassination on August 13, 1987 by four gunmen who fired on Major General Muhammad al-Nabawi Isma'il, former deputy prime minister and interior minister, in front of his house in Cairo.

Abu Siham: alias of 'Atif Hammudah.

Abu Sijan: name given by an anonymous caller of one of the October 23, 1983 suicide bombers in Lebanon. A truck bomb at the Battalion Landing Team building at Beirut International Airport killed 241 U.S. Marines and injured more than 80 other soldiers, while a car bomb in Beirut's Ramel el-Baida district killed 58 French paratroopers and injured another 15.

Surinder Sikh: on January 24, 1990, Larnaca District Court issued an eight-day remand order for him from the Punjab after Larnaca police discovered a Walther pistol inside his suitcase. The pistol was wrapped in nylon and paper and concealed inside a tape recorder. It was found during an x-ray check on luggage about to be loaded on the Iraqi Airlines flight bound for Baghdad. Sikh was traveling to New Delhi via Baghdad. His passport indicated that his home address was Chakmander, Jaladhar.

Mohammed Siksik: age 20, a Palestinian suicide bomber who, on January 29, 2007, set off 9 to 17 pounds of explosives at the Lehamim Bakery in Eilat, killing three Israelis. Two of the dead were the bakery's owners; the third was a foreign worker from South America. Siksik, who was unemployed and had just witnessed the death of his newborn daughter, was from the northern Gaza town of Beit Lahiya. He was avenging his best friend's killing in the struggle against Israel. Islamic Jihad and the al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades-Army of the Believers separately claimed credit.

Husayn Muhammad Simtayn: alias Husayn 'Ismat Sulayman, a member of the Islamic Jihad Organization (IJO), arrested by Turkish officials on April 10, 1987 with three others who had planned to kidnap Americans and Israelis living in Turkey and to attack U.S. consulates. The group had smuggled 91 kilograms of explosives into the country, intending to obtain the release of 200 colleagues imprisoned in Israel. He was

carrying a false passport and coded messages including the IJO Beirut headquarters' phone number and the phone number of Abu Muhammad, the IJO's Middle East operations chief in Beirut.

Murad al-Siouri: a former Yemeni Interior Ministry employee sentenced to five years on September 29, 2004 by a Yemeni court for helping USS *Cole* bomber Jamal al-Badawi in handling funds and forging identity papers.

Abu Sirab: Saudi-based recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007.

Husayn Shumayt Siraj: alias of Husayn Ahmad Shahid Ali.

Ibrahim Muhammad 'Abd-al-Rahman Sirbil: a Palestinian Muslim fundamentalist leader arrested by police in Jordan on August 25, 1992 after they uncovered a cache of weapons, explosives, documents, brochures, and videos linking him with an Islamic Jihad faction. On October 12, 1992, his trial began in the State Security Court. He was charged with affiliation with and collecting funds for an illegal group, and unlicensed possession of explosives and weapons. He was a native of Hebron and the occupied West Bank. The charge sheet said that he established the Islamic Jihad—Al-Aqsa Battalions in 1990 after splitting with Islamic Jihad. The first count carried a maximum penalty of six months. The charge of illegal possession of unlicensed explosives carried a minimum of 15 years in jail. The third charge of illegal possession of arms and ammunition carried three years. The fourth count of collecting \$85,000 had an undetermined sentence.

Shaykh Ibrahim Sirbil: military chief of the Islamic Jihad in Jordan on January 1991.

Rustum Najib Sirhan: one of six Arabs for whom the Nicosia District Court issued an eight-day arrest warrant on May 30, 1989 in connection with the discovery two days earlier by fishermen of

two Soviet-made SAM-7 missiles in the McKenzie seashore area near Larnaca International Airport. A group of six young Arabs were plotting to shoot down the helicopter of Lebanon's Christian leader, Major General Michel 'Awn, who was scheduled to arrive in Cyprus en route to Casablanca. All six were charged, inter alia, with illegal entry into Cyprus and with possession of weapons and explosives. On June 2, 1989, Lebanon requested extradition. On June 22, 1989, the Larnaca District Court set June 30 as the date for the opening of the preliminary hearing. On August 30, 1989, the Muslim 14 March group threatened to hijack a Cyprus Airlines plane if the government did not release them. The group seeks to avenge the 40 Lebanese Muslims who were killed by 'Awn's troops on March 14, 1989. The trial began on October 9, 1989. All pleaded guilty to illegally possessing and transporting weapons and explosives. Five pleaded guilty to illegal entry. The trial was moved from Larnaca to Nicosia for security reasons. On October 13, 1989, the court sentenced the six on eight charges. Five received jail sentences ranging from one to eight years; the sixth received one to five years. All of the penalties were to be concurrent, effective the date of arrest. The court president said he took the psychological state of the sixth accused into consideration in determining the verdict. On April 15, 1991, Cypriot authorities deported the six Lebanese to Beirut after they had served only 17 months of their sentences.

Salah Muhammad al-Siri: alias Abu-Hudhafah, a Yemeni weapons merchant from Ta'z who was born in 1979 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr circa 2007, contributing \$400, 50 Yemeni riyals, has passport, ID, medical report, and Army papers. His recruitment coordinator was 'Abd-al-Hay, whom he knew via Abu-Hamzah in his neighborhood. He flew from Sana'a to Wyrria, where he met Abu'Umar al-Salmani, Abu-al'Abbas al-Jazi'ri, and Abu-Muhammad, whom he gave \$300 of his \$700. His phone number was 009674225036; his brother Walid Ahmad al-Siri's number is the same.

Yasser al-Siri: variant Yasir 'Ali al-Sirri, an Egyptian who ran the Islamic Observation Center in London, who was arrested in October 2001 on charges of providing the two bombers who killed Afghan Northern Alliance leader Ahmed Shah Massoud with a letter of recommendation that helped them get to Massoud. Information from al-Siri led to arrests in France and Belgium on November 26, 2001 of 14 Osama bin Laden contacts. Al-Siri had been living in the United Kingdom after requesting political asylum. He had been tried in absentia and sentenced to death in Egypt for the 1994 assassination attempt against then-Prime Minister Atef Sedki. On May 17, 2002, a London court began extradition proceedings. The naturalized U.S. citizen was wanted in the United States for sending money to Afghanistan to fund terrorism and for helping blind Sheik Omar Abd-al-Rahman. On July 29, 2002, a London court freed him after the Home Secretary declared that the U.S. Department of Justice had not provided sufficient evidence to warrant extradition. U.S. attorneys planned to file a new extradition request, based on conspiracy charges.

Murad al-Sirouri: among a group of conspirators who, in 2004, received prison terms of five to ten years in a Yemeni court in connection with the October 12, 2000 bombing of the USS *Cole*. As of May 2008, all were free.

Abu Sirrab: variant Serrab, a Saudi-based recruitment coordinator for al Qaeda in Iraq foreign fighters in 2006.

Yasir 'Ali al-Sirri: variant of Yasser al-Siri, fugitive sentenced to death on March 17, 1994 by the Higher Military Court in Cairo in connection with the November 25, 1993 bombing of the convoy of Egyptian Prime Minister Dr. 'Atif Sidqi that killed a 15-year-old girl and wounded 21 other people.

Yasser Sirri: held in the United Kingdom for links to the assassins of Afghan leader Ahmed Shah

Massoud on September 9, 2001. He was indicted with three others, including Lynne Stewart, on April 9, 2002 by Attorney General John Ashcroft for helping to pass unlawful messages between an Egyptian terrorist organization and Sheik Omar Abd-al-Rahman, who was serving a life sentence for plotting to blow up the World Trade Center and UN buildings in 1993. The four were also charged with providing “material support and resources” to the Egyptian Islamic Group. Sirri was in frequent contact with fellow defendant paralegal Ahmed Abd-al Sattar and provided financial support for the terrorists, according to the indictment.

Yasser Tawfik Sirri: at-large Egyptian Jihad terrorist who was one of 62 defendants tried in absentia in a military tribunal in Haekstep, Egypt beginning on February 1, 1999. Charges against 107 defendants included forgery, criminal conspiracy, subversion, membership in an outlawed group, plotting to carry out attacks on officials and police, attempting to prevent security forces from carrying out their jobs, and conspiracy to overthrow the government. He was a leader of the Islamic Observation Center in London.

'Abd-al-Rahman Sa'd Haris al-Sirwani: alias Abu-Sa'd, a Saudi from Mecca who was born on September 6, 1984 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on October 10, 2006, contributing 100 and a cell phone. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-al-Zubayr. His brother's phone number was 00966502015503.

Subhi Abu Sita: alias of Mohammed Atef.

Subhi Abu Sitta: alias of Mohammed Atef.

Hussein Ibrahim Mahmoud Siyad: surviving member of a Fatah group that conducted Operation Martyr Kamal Adwan on March 11, 1978, seizing an Israeli tour bus and leaving 46 dead and 85 wounded before being stopped. He joined Fatah in 1977, trained in al-'Izziyah

in southern Lebanon, then received training in handling explosives and weapons in Ad-Damur and al-Qasimiyah.

'Adil Siyam: wanted by Egyptian police in connection with the November 25, 1993 bombing of the convoy of Egyptian Prime Minister Dr. 'Atif Sidqi that killed a 15-year-old girl and wounded 21 other people. The *Middle East News Agency (MENA)* said they had also participated in the car bomb explosion in the al-Qulali area a few months earlier and the abortive attempt to assassinate UN Secretary General Dr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali during the Organization of African Unity summit in Cairo.

'Ummar Siyam: a resident of Gaza's Sabra neighborhood who walked to the Dizengoff Center, an enclosed Tel Aviv mall, where he set off a bomb near a bus on March 4, 1996, at 4:01 P.M., killing 20, including two Americans, and wounding 150. The Pupils of Ayash, a Hamas faction, claimed credit, as did Islamic Jihad.

Ohad Skornick: a religion student at Bar Ilan University who was arraigned by the Israeli government in connection with the November 4, 1995 assassination of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzak Rabin. He was charged with not acting to prevent a crime and was ordered held for five days.

Mohamedou Ould Slahi: Mauritanian citizen arrested January 26, 2000 after leaving Senegal by the Bureau of Mauritanian Security in conjunction with the Algerian terrorist bomb plot against the United States. He reportedly is a brother-in-law of a lieutenant of Osama bin Laden, Khaled Shanquiti, alias “The Mauritanian,” who was involved in the bombing of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania. Slahi had been living in Canada, which he left after the Canadian investigation of him started. He was often seen at the Assunna Mosque in Montreal. Slahi had been detained for a few hours at the Dakar, Senegal airport after arriving from Paris. After being questioned, he was permitted to travel to Nouakchott,

Mauritania. Senegal appeared unwilling to hold him without specific charges. His name was on an Interpol international watch list. Slahi had constant communications with a construction company in Khartoum, Sudan, that was owned by bin Laden and which was used as a front for al Qaeda. Slahi recently lived in Germany but arrived in Canada the previous fall. He worked closely with Mokhtar Haouari, an Algerian charged with being involved in the logistics of the plot. The United States was preparing an extradition request. Authorities were not sure whether he was the mastermind or a messenger in the plot. Mauritania freed Slahi on February 20, 2000. FBI agents had been permitted to submit questions during his incarceration and interrogation. He did not admit a role in the bomb plot.

On September 29, Mauritanian police arrested the former student of electrical engineering at Gerhard-Mercator University in Duisburg, Germany. He lived in Germany from the mid-1990s to September 1999, during which time he visited bin Laden camps in Afghanistan twice. In 1999, Ould Slahi moved to Canada, where he visited a Montreal mosque frequented by Islamic radicals plotting the millennium attacks in the United States. They included Ahmed Ressay. Ould Slahi might have activated the Canadian cell.

He is related through marriage to bin Laden associate Mahfouz Ould Walid, aka Abu Hafz, whose assets were ordered frozen by President Bush. Investigators believed Ould Slahi could have been directly involved in the 9/11 suicide hijacking plot.

He was rearrested in Nouakchott, Mauritania on November 2001 on suspicion of involvement with al Qaeda. The *Washington Post* said that he was held for eight months in Jordan. The *Post* claimed that as of December 2007, he was free in Mauritania.

Amor Sliti: on September 30, 2003, the 44-year-old was sentenced to five years for being an accomplice of Nizar Trabelsi, who planned to attack Kleine Brogel Air Base in Belgium by driving a car bomb into the canteen.

Dr. Richard Smith: alias of Ramzi Ahmed Yusuf.

Tasir Abu Snayna: one of four Arab terrorists who fired small arms and threw grenades at Jewish religious students in the West Bank on May 2, 1980, killing five settlers and injuring 17. Abu Snayna was from Hebron. The Palestine Liberation Organization's Unit of the Martyr Ibrahim Abu Safwat claimed credit. On September 16, 1980, Israeli security forces arrested the four terrorists plus six Fatah accomplices who had helped them hide in caves in the Hebron hills.

Abu Solaiman: variant of Abu Suleiman.

Abdel Halim Mohammad Atim Soliman: one of two Egyptians identified by the FBI as having ties to Hamas and the Islamic group who helped plan the February 26, 1993 World Trade Center (WTC) bombing. His fingerprints were found on manuals and magazines confiscated from WTC convict Ajaj when he was arrested at JFK Airport on September 2, 1992. They had been arrested in Denmark in April 1994 on suspicion of complicity in various arsons, attempted bombings, and plotting to disrupt a UN conference in Copenhagen, but were released without charge.

Ali Faraj Muhammad Soliman: alias Abu Shatri, a Libyan from Benghazi who was born in 1980 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr in 2007, contributing his passport, 150 lira, and \$160. He flew from Egypt to Jordan and on to Damascus, where he met Abu Omar and A'annas, whom he gave 2,000 lira. His brother's phone number is 002186230916.

Mohammed Ali Aboul-Ezz al-Mahdi Ibrahim Soliman: alias Suleiman, an Egyptian arrested by Brazilian Federal Police in April 2002 in the Tri-border city of Foz do Iguazu on the basis of an Egyptian government extradition request for his involvement in the 1997 al-Gama'at al-Islamiyya attack on tourists in Luxor, Egypt. The Brazilian Supreme Court released him on September 11,

2002 due to insufficient evidence to extradite him.

Nabil Ahmed Soliman: an Egyptian accused of participation in the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in 1981. On November 1, 1997, a U.S. immigration judge declared that he must return to Egypt to face his punishment. His lawyer said he would appeal because he would face a firing squad.

Adel Ben Soltane: one of three Tunisians whose trial began on February 18, 2002 in Milan. The trio was convicted on May 17. (The State Department said four members of the Tunisian Combatant Group were sentenced in February to up to five years for providing false documentation and planning to acquire and transport arms and other illegal goods.) Judge Ambrogio Moccia said they would be expelled from Italy after serving their sentences. They had been cleared of several charges of supplying false documents and smuggling arms. He received four years and six months.

Mohammed Soltani: name on a Bahraini passport used by Hasan Ilyas Badr, who took part in several fedayeen attacks against Israeli interests in European capitals. He died when a bomb exploded prematurely in his room in London's Mount Royal Hotel on January 17, 1980. The May 15 Arab Organization claimed credit.

Alex Soriano: alias of Saifullah Mokhlis Yunos.

Salem Sa'ad Muhammad al Soua'aier: alias Abu Al Abbas, a Saudi from Sharrouah who was born in 1982 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr on 4 Rajab 1428. His recruitment coordinator was Sa'aied.

Saied Bin Abd al Qader Saleh Al Soua'ailey: alias Abu Jabir, a Saudi from Kharaj who was born on 2/5/1396 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr on November 2, 2006, bringing 30,000 lira, 1,000 rials, and a watch. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Ahmed. His home phone

number was 015455532; his brother Salem's was 05551044945.

Mustafa Soudeidan: one of two Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution, or possibly Saiqa terrorists who took five hostages on board diesel passenger train number 2590, which left Bratislava, Czechoslovakia and entered Marchegg, Austria on September 28, 1973. Two of the hostages escaped. The gunmen later took off for Vienna's Schwechat Airport, where they demanded that Austria close down the Schonau Castle facility for Soviet Jewish émigrés and not allow further émigré transit through Austria. The hostages were newly arrived Soviet Jews on their way to Israel. The Austrians agreed to safe passage. After refueling stops in Yugoslavia and Italy, the plane was denied landing by Tunisia and Algeria, and eventually landed in Libya. In December 1973, Libya announced that the duo had been released to fight against Israel. Some reports claimed that the duo had trained in a Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine camp in Lebanon. One of them participated in the December 1975 Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries raid.

Ziyad Bu Souhilah: alias Abu Mustafa, a Tunisian student from Tunis who was born in 1977 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr in 2007, bringing his passport and driver's license. His recruitment coordinator, Ayemn, was a Tunisian who resided in Lebanon. He knew him through Radwan the Tunisian. His brother's phone number was 0021623216556.

Saleh Abdel Rahim Souwi: alias Salah Nazzal, a Hamas suicide bomber who, on October 19, 1994, set off his bomb on a Number 5 bus on Dizengoff Street in Tel Aviv's shopping district, killing 22 and wounding 48. He left a confessor videotape, claiming to live in Qalwiliyah. He had participated in the 1987 intifadah, throwing rocks and bottles of flaming gasoline. On September 13, 1988, he was arrested and held until September 30, when he was released without charge. In 1989, while throwing a bottle in a confrontation with the

Army, Souwi's brother, Hussein, was shot in the head by an Israeli soldier. Souwi was detained for nearly a year starting in the summer of 1990. The next four years, he was in and out of detention.

Ishmail Hassan Sowan: variant Ismael, a Jordanian serving as a Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) research assistant who was arrested on August 17, 1987 by Scotland Yard in a raid on a Westbourne Avenue flat in Hull, Humberside, under the Prevention of Terrorism Act. They seized 30 kilograms of Czech-made Semtex high explosives, four assault rifles, seven hand grenades, detonators and clocks for making bombs, eight magazines loaded with ammunition, and a large quantity of .38 mm and 9 mm ammunition in the dawn raid in connection with the killing of Ali Naji Awad al-Adhami, a Palestinian political cartoonist, on July 22, 1987. Sowan had been in the United Kingdom since 1984, studying for a degree at Bath University. He lived in the flat with his wife. He was charged with several arms offenses. Police suggested that the cache was to be used for an Arab terrorist blitz in Europe. On June 17, 1988, Sowan was sentenced to 11 years on weapons charges. The United Kingdom said he was a double agent recruited by Mossad to penetrate Fatah's Force 17, an elite PLO unit believed responsible for an assassination in the United Kingdom.

Ismael Sowan: variant of Ishmail Hassan Sowan.

Adel Nasser al Sowda: alias Abu Osama, one of six individuals killed on November 3, 2002 when a U.S. Predator unmanned aerial vehicle fired a Hellfire missile at their car in Yemen. Also killed was Abu Ali al-Harithi, a key suspect in the USS *Cole* bombing of October 12, 2000, and Kamal Derwish, a U.S. citizen who headed an al Qaeda cell in Lackawanna, New York that was wrapped up on September 14, 2002.

Mustafa Abu Srieih: one of two Palestinian terrorists who, on November 27, 2001, fired assault rifles on shoppers and pedestrians at the main bus

station in Afula's main shopping district, killing a young man and woman and badly injuring nine other Israelis. One woman attacked a gunman, but they shot her at point-blank range. Two dozen others suffered minor injuries or shock. Police trapped the duo in a parking lot and shot them to death. They were from two Palestinian militant groups, the Islamic Jihad and the al-Aqsa Brigade. The duo had made a videotape in advance, saying that the attack was to avenge the deaths of Palestinian militants killed by Israel. Mustafa Abu Srieih of Islamic Jihad said "we hope our people will continue in the path of holy war." The other terrorist was Abdel Karim Abu Nafa, age 20, a Palestinian policeman and Fatah activist. The terrorists had stolen a white Subaru sedan with yellow Israeli license plates and drove directly to the bus station.

Abdelhafid Sriti: correspondent for Hizballah's *al-Manar* television and 1 of 32 people arrested on February 20, 2008 by Moroccan authorities who said they were a terrorist network linked to al Qaeda that planned to assassinate Cabinet members, army officers, and members of the local Jewish community. Some of the group belonged to al Badil al Hadari, an Islamist party the banning of which was announced the same day. The group had conducted holdups and sold stolen goods. One member worked with European criminals to steal \$25.65 million from an armored truck in Luxembourg in 2000. The group also stole gold jewelry in Belgium, melting it down and selling it via a goldsmith who belonged to the group.

Ali Khaled Steitiye: age 39, a Lebanese who became a U.S. citizen—possibly fraudulently—in 2000. He was arrested in late October 2001 by Portland, Oregon police. He had used several Social Security numbers, according to police. He had a handgun tucked into his waistband. Police found a machete, 1,000 rounds of ammunition, fake credit cards, phony citizenship documents, and \$20,000 in his apartment and car. September 11 was circled on his calendar. He had ties to Hamas and admitted to receiving firearms training

in Lebanese camps several years earlier. He claimed to have lived mostly in the United States for the previous two decades. He was held without bail and a court in early December rejected his request for release. On December 12, he was charged with felony weapons violations for lying about his several felony convictions when he tried to purchase an assault rifle in August.

He became the key to the indictments on October 4, 2002 of six people from Portland, Oregon, including a former U.S. Army reservist, for conspiracy to join al Qaeda and the Taliban to wage war against the United States in Afghanistan after the 9/11 attacks. None had arrived in Afghanistan, although two were still at large and believed to be overseas. The five men and one woman were charged with conspiracy to levy war against the United States, conspiracy to provide material support to a terrorist group, and conspiracy to contribute services to al Qaeda and the Taliban. The indictment said that, in late 2001, five of them tried to go through China, Bangladesh, or Indonesia to Afghanistan to fight American soldiers, but failed to enter Pakistan because of visa and financial problems. The case began a fortnight after 9/11, when Mark Mercer, a deputy sheriff in Skamania County, Washington, saw five men in Middle Eastern clothes take target practice with a shotgun, a Chinese assault rifle, and a semiautomatic pistol in a private quarry in Washougal, Washington. A few weeks later, he noticed one of them on television being arrested on weapons charges. He called the FBI about Steitiye, a Hamas supporter who had received paramilitary training with pro-Palestinian militants in Lebanon. In October, FBI agents worked to find the four other shooters, but determined that they had left days earlier for Afghanistan.

Steitiye was named an unindicted co-conspirator who lied in August 2001 to an Oregon gun dealer about a number of previous arrests and a felony conviction while purchasing an assault rifle. In September 2002, he was sentenced to 2 and a half years in prison on gun and fraud charges. Sheikh Mohamed Kariye, the imam of his mosque, the Islamic Center of Portland, had

been indicted on charges of committing Social Security fraud during 1983 to 1995. Kariye had cofounded the Global Relief Foundation, which is under investigation for al Qaeda ties.

Ibrahim Suadan: one of two Palestinians believed to have kidnapped Shaykh Salman al-Sabah, a Kuwaiti prince and nephew of the king, and his 12-year-old daughter in Manila in July 1989.

Muhammad Bin Mishal Bin Ghodayb Al Sub'baie: alias Abu Muhaned Al Muhajer, a Saudi nongovernmental organization (NGO) employee from Riyadh who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007 as a fighter. His recruitment coordinator was Abu A'annas, whom he knew via Saied Al Hadrey. He flew from Bahrain to Al Sharqiyah to Damascus, where he met Abu Omar, Abu Abd Allah, and Abu Sa'ad. He brought \$100 and his passport. He gave his Syrian contacts 17,000 lira. He has experience with computers. His home phone number was 0096612480496; Abd Allah's was 00966504449106.

'Abd al-Jalid Khalid Ahmad al-Subbar: alias of 'Umar Mabruk.

Abu Sayf al-Sudani: alias of Fazul Abdallah Muhammad.

Abu Seif al Sudani: variant Abu Sayf al-Sudani, alias of Fazul Abdallah Muhammad.

Abu Taha al-Sudani: explosives expert believed killed on January 8, 2007, when the U.S. conducted an airstrike in Badmadow island off southern Somalia against al Qaeda terrorists.

Adel Ali Bayoumi Sudani: age 41, the head of the Egyptian Jihad's military wing, who was sentenced to death by an Egyptian military court on October 15, 1997.

Abu Sufian: age 25, an Iraqi with close ties to Abu Musab al Zarqawi, was 1 of 15 people arrested by Spanish authorities on December 19, 2005 on

charges of setting up a recruiting network for al Qaeda that sent Islamic militants to Iraq. Police said at least two men were preparing to travel to Iraq as fighters. There was no evidence that they were preparing attacks in Spain, but they had materials to make explosives.

Isam al-Sufriti: wanted by Nicosia, Cyprus police in connection with the shooting of Hisham al-Sa'udi, a Yemeni Palestinian director of an off-shore company, on January 31, 1985.

Muhammad Abdallah Slih Sughayr: one of three Saudis suspected of financing Abu Sayyaf, whose U.S. assets were blocked on October 10, 2007 by the U.S. Department of the Treasury.

Abu Suhayb: alias of Adam Yahye Gadahn.

Abu-Suhayb: alias of 'Abd-al-'Aziz Bin-'Atiq Salih al-'Atiq.

Abu-Suhayb: alias of Ahmad 'Umar Bin-Sha'b al-Nahdi.

Abu-Suhayb: Saudi-based recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2006.

Suhayl: Libyan-based recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2006.

Abu Suhieb: alias of Abd Al Aziz Bin Attiq Saleh al Attiq.

Suhil: Libyan-based recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2006.

'Adnan Sujud: on February 27, 1992, French Judge Jean-Louis Bruguiere issued an international arrest warrant for him in connection with the July 11, 1988 Abu Nidal attack on the Greek ship *City of Poros* that killed nine people and injured 80. The warrants charged him with murder and attempted murder. He was the only one of the four defendants thought to have been on the

ship at the time of the attack. Greek authorities believed that Sujud threw grenades and sprayed passengers with gunfire.

Anwar Muhammad 'Atiyah Sukhour: variant of Anwar Muhammad 'Atiyah Sukkar.

Anwar Muhammad 'Atiyah Sukkar: variant Sukhour, 25-year-old Palestinian Islamic Jihad suicide bomber from Gaza City who, on January 22, 1995, set off his bomb outside a bus stop snack bar at the Beit Lid Junction of Israel, killing 18 soldiers and one civilian and wounding another 65 people. The carpenter had been detained twice for several days by Palestinian police, of which his father was a member.

Abu Sulaiman: alias of Nawaf Bin Shaiyem Saray Al Shamery.

Abu Gaith Sulaiman: variant of Sulaiman Abu Ghaith.

Abu Abed Sulaimani: a Saudi-based recruitment coordinator for al Qaeda in Iraq foreign fighters in 2007.

Abd Allah Abed Al Sulaimani: alias Abu Neimer al Ta'affi, a Saudi from Ta'aff who was born on 2/12/1411 Hijra and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on 1st Ramadan 1427 Hijra (2007), bringing \$620, 4 riyals, and a watch. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Al Fadiel. His home phone number was 7311330; his father's phone numbers were 0503717554 and 0053410932.

Hussam Bin Muhsen Al Sulati: alias Abu Abd Allah, a Tunisian mechanical engineer from Matter who was born in 1981 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter in 2007, contributing \$100 and 10 Syrian lira, along with his passport, ID, and driver's license. He arrived from Turkey via Syria, where he met Abu Othman, who took his 3,000 Syrian lira and 430 Euros, but returned 100 Syrian lira. He was also in contact with Abu Mau'az

from Sweden. His brother, Ameen Fankousha, is in Lebanon.

Sulayman: alias of 'Izzat Jaradat.

Sulayman: alias Bin-'Abbas, a Saudi fighter for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2w007. He owned a passport. His home phone number was 0096663390306; his cell was 0966505170309.

Abu-Sulayman: alias of Khalid 'Ad-al-Rahman al-Khlaywi.

Abu-Sulayman: alias of Ahmad Bin Mukhallad Bin Hamad al-Mutayri.

Abu-Sulayman: alias of Faraj 'Umran Muhammad.

Abu-Sulayman: alias of Hakim Muftah 'Ali al-Wahishi.

Abu-Sulayman: Saudi-based recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007.

Ahmad al-Rifa'i Sulayman: alias Abu-Muhammad al-Adhra'i, a Syrian from Dar'a who was born in 1983 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on October 4, 2006. His recruitment coordinator was Ayman. His phone number was 0096315316315.

Husayn 'Ismat Sulayman: alias of Husayn Muhammad Simtayn.

Jihad Sulayman: an officer of the Lebanese Forces Party wanted for questioning in the January 26, 1994 bombing of the Sayyidat al-Najat Church in Beirut.

Mahmud Sulayman: one of two farmers in Imbabah who were arrested on January 5, 1993 by Egyptian investigators in Al-Minya for importing arms for terrorists in Asyut, in an ambush on the desert road in Al-Minya. The duo were carrying

four machine guns, two pistols, and 35 spare parts for weapons. They had previously been accused in seven cases of arms trading.

Al-Sayyid Salah al-Sayyid Sulayman: sentenced to death on March 17, 1994 by the Higher Military Court in Cairo in connection with the November 25, 1993 bombing of the convoy of Egyptian Prime Minister Dr. 'Atif Sidqi that killed a 15-year-old girl and wounded 21 other people. He was executed on May 3, 1994.

Sulayman Ibrahim Sulayman: variant Suleiman Ibrahim Suleiman, alias Abu-Khalid, from al-Qasim Buraydah, who was born on June 2, 1976 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on October 4, 2006, contributing \$100. His phone numbers were 0504955800, 0504955323, and 0504954500. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-Khalaf.

Abdallah Abid al-Sulaymani: alias Abu-Nimr al-Ta'ifi, a 15-year-old from al-Ta'if, Saudi Arabia who crossed into Iraq after arriving in Syria on September 23, 2006. He was born on June 14, 1991, according to what he told an al Qaeda in Iraq clerk when he joined the organization, making him the youngest individual listed in records that were captured at Sinjar in 2007 by coalition forces. He contributed \$620, 4 riyals, his cell phone, and a watch. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-al-Fadl. His father's phone numbers were 0503717554 and 0553410932; his home number was 7311330.

Abu-'Abid Sulaymani: Saudi-based recruitment coordinator for al Qaeda in Iraq foreign fighters in 2006.

Sa'id Husayn Sulaymani: an Israeli Arab from Manshiya-Zabda arrested on March 4, 1996 and remanded into custody until March 20 for picking up a bomber in his grocery truck, hiding him in a crate, and driving him from Gaza to Tel Aviv for \$1,100. The bomber then walked to the Dizen-goff Center, an enclosed mall in Tel Aviv, where he set off a bomb near a bus on March 4, 1996,

at 4:01 P.M., killing 20, including two Americans, and wounding 150. The Pupils of Ayash, a Hamas faction, claimed credit.

Suleiman: alias of Mohammed Ali Aboul-Ezz al-Mahdi Ibrahim Soliman.

Abu Suleiman: alias of Khalid Muhammad Abd Al Qader Mahmud Badqar.

Abu Suleiman: alias of Khalid Abd Al Rahman Al Khelawyai.

Abu Suleiman: alias of Mussa Ahmed Hussein Emarah Bib Hussein.

Abu Suleiman: alias of Hanni Abd Allah Al Quraishy.

Abu Suleiman: alias of Iyad Muhammad Tarkhan.

Abu Suleiman: a Palestinian believed to have provided money and mobile phones to the terrorists involved in the triple bombing on April 24, 2006 of a seaside promenade at the resort of Dahab, Egypt, killing 18 civilians, including six foreigners (among them a 10-year-old German boy who died in a taxi on the way to a hospital, a Swiss, a Russian, and a Lebanese woman, and two unidentified foreign women), and injuring 85, including three Italians and four Americans.

Ahmed al Rifa'aie Suleiman: alias Abu Muhammad Al Azruie, a Syrian from Dera'a who was born in 1983 and joined also Qaeda in Iraq on October 4, 2006. His recruitment coordinator was Aymen. His phone number was 0096315316315.

Ali Faraj Muhammad Suleiman: alias Abu Shatrey, a Libyan from Benghazi who was born in 1980 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr in 2007, contributing 150 lira, \$160, and his passport. He flew from Egypt and Jordan to Syria, where he met Abu Omar and Annas, who took

2,000 lira from him. His brother's phone number is 002186230916.

Hahmed Suleiman: a 21-year-old Egyptian student who was one of three Abdel Nasser Movement (the Palestine Revolution Movement also took credit) hijackers of an Egyptian B737 flying from Cairo to Luxor on August 23, 1976. They demanded the release of five would-be assassins from Egyptian jails. Commandos boarded the plane and overpowered and wounded all three hijackers. The trio said they received their directions in Libya, which promised \$250,000 to divert the plane to Libya. On September 18, 1976, they were fined and sentenced to hard labor for life but were acquitted of charges of collusion with Libya.

Ibrahim Ahmad Suleiman: convicted in January 1997 of two counts of perjury for lying to the grand jury investigating the February 26, 1993 bombing of the World Trade Center. On November 24, 1998, U.S. District Court Judge Whitman Knapp passed a lighter sentence, amounting to time served of ten months. Suleiman faced immigration fraud charges in Texas. Suleiman denied traveling with Ahmad Ajaj despite extensive evidence to the contrary. He also denied handling a bombing manual even though his fingerprints were on it.

Mahab H. Suleiman: one of two members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) who threw grenades and fired a machine gun in Athens Airport at an El Al plane waiting to take off for New York on its way from Tel Aviv on December 26, 1968. Israeli passenger Leon Shirdan was killed and a stewardess suffered a fractured leg and spinal injuries when she jumped out of the plane. The PFLP duo were immediately arrested by Greek police; they were convicted and sentenced on March 26, 1970. Suleiman received 14 years and 3 months for interference with air traffic, arson, and illegal use and possession of explosives. Suleiman, age 19, was from Tripoli. The duo were freed on July 22, 1970 when six Palestinians hijacked an Olympic Airways plane to Beirut.

Sayed Ali Suleiman: arrested in Egypt on September 19, 1987 in connection with the killing of an Israeli diplomat at the Cairo trade fair in early 1986 and the attack on a U.S. Embassy station wagon on May 26, 1987 in Cairo by the Revolution Group.

Tulub Murdi Suleiman: on September 29, 2005, Egyptian police in the Sinai Peninsula shot to death Khaled Musaid and Suleiman in a gun battle in the Mount Halal area, near where fellow Sharm el-Sheik bombing suspect Moussa Badran had been shot earlier that day. The duo were suspected of having organized the multiple bombings on July 23, 2005 in the Sharm el-Sheik resort that killed 88 and wounded 119.

Yasser Suleiman: one of four terrorists who, on October 22, 1997, were hanged by the Egyptian government. The four were found guilty in January of killing policemen and attacking a tourist bus in 1993 and 1994. They were among 19 members of the outlawed Islamic Group who were tried for several offenses, including the murder of a police colonel. The four were convicted of plotting to kill senior state officials and tourists.

Sultan: Egypt-based recruitment coordinator for al Qaeda in Iraq foreign fighters in 2007.

Abu-Sulyman: alias of Iyad Muhammad Tarkhan.

Abu Sumahia: Saudi-based recruitment coordinator for al Qaeda in Iraq foreign fighters in 2007.

Aris Sumarsono: true name of Zulkarnaen.

Faysal Summaq: Syria's Ambassador to East Berlin in 1981 to 1989, he was arrested in Vienna, Austria on October 25, 1994 on charges of helping to provide 15 pounds of explosives to Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine terrorist Ilich Ramirez Sanchez that were used in the 1983 attack on the French Cultural Center in Berlin. Germany requested extradition.

Mustafa Ibrahim Sunduqah: alias Husayn Bin-'Ali, identified by Doha's *al-Sharq* on March 19, 1993 as a member of the Abu Nidal Group's Central Committee and considered the real head of the revolutionary justice committee and one of the most prominent executioners.

Sunny: alias of Ataur Rahman.

Satam M. A. Al Suqami: age 25, one of the al Qaeda hijackers who, on September 11, 2001, took over American Airlines Flight 11, a B767 carrying 92 people, including nine flight attendants and two pilots, from Boston's Logan International Airport to Los Angeles International Airport. The plane was diverted over New York and crashed into New York City's 110-story World Trade Center North Tower at 8:45 A.M., killing all on board.

Hasan al-Sarai: variant of Hasan al-Surayhi.

Hasan al-Surayhi: variant al-Sarai, alias Abu-'Abd-al-Rahman al-Madani, a Saudi extradited to Saudi Arabia from Pakistan on February 3, 1996 in connection with the November 13, 1995 bombing of a building used by U.S. military personnel. He came from Medina and belonged to the al-Surayhi tribe, which lives in the al-Hijaz desert. He served in the Afghan war. He was married to a French woman, who visited him at his home in Renala Khurd in Pakistan, where he had resided since 1990.

Abu Hamzah al-Suri: alias of Faysal 'Uwayid.

Abu Musab al-Suri: alias of Mustafa Setmariam Nasar.

Abu Rida al-Suri: alias of Muhammed Bayazid, a Syrian physicist who attended the University of Arizona in the 1980s, befriended jihadists including Wadi al-Hage, and joined Usama bin laden in Afghanistan in the early 1990s. He developed business connections to Sudanese weapons of mass destruction-related entities. His name surfaced in al Qaeda's efforts to purchase Sudanese uranium.

Marwan Hadid al-Suri: age 38, alias Abu Marwan, an Al Qaeda paymaster who, on April 20, 2006, was shot to death in a gunfight outside Khaar, a Pakistani tribal area near the Afghan border. The Syrian-born operative was carrying documents indicating that he was an explosives expert and money carrier who distributed cash to al Qaeda members, including Abu Musab al-Zarqawi. His notebook included details and diagrams of bomb circuits and chemicals, including TNT and C-4. He paid families \$2,500/family/quarter. Each family also received \$500/child/quarter. Al-Suri had married a woman in Afghanistan, moved to Pakistan, and organized operations against the UN in Afghanistan. Police also found four hand grenades and a pistol on his body. Soldiers stopped a bus at a checkpoint, whereupon al-Suri shot one of the soldiers and was shot to death when he attempted a getaway.

Abdulslam al-Surir: alias of Ahmad Muhammad Hamid Ali.

Abu-Su'ud: Saudi-based recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007. His contacts included Thamir at 00966564490133 and Sulayman at 0096656919404.

Ahmed Suwailmi: a Saudi terrorist who died on September 6, 2005 following a three-day siege at a seaside villa in Damman's Almubarakia neighborhood in Saudi Arabia. He was the brother of Mohammed Abdel-Rahman Mohammed Suwailmi, who was initially reported to have died.

Mohammed Abdel-Rahman Mohammed Suwailmi: age 23, number 7 on the Saudi government's most-wanted terrorists list, was killed on December 27, 2005 following a shootout in the desert. He and a fellow terrorist shot to death two policemen outside Buraydah, northwest of Riyadh. They drove 12 miles southwest and fired on a security checkpoint near Al-Midhnab, killing another three officers. Police captured Suwailmi, who later died. Suwailmi was involved in recruiting and propaganda for Islamic militant

groups and earlier shootings against police. In September, police had claimed he was among five militants killed in a gun battle in Dammam, but Suwailmi released an audiotape on the Internet to say he was alive. Police clarified on December 28 that Suwailmi's brother, Ahmed, had been killed in Dammam.

Ismail Abu-Suwayd: variant Ismail Abu Sweede, a Yemeni-based recruitment coordinator for al Qaeda in Iraq foreign fighters in 2006.

Sakr Abu Suwayd: alias of Abu Mus'ab al-Zarqawi.

Shaykh Ahmad Salim Suwaydan: variant Sheikh Ahmed Salim Swedan, alias Sheikh Ahmad Salem Suweidan, Sheikh Ahmed Salem Swedan, Sheikh Swedan, Sheikh Bahamadi, Ahmed Ally, Bahamad, Sheikh Bahamad, Ahmed the Tall, Admadal-Tawil, a Kenyan indicted on December 16, 1998 in the Southern District of New York for his involvement in the August 7, 1998 bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania; for conspiring to kill U.S. nationals; murder of U.S. nationals outside the United States; conspiracy to murder U.S. nationals outside of the United States; and attack on a federal facility resulting in death. He was believed to have brought the vehicles, including the 1987 Nissan Atlas truck that carried the bomb, as well as oxygen and acetylene tanks used in the Dar es Salaam attack. The Rewards for Justice Program offers \$5 million for his apprehension. He is between five feet eight inches and six feet tall, and weighs 175 pounds. He has claimed to have been born in Mombasa, Kenya on April 9, 1960 and April 9, 1969.

Salem Saad bin Suweid: a Libyan member of al Qaeda arrested at an Amman home in connection with the October 28, 2002 assassination of U.S. Agency for International Development employee Laurence Foley. He told police that he had surveilled Foley for several days, then hid with a silenced 7 mm pistol behind Foley's car. Suweid had worn a bulletproof vest and had

covered his face. He said he shot Foley at least six times and then ran to a rented getaway car driven by Yasser Fatih Ibrahim, a Jordanian who was also arrested and admitted his role. The duo said they were carrying out instructions by Ahmad Fadeel al-Khalaylah, alias Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, a Jordanian al Qaeda lieutenant they had met in Afghanistan when the trio were training in camps. On March 11, 2006, Suweid and Yasser Freihat, a Jordanian, were hanged before dawn for the murder of Foley.

Sheikh Ahmad Salem Suweidan: variant of Shaykh Ahmad Salim Suwaydan.

Ismail Abu Swaid: Yemeni-based recruitment coordinator for al Qaeda in Iraq foreign fighters in 2006.

Omran Ashur Swed: on October 30, 1984, he was deported to Tripoli, Libya in connection with several bombs that went off in London during mid-March 1984. Evidence was insufficient to press charges.

Sheikh Ahmed Salim Swedan: variant of Shaykh Ahmad Salim Suwaydan.

Ismail Abu Sweede: variant of Ismail Abu-Suwayd.

Sword of the Faith: alias of Nizar bin Mohammed Nawar.

Swift Sword: alias of Yusuf al-Ayeri.

Abu Syekh: alias of Umar Patek.

T

Muhammad Taa: one of three Lebanese arrested on July 28, 1994 by Costa Rican police in David when they tried to cross the Panamanian border with Costa Rica with false passports. They were suspected of involvement in the suicide bombing of ALAS flight HP-1202, a twin-engine Brazilian-made Embraer on July 19, 1994 that killed two crew and 19 passengers, including a dozen Israeli businessmen, shortly after the plane had left Colon Airport in Panama. The Partisans of God, believed to be an Hizballah cover name, claimed credit.

Abu al Barra'a al Ta'affi: alias of Saud Abd Allah Al Shalawi.

Abu Hamzza al Ta'affi: alias of Ahamed Ibrahim Hassan Ketto.

Abu Neimer al Ta'affi: alias of Abd Allah Abed Al Sulaimani.

Abu Zer al Ta'aiffi: alias of Shaker Salem Albieshi.

Mohammed Tabab: a Jordanian who was one of two terrorists arrested on March 15, 1973 in France, while attempting to smuggle explosives across the Italian–French border for use in attacks against the Israeli and Jordanian embassies as part of a Black September campaign. The two drove from a Lebanese Fatah base in a Mercedes carrying 35 pounds of plastique. The two Fatah members were imprisoned for six months and then expelled from France.

Omar Tabash: Palestinian suicide bomber who, on January 18, 2005, killed a member of Israel's Shin Bet domestic security force and wounded five soldiers, one seriously, and three other Shin Bet agents at an army checkpoint at the Gush Katif junction at the northern entrance to the Gush Katif settlement block along the Mediterranean coast of Gaza. The Islamic Resistance Movement (Hamas) claimed credit.

Yusuf at-Tabbal: leader of a group that was foiled in an assassination attempt against French President Mitterrand on June 3, 1982.

Tahari Shad Tabassum: age 27, wife of Omar Khan Sharif. As of May 9, 2003, she was held in custody for failing to disclose information about acts of terrorism.

Geri Mehed Tabet: a Libyan described by the *Washington Post* in April 1986 as having been in contact in October 1981 with 15 Sardinians who were arrested by Italian authorities in December 1982 as part of a Libyan plot to separate Sardinia from Italy.

Muhammad al Tabhini: variant of Muhammad al-Tubayhi.

Muhammad al-Tabihani: variant of Muhammad al-Tubayhi.

Mehdi Nejad Tabrizi: one of the five Guards of Islam gunmen who failed in an assassination attempt against Shahpour Bakhtiar, the Shah's last

Prime Minister, in Neuilly-sur-Seine, France on July 17, 1980. On March 10, 1982, a Nanterre jury sentenced four of them, including Tabrizi, to life in prison. His release was demanded on July 31, 1984 by the three Guardsmen of Islam hijackers of an Air France B737 flying from Frankfurt to Paris. On July 27, 1990, France pardoned the five. They were deported to Tehran that day.

Abu Zer al Tabouki: variant of Abu-Dhar al-Tabuki.

Abu-Dhar al-Tabuki: variant Abu Zer al Tabouki, alias of Nabil Salamah Salim al-Huwayti.

Abu-Dujanah al-Tabuki: alias of 'Adil Muhammad 'Abdallah Ruwayhil.

Abu-Jandal al-Tabuki: alias of Musa'id Hasan 'Abdallah al-Shamrani.

Mahfoud Tadjine: alias Abou Khalil Mahfoud, named on October 4, 1994 by the Algerian Armed Islamic Group (GIA) as its new amir (leader). He lives in the fundamentalist Algiers suburb of The Eucalyptuses, and was a GIA member since its founding in 1992.

Jalamat Tadrus: a woman from Egypt's al-Fayyum governorate, whose husband was a prominent member of the Iraqi Ba'ath Party before his death. She was a member of an Iraqi Ba'ath Party cell in Egypt arrested on April 13, 1991 on charges of plotting to carry out acts of sabotage and terrorism.

Hatim Tafish: one of four gunmen who, on March 6, 2004, disguised jeeps to look like Israeli army vehicles and tried to attack an Israeli military checkpoint at the Erez border crossing in the Gaza Strip. Palestinian Authority guards stopped them and shot to death at least four Palestinians before a large explosion took place, killing two Palestinian officers and wounding another 15 people. A car bomb had exploded nearby, apparently a diversion. Islamic Jihad, Hamas, and the al-Aqsa

Martyrs Brigades jointly claimed credit, and said the dead were Omar Abu Said and Hatim Tafish of al-Aqsa, Mikdad Mbaied of Islamic Jihad and Mohammed Abu Daiah of Hamas.

Khaled Tagiuri: arrested by Bonn police in his hotel after arriving from Tripoli. He was believed part of an antidissident Libyan hit team.

Abi Tagrid: alias of Rafed Latif Sabah.

Abdul Rahman S. Taha: alias of 'Abd al-Rahman Yasin.

Ahmed Refai Taha: Egyptian al-Gamaat leader who was named as an unindicted co-conspirator on October 7, 1998 by a federal grand jury in New York for his role in the August 7, 1998 bombings of the U.S. embassies in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and Nairobi, Kenya.

Ali Shafik Ahmed Taha: alias Captain Rafat, one of three Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers of an El Al B707 going from Rome to Tel Aviv's Lod Airport on July 22, 1968. The plane was diverted to Algiers, where the hijackers demanded the release of 1,200 Palestinian prisoners from Israeli jails. The Algerians held the trio at a military camp for the balance of the negotiations.

He joined Black September for a hijacking on May 8, 1972.

Commander Taha: alias of Taha Tagapaitedi.

Motan Mohamad Taha: name on the passport of one of three Lebanese arrested on July 28, 1994 by Costa Rican police in David when they tried to cross the Panamanian border with Costa Rica with false passports. They were suspected of involvement in the suicide bombing of ALAS flight HP-1202, a twin-engine Brazilian-made Embraer on July 19, 1994 that killed two crew and 19 passengers, including a dozen Israeli businessmen, shortly after the plane had left Colon Airport in Panama. The Partisans of God, believed to be a

Hizballah cover name, claimed credit. They reportedly were freed in August 1994.

Muhammad Taha: one of ten Shi'ite Muslims identified in November 17, 1992 by the Lebanese newspaper *Nida' al-Watan* as suspected of instigating the kidnappings of U.S. hostages William Buckley, William Higgins, and Peter Kilburn.

Mutawkil Taha: header of the Arab Writers Association whose release from prison was demanded by the two Palestinians who kidnapped U.S. citizen Chris George, director of the Save the Children Fund in Gaza, on June 22, 1989.

Sheik Abu Yasser Rifa'i Taha: in late July 1998, the exiled leader of Egypt's al-Gamaat al-Isamiya said that the group was not a member of the Islamic Front for Holy War Against the Jews and Cruaders. He was military chief of the Egyptian Gama'at in June 2000.

Yahya Taha: a member of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine's Central Committee who, on September 8, 1990, called for the Arab nation to rise against the U.S./Coalition activities against Iraq.

Midhat al-Tahawi: an Egyptian reserve Second Lieutenant and member of Gama'at who was sentenced to death by the Sidi Barrani military court on February 16, 1994 for having planned an assassination attempt against Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, who was to visit the Sidi Barrani military base near the Libyan border.

Abdul Rahman S. Taher: alias of 'Abd al-Rahman Yasin.

Hasein Taher: variant Yasein Taher, Hasein Ther, age 24, residing in Lackawanna, a suburb of Buffalo, New York, who were identified as an al Qaeda-trained terrorist cell on American soil. The five had attended an al Qaeda training camp in Afghanistan, learning how to use assault rifles, handguns, and other weapons, in June 2001, and

left the camp before the 9/11 attacks. They were charged with providing, attempting to provide, and conspiring to provide material support and resources to a foreign terrorist group (al Qaeda), which entail a maximum 15-year prison sentence. The recruits at the al-Farooq camp, which is located near Kandahar, were addressed by bin Laden. The camp was also attended by American Taliban John Walker Lindh.

The defendants were identified as Faysal Galab, age 26; Sahim Alwan, age 29; Yahya Goba, age 25; Safal Mosed, age 24; and Hasein Taher (variant Ther), age 24; who lived within a few blocks of one another. Two associates were believed to be in Yemen; another was out of the country. The associates, identified only as A, B, and C, included two U.S. citizens from Lackawanna, Pennsylvania. Prosecutors later identified the ringleader as unindicted co-conspirator Kamal Derwish, age 29, believed to be living in Yemen. The defendants were later joined by Mukhtar al-Bakri, age 22, who, with Alwan, admitted attending the camp.

At the September 19 bail hearing, Taher was represented by Rodney Persnious (variant Personius), who said that there was no proof his client was at the camp, but anyway, he didn't stay long.

The defendants were well-known in the local community. One was voted the high school's friendliest senior. Four are married; three have children.

The FBI had begun an investigation when the men came to Lackawanna in June 2001. The Bureau said there was no evidence that they were planning a specific attack in the United States.

Federal prosecutors noted on September 27 that some of the accused had tapes and documents in their homes that called for suicide operations against Islam's "enemies." On September 25, authorities searching Yasein Taher's Hamburg, New York apartment found a document that said "Martyrdom or self-sacrifice operations are those performed by one or more people against enemies far outstripping them in numbers and equipment. The form this usually takes nowadays is to wire up one's body, or a vehicle or suitcase with explosives, and then to enter into a

conglomeration of the enemy, or in their vital facilities, and to detonate in an appropriate place there in order to cause the maximum losses in enemy ranks.”

On October 8, Judge Schroeder released on \$600,000 bond Sahim Alwan, but ordered the other five held without bail.

On October 21, a federal grand jury indicted the six on charges of providing and attempting to provide support to al Qaeda, and with conspiring to provide material support to the terrorists. They pleaded not guilty the next day to charges that they trained at an al Qaeda camp. They faced 15 years in prison.

On May 12, Taher pleaded guilty to supporting terrorism, admitting to learning to fire guns and grenade launchers at the camp. He acted against his attorney’s advice. He was expected to receive an eight-year prison term when sentenced in September. Prosecutors said he was a member of a sleeper cell. The other men had been offered sentences of seven to ten years, contingent upon their cooperation in terrorism investigations. A conviction could entail a 15-year sentence.

On December 4, Taher, now age 25, was sentenced to eight years. He said “I’d just like to apologize to the court, my family, the community and most important my country. I know I’ve let a lot of people down.”

Muhanad Taher: alias “the Engineer-4”, age 26, who was believed to be one of the top bomb makers for Hamas. He was killed on June 30, 2002 by Israeli military forces. He was implicated in the June 18, 2002 suicide bombing of a bus in Jerusalem that killed 19 passengers and injured 55, the bombing in the summer of 2001 at a Tel Aviv disco that killed 21 people and wounded 120 others, and the Passover Seder attack on March 27, that killed 29 people and injured 140. The university graduate had become a regional leader of the Izzedine al Qassam Brigade. A second Hamas operative was killed and a third was critically wounded when Israeli troops fired on them in a Nablus house. Israeli authorities said Taher prepared numerous suicide bombers for their attacks.

Yasein Taher: variant of Hasein Taher.

Babak Taheri: one of three Iranians arrested on June 3, 1994 by police in Hat Yai, Thailand, in connection with the discovery on March 5, 1994 of a truck loaded with a ton of explosives in Thailand. Police believed that they planned assassination attempts against senior members of the U.S., Israeli, Pakistani, and other embassies, and that the truck bomb was to be used against the Israeli Embassy. On August 16, 1994, he was released for lack of evidence connecting him to the truck bomb.

Mohammed Reza Taheri-azar: age 22, a December 2005 University of North Carolina graduate from Iran, who on March 3, 2006, drove an SUV through The Pit, a popular campus watering hole, injuring nine people. He told police he did it “to avenge the deaths of Muslims around the world.” In a 911 call, he said he aimed to “punish the government of the United States for their actions around the world.” He appeared in Orange County District Court, charged with nine counts of attempted murder and nine counts of assault. Bail was set at \$5.5 million. He was assigned a public defender. He said at the hearing he was “thankful for the opportunity to spread the will of Allah.” The psychology and philosophy major had spent most of his life in the United States.

Midhat al-Tahhawi: one of three individuals sentenced to death on February 17, 1994 by a Cairo military court for plotting the assassination of President Mubarak by bombing Sidi Barrani Airport and the Presidential guest house in Marsa Matruh. Two of the defendants were executed by firing squad on February 28, 1994.

Abd Al Hakiem Omar Tahher: alias Abu Abd Allah, a Moroccan from Casablanca who was born on June 1, 1974 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr on November 10, 2006, bringing a watch and passport. His recruitment coordinator was Saied. He said Hammed could be phoned on 002123593176; he also left the number 00212790.

'Abd-al-Hakim 'Umar Tahir: alias Abu-'Abdullah, a Moroccan from Casablanca who was born on June 1, 1974 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr on November 10, 2006, contributing a watch, cell phone, and passport. His recruitment coordinator was Sa'id. He offered the phone number of Hamad: 0021213593176; he could also be reached on 0021279053712.

Adel Tahir: age 23, one of the five individuals without police records who, on May 16, 2003, conducted suicide bombings in Casablanca that killed 45 and wounded more than 100.

Fu'ad Abu-al-Tahir: alias of Muhammad al-Tahir.

Muhammad Tahir: a Palestinian arrested in connection with the April 26, 1985 bombing of the Geneva office of Libyan Arab Airlines, the bombing on the same date of the car of Ahmad Saqr, the Syrian Charge d'Affaires to the UN, and the placement of a bomb in the car of 'Abd al'Wahab Barakat, a Syrian diplomat and a nephew of President Hafiz al-Asad. On March 19, 1985, he was convicted of carrying out the bombings and sentenced to five years in prison. He admitted membership in the Martyrs of Tal Za'Tar Organization.

Muhammad al-Tahir: alias Fu'ad Abu-al-Tahir, identified by Doha's *al-Sharq* on March 19, 1993 as a member of the Abu Nidal Group's Central Committee.

Shaykh Muhammad Abu Tahir: release from an Israeli jail was demanded on June 27, 1976 by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers of Air France flight 139, an A300 flying from Tel Aviv to Paris and ultimately diverted to Entebbe.

Abderrahmane Tahiri: alias Mohamed Achraf, founder of the Martyrs for Morocco.

Hassan Tahrani: one of three Iranian youths who hijacked an Iran National Airlines B727 flying

between Tehran, Abadan, and Kuwait on October 9, 1970 and diverted to Baghdad, Iraq. The trio threatened to blow up the plane with all passengers if Iran did not release 21 political prisoners. They injured a flight attendant. They were held by Iraqi authorities for questioning.

Samir Tahtah: age 28, a Moroccan arrested near Barcelona on June 15, 2005 as part of a cell of the Ansar al-Islam Army and al Qaeda in Iraq.

Abu-al-Bara' al-Ta'ifi: alias of Sa'ud 'Abdallah al-Shulwi.

Abu-Dhar al-Ta'ifi: alias of Shakir Salim al-Bishi.

Abu-Hamzah al-Ta'ifi: alias of Ahmad Ibrahim Hasan Katu.

Abu-Nimr al-Ta'ifi: alias of 'Abdallah 'Abid al-Sulaymani.

Abu-'Umar al-Ta'ifi: alias of 'Abd-al-Rahman Sa'id al-Ghamidi.

Sami Hussin Taiman: one of two hijackers of a British Airways flight from Bombay to London on March 3, 1974. The duo diverted the plane after its Beirut stopover and demanded to fly to Athens, where they intended to demand the release of Black September terrorists in the Athens airport attack on August 5, 1974. Greece denied landing permission, so the plane flew to Amsterdam's Schipol Airport. The terrorists allowed everyone to leave before torching the plane. The two were captured by police. They had claimed membership in the Palestine Liberation Army, but later the Organization of Arab Nationalist Youth for the Liberation of Palestine claimed credit. On June 6, 1974, a Dutch court convicted them on charges of air piracy and arms violations and sentenced them to five years. They were released on November 24, 1974, and flown to Tunis as part of an agreement reached with four hijackers of a British Airways plane in Dubai on November 22, 1974. On December 7, 1974, the two terrorists went to

Libya with the four hijackers who had demanded their release and five other terrorists released from Egypt. The two hijackers of the VC-10 apparently were given their freedom in Libya. Taiman's release was demanded on October 26, 1974 when two Arab terrorists and two Dutch criminals took 22 hostages at the prison chapel at Scheveningen, the Netherlands.

Khalid Ta'in: alias Abu-Isid, variant Abu-Usayd, an unemployed Algerian who was born on May 25, 1981 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter on January 26, 2007. He contributed 1,150 lira, 75 dinars, and his passport. His recruitment coordinator was Sayid 'Ali, whom he met at a mosque. He flew to Damascus, where he met Abu-'Umar. He brought 150 euros. His phone number was 002139226158824042.

Arif Tajjak: one of two accomplices of Ramzi Ahmad Yusuf who were arrested in March 1995 by Karachi, Pakistan police. He was implicated by Yusuf associate Ibrahim Rasul in terrorist activities in Karachi.

Andaleeb Takafka: age 20, a female Palestinian suicide bomber who, on April 12, 2002, set off an explosive belt at Jerusalem's Mahane Yehuda market's bus stop at 4 p.m., killing 6, including 2 Chinese citizens, wounding 90, 6 of them seriously, and destroying the bus while U.S. Secretary of State Colin Powell was meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon. The blast left body parts and torn metal strewn across Jaffa Road. The al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades claimed credit.

Takafka, whose name means "nightingale" in Arabic, lived in Beit Fajar, an isolated town south of Bethlehem, sewing in a clothes factory. She never talked of politics. Her parents remembered that she woke up before 6 a.m., made them tea, and left the house without saying a word. At her wake, her father, Khalil, said, "I am happy. All the girls should do it."

Mohamad Talao: named on March 21, 1994 as one of four suspects in the discovery on March 5, 1994 of a truck loaded with a ton of explosives

in Thailand. Police believed that they planned assassination attempts against senior members of the U.S., Israeli, Pakistani, and other embassies, and that the truck bomb was to be used against the Israeli Embassy.

Muhammad Abu Talb: variant of Muhammad Abu Talib.

Al-Kabir Talcan: variant Balkan, a Moroccan arrested in connection with the July 18, 1994 bombing of the Argentine-Israeli Mutual Aid Association (AIMA) in Buenos Aires that killed 96 and wounded 231. Hizballah was suspected. He entered Argentina on July 11, 1994.

Abu Taleb: Palestine Liberation Organization mediator who was believed to have been involved in the preparation and planning of the Red Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution takeover of the Egyptian Embassy in Ankara on July 13, 1979.

Ali Ghazi Taleb: a member of the Syrian Nationalist Social party of Lebanon who, on July 31, 1985, drove a suicide car bomb in Arnoun, Lebanon that killed a Lebanese civilian and injured two Israeli soldiers in the security zone of southern Lebanon.

Mustapha Taleb: one of six North African men arrested on January 5, 2003 by UK antiterrorist police after discovering traces of ricin, a toxin, in a north London apartment in the Wood Green district. The men were in their late teens, twenties, and thirties and were arrested in locations in north and east London. A woman detained with them was later released. They were held without charge under the UK's antiterrorist laws. Police said they were following a tip from French intelligence. A seventh man was grabbed on January 7. Some press reports said they were Algerians.

On January 11, police charged Mouloud Feddag; Sidali Feddag, Samir Feddag, age 26; and Mustapha Taleb, age 33, with possession of articles of value to a terrorist and being concerned in the development or production of chemical weapons. Nasreddine Fekhadji was charged with forgery

and counterfeiting. A sixth man was arrested for possession of drugs and immigration offenses. The six were to appear in court on January 13. A seventh man, age 33, was turned over to immigration officials. Four of the North African men appeared in court for the first time on January 13. They were identified as Mouloud and Samir Feddag and Mustapha Taleb, along with a 17-year-old, whose name was withheld because of his age. They were charged with possession of articles for the “commission, preparation, or instigation of an act of terrorism” and with “being concerned in the development or production of chemical weapons.”

Ricin traces were found in a house in Afghanistan in 2002 used by al Qaeda. There is no antidote. Police believed the suspects would kill a small number of people with the ricin to cause widespread panic. Some observers suggested that the terrorists intended to spike with ricin food that was to be delivered to a British military base. One of the detainees worked for a firm that served food on the base. The FBI issued a warning to local police about ricin on January 10.

On February 26, British authorities charged three men with conspiring to make chemical weapons. By April 2004, nine individuals associated with the ricin threat were charged with conspiracy to murder and other related charges. Their trials were slated for May and September 2004.

Abu Talha: alias of Muhammad Attia Al Amami.

Abu Talha: alias of Abu Baker Zaied Bin Houeraf.

Abu-Talhah: alias of Muhammad Salih Jarallah al-Khatib.

Abu Talha: alias of Muhammad Naeem Noor Khan.

Abu Talha: alias of Abd Allah Shalali.

Abu Talha: Mosul representative of Abu Musab al-Zarqawi in March 2005.

Abu-Talha: alias of Hafid.

Abdul Rahim al-Talhi: one of three Saudis suspected of financing Abu Sayyaf, whose U.S. assets were blocked on October 10, 2007 by the U.S. Department of the Treasury.

Jamal Muhsin al-Tali: alias of Jamal Mohammad Ahmad Ali al-Badawi.

Muhammad Abu Talib: variant Talb, linked to the December 21, 1988 Lockerbie bombing of Pan Am flight 103 in which 270 people died. He was one of 15 members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC) arrested on May 18, 1989 in Sweden on suspicion of involvement in explosions in Copenhagen and other crimes. On December 21, 1989, he was convicted of murder and gross destruction dangerous to the public and sentenced by the Uppsala town court to life in prison for setting off two bombs in Copenhagen in July 1985 against the synagogue and against the Northwest Orient Airlines office in which one person was killed and several others injured. He was found innocent of the bombing of Northwest Orient Airlines' office in Stockholm in April 1986. He was to be expelled from the country forever after the sentenced had been served (presumably, parole was a possibility). On November 2, 1989, the PFLP-GC denied that he was connected with the group. Some observers believed he was part of the Palestine Popular Struggle Front, headquartered in Damascus and financed by Libya. *ABC* quoted Swedish police as saying that he bought the clothing found in the suitcase in which the bomb on the flight Pan Am exploded. He visited Malta on October 19–26, 1988. He traveled to Cyprus on October 3–18, 1988, where some of the planning for the attack was believed to have taken place. He was one of 14 Arabs arrested on October 26, 1988 in Neuss, West Germany, where police found a weapons cache, including altitude-sensitive detonators that matched components used in the Lockerbie bomb.

He received SAM-3 missile training in the Soviet Union. He joined an Egyptian-sponsored Palestinian military unit in 1967 at age 15. While with the Popular Struggle Front, he returned to

the USSR for training in political organizing. His wife, Jamilah al-Moghrabi, is a sister of one of his fellow defendants.

Taliban: alias of Muhammad Kabous.

Abu-Tamam: a Saudi-based recruiter of foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2006.

Mohammad Tamhidi: one of three suspected members of an Iranian hit squad who were released on April 6, 1984 by the Philippine Commission on Immigration and Deportation in spite of internal protests that the trio represented a threat to security. There were charges of a pay-off. Some suspected them of involvement in the disappearance of nine pro-Shah Iranian students on August 16, 1983.

Sami Houssin Tamimah: variant Sami Hussin Taiman, participant in the March 3, 1974 hijacking of a British Airways flight from Bombay to London. His release was demanded on October 26, 1974 when two Arab terrorists and two Dutch criminals took 22 hostages at the prison chapel at Scheveningen, Netherlands. Authorities promised him a reduced sentence if he would not go along with the terrorists' demands. He subsequently aided in the negotiations, talking with his former compatriot, Adnan Ahmed Nuri, four times. Tamimah was released as a result of demands made by Arab nationalist Youth Organization for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers who seized a British Airways VC-10 in Dubai on November 21, 1974.

Ibrahim al-Tamimi: alias Tariq Muhammad, identified by Doha's *al-Sharq* on March 19, 1993 as a member of the Abu Nidal Group's Central Committee and its revolutionary justice committee.

Dr. Colonel Nadir al-Tamimi: assistant mufti of the Palestine National Liberation Army who, on August 9, 1990, issued a fatwa calling for attacks on Americans and Westerners in response to the U.S. blockade of Iraq.

Shaykh As'ad Bayyud al-Tamimi: a fundamentalist leader who resides in Amman and told *Reuters* that he had established the Islamic Jihad Movement-Bayt al-Maqdis in 1980. The group claimed credit for several anti-Israeli attacks, including that on a bus on the Tel Aviv-Jerusalem road in July 1989 in which 14 people were killed and 27 others wounded. The group threatened on April 24, 1990 to target U.S. citizens if the U.S. Senate did not retract within 10 days its resolution that Jerusalem is Israel's capital.

Jihad Ahmad Khalid al-Tanjirah: one of a group of Jordanian Afghans sentenced on December 21, 1994 by the Jordanian State Security Court for belonging to an illegal society, participating in a conspiracy to carry out terrorist acts, and possessing explosives for illegal purposes. The Muslim fundamentalists bombed cinemas, wounding nine people, including an attack on January 26, 1994 at an Amman cinema showing what they perceived to be pornographic films, and another bombing on February 1, 1994. The group had been seized in a crackdown on Muslim radicals in January 1994. Their trial began on August 27, 1994, when they were accused of planning to assassinate leading Jordanians, including 'Abd-al-Salam al-Majali, Jordan's former chief peace negotiator with Israel. One of those sentenced to death was Muhammad Jamal Khalifah, a Saudi fugitive son-in-law of Osama bin Laden. He was sentenced to life with hard labor.

Rima Tannous: one of four Black September hijackers, on May 8, 1972, of Sabena Airlines 517, a B707 flying the Vienna-Athens-Tel Aviv route over Zagreb. The group landed at Lod Airport in Israel and demanded the release of 317 fedayeen prisoners, most of them held at Ramleh prison. They threatened to blow up the plane and all aboard. She was captured when Israeli forces stormed the plane. The two male hijackers died in the rescue.

Tannous was an orphan who was reared by nuns. She entered nursing in Amman. She claimed

that she was raped by a young man and then became a mistress to a Fatah doctor who gave her drugs. She said that she was forced to sleep with Fatah members and was beaten or refused morphine if she refused. She claimed that she was totally dependent upon Fatah for food and money. "I had to comply with their orders. I had as much free will as a robot." She was selected for a special course in sabotage and subjected to an intense loyalty test.

The two female hijackers were tried in a military court in the theater of the old British Army camp at Sarafand. They were charged for terrorist crimes in violation of point 58d of the 1945 British Mandatory Government's Defence (Emergency) Regulations and for being members of the unlawful El Fatah association, contrary to point 85.1.a. The women, claiming constraint according to section 17 of the Criminal Code Ordinance of 1936, said that they were forced to carry the arms and were not willing members of Fatah. The tribunal rejected that defense, noting that the law allowed that defense only if there was an immediate threat of death or grievous harm, which did not appear to be the case. One of the judges demanded the death sentence for the women after they were found guilty of the three charges. His colleagues disagreed, and on August 14, 1972, the two were sentenced to life in prison.

Tannous' release was demanded by the four Black September terrorists who took over the Israeli Embassy in Bangkok on December 28, 1972.

Ernesto Tanuz: a 64-year-old Syrian arrested on October 8, 1994 by Argentine police. He was an owner of the house where, the previous day, police had arrested 'Ali al-Hasan in connection with the July 18, 1994 bombing of the Argentine-Israeli Mutual Aid Association (AIMA) in Buenos Aires that killed 96 and wounded 231. His son, Julio, 24, was also detained.

Julio Tanuz: a 24-year-old Syrian arrested on October 8, 1994 by Argentine police. He was an owner of the house where, the previous day, police had arrested 'Ali al-Hasan in connection

with the July 18, 1994 bombing of the Argentine-Israeli Mutual Aid Association (AIMA) in Buenos Aires that killed 96 and wounded 231. His father, Ernesto, age 64, was also detained.

Hamid Taoube: a Lebanese-born Muslim with Australian citizenship who was arrested on January 25, 1991 in Australia after telling an undercover police officer of his plan to manufacture a bomb that he would carry onto a U.S.-bound plane, which he would then hijack to Iraq. He declined to enter a plea when he appeared in court on January 29, 1991. He was remanded into custody to appear again on February 18. He was charged with threatening to endanger the safety of an aircraft. He had phoned the Iraqi Embassy in Canberra and offered to hijack a plane. He was an unemployed welder who was separated from his wife and four children and who lived with his sister in Sydney. He had lived in the country for 15 years and had been on sickness benefits for nearly 6 years due to a back injury. He was refused bail.

Hesham al-Tarabili: arrested on September 14, 2002 by Brazilian authorities at Egypt's request in connection with the 1997 al-Gama'at al-Islamiyya attack on tourists in Luxor, Egypt.

Sulman Taraqi: variant of Salman Tariki.

Abu Tarek: alias of Habis Abdallah al-Sa'ub.

Charaabi Tarek: one of four Tunisians convicted by a Milan court on February 22, 2002 on terrorist charges, including criminal association with intent to transport arms, explosives, and chemicals, and falsifying 235 work permits, 130 driver's licenses, several foreign passports, and various blank documents. They were acquitted of charges of possession of arms and chemicals. The guilty verdicts were the first in Europe against al Qaeda operatives since the 9/11 attacks. The four belonged to the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat, an Algerian wing of al Qaeda. He received four years. On April 19, 2002 the United States froze his assets.

Abu Tareq: in February 2005, a member of Islamic Jihad's Damascus, Syria-based political bureau.

Fatahi Tarhoni: a Libyan who, on April 6, 1985, shot to death Gebril Denali, a Libyan opponent of Muammar Qadhafi, in Bonn's Cathedral Square. Police arrested Tarhoni with the gun still in his hands.

Rajab Mukhtar Tarhuni: variant of Recep Muhtar Rohama Tarhuni.

Recep Muhtar Rohama Tarhuni: variant Rajab Mukhtar Tarhuni, one of two Libyans who, when stopped by police on April 18, 1986 in front of the U.S. officer's club in Ankara, Turkey, threw away a bag containing six grenades and ran. They were apprehended. The attack was to occur during a wedding party attended by 100 people. The terrorists were aided by a Libyan diplomat at the local embassy. On April 28, 1986, the duo were charged with conspiracy to kill a group of people and with smuggling arms. The duo had entered Turkey on April 16, 1986 and had contacted Umran Mansur, manager of the Libyan Arab Airlines office in Istanbul. He allegedly selected the target. The grenades were supplied by Mohammad Shaban Hassan, a Libyan Embassy employee in charge of administrative affairs who met with the duo on April 17 and 18. The trial began on May 13, 1986 in the State Security Court. On June 7, 1986, he was convicted of possession of explosives and was sentenced to five years in prison. The duo were acquitted of the more serious conspiracy charges. The Court of Appeals revoked the decision on the grounds that they were not punished for establishing an organization for the aim of committing a crime. During a retrial, the court insisted on its previous decision, causing a second revocation by the Court of Appeals Criminal Assembly. On April 14, 1988, he was sentenced to eight years and four months in prison for establishing an armed organization with the purpose of killing more than one person. He was also fined 62,500 Turkish lira.

Sulayman Bin 'Abd-al-'Aziz Sulayman al-Mulhim al-Tari: alias Abu-al-Bara', a Saudi from Riyadh who was born in 1985 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007 as a martyr, contributing \$600 and 500 riyals, plus his passport. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-Su'ud. He arrived from Jodran and Syria, where he met Abu-'Uthman. His home phone number was 009662271799; his brother's was 00966556224662.

Mahdi Tarik: named used on an Iraqi passport by Abu Daoud to enter Poland in 1981.

Salman Tariki: variant Sulman Taraqi, a Libyan who was arrested on September 10, 1986 in Pakistan in connection with the hijacking by the Libyan Revolutionary Cells and the Organization of the Soldiers of God—Martyr Zulfikar Ali Bhutto Group, who took over Pan Am flight 73 at Karachi airport on September 5, 1986. The hijackers threw grenades and fired machine guns at the passengers, killing 22 and injuring 100 others. Police believed he was the mastermind of the attack, meeting with the Palestinians, arranging for weapons after casing the airport. He led authorities to a cache of East European weapons on the coast near Karachi.

Iyad Muhammad Tarkhan: alias Abu-Sulyman, variant Abu Suleiman, a Jordanian from Amman who was born on June 20, 1980 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on November 18, 2006, intending to become a martyr. He contributed \$180, 1,000 lira, a passport, a Jordanian military service ID, and his driver's license. His recruitment coordinator was 'Abd-al-Hamid. His home phone number was 0795937990; his brother's was 0795390377.

Abu Tariq: alias of Habis Abdallah al-Sa'ub.

Abu Tariq: a leader of al Qaeda in Iraq in the al-Layin and al-Mashadah sector near Balad as of November 3, 2007, when a U.S. military raid found his diary and will. His forces had shrunk from 600 to fewer than 20. He fled to Mosul.

Dr. Taufeeq: alias of Abu Faraj Farj.

Admadal-Tawil: alias of Shaykh Ahmad Salim Suwaydan.

Dia Tawil: a 19-year-old second-year engineering student at Bir Zeit University who made a farewell video for Hamas before he strapped on a nail bomb and walked in front of a bus station at a gas station at the Peace Rendezvous near the central Israeli border of the West Bank on March 27, 2001, killing two Israeli teenagers. His father, Hussein, was a nonviolent Communist Party militant. An uncle on his mother's side, Adnan Daghai, remains a Communist activist with the renamed People's Party. Paternal uncle Jamal is a leader of the Hamas political wing in Ramallah. Tawil had been slightly wounded in 2000 by a bullet at a Ramallah demonstration.

Khodr Tawil: Lebanese Brigadier General detained for the February 14, 2005 car bombing that killed former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafiq Hariri, age 60, as the billionaire was driving through central Beirut's waterfront just before lunchtime. Another 22 people died and more than 100 people were injured, including the Minister of Economy.

Al-'Adiliyah 'Abdallah Nasir Muhammad al-Tawq: on June 26, 1996, the Bahrain State Security Court sentenced him to life in prison for the February 11, 1996 bombing of the Diplomat Hotel in Manama, the January 17, 1996 bombing of the Le Royal Meridien Hotel, and the bombing of two branches of the Bahrain Corporation for International Shipping and Trade located in the Diplomatic Quarter.

Mustafa Sulayman al-Tawwab: a Lebanese who was one of 18 Arab terrorists reported by Madrid *Diario 16* on October 20, 1987 as having entered Spain in August to attack Middle Eastern diplomatic missions and assassinate Saudi Ambassador Muhammad Nuri Ibrahim. They had received weapons and casing reports on the ambassador

from a Lebanese student resident in Spain whose initials were HMI.

Ja'far al-Tayar: variant Jaffar al-Tayyar, Jafar Tayar, Jaafar al-Tayyar, aliases of Adnan G. El Shukrijumah.

'Abd-al-Hadi al-Saghir 'Abd-al-'Zaim Tayi': one of seven terrorists hanged on July 8, 1993 in the appeals prison in Cairo for attacks on tourist buses and installations in the al-Wajh al-Qibli, Luxor, and Aswan areas, in accordance with the sentence handed down by the Supreme Military Court on April 22, 1993 in Case Number 6.

'Abd-al-Nabi Tayih: wanted in connection with the Muslim Group's October 21, 1992 attack on a tour bus near Dayrut, Egypt that killed a British tourist and injured two others. He was one of seven Islamic militants shot dead by police in a raid in Cairo on February 3, 1994.

Sidi al-Madani al-Tayyib: Osama bin Laden's chief financial officer in Sudan, he was captured by Saudi authorities in the spring of 1997. He is married to bin Laden's niece. He was pardoned "in return for exposing some of bin Laden's financial operations."

Zuher Hilal Mohamed al Tbaiti: one of three Saudi members of al Qaeda who were planning to attack U.S. and British warships in the Strait of Gibraltar. They were arrested by Moroccan police in May 2002. Two of the Saudis were married to Moroccans. They arrived in Morocco in late January via Lahore, Pakistan and either Qatar or Abu Dhabi. He was seen in Melilla, a Spanish enclave in northern Morocco. He married a Moroccan. He was under surveillance for a month, visiting Melilla and Ceuta, another Spanish enclave opposite Gibraltar. He was inquiring about buying Zodiac speedboats. In April, he was directed via a phone call to return to Saudi Arabia. He was arrested at Casablanca airport with fellow Saudi Hilal Jaber Alassiri and two Moroccan women. The detainees had \$10,000 in case. They led

authorities to Abdallah M'Sefer Ali al Ghamdi in another Moroccan city. The trio told authorities that after they had obtained the boats, a logistics team would bring in explosives and weapons, and a third, suicide team would conduct the operations. While in Afghanistan, Tbaiti and Alassiri had committed themselves to conduct eventual suicide operations. Moroccan authorities said the terrorists also planned, but later aborted, a local attack as well. They were arraigned in a Moroccan court on June 17, 2002, during which prosecutors said that the trio tried to recruit locals to al Qaeda and considered blowing up a café in central Marrakech and plotted a suicide attack against the local bus company. Alassiri argued against killing fellow Muslims, but Tbaiti said it was "justified by the nobleness of the operation." On February 21, 2003, a Moroccan court sentenced the three Saudi men to ten-year sentences for criminal conspiracy, use of false documents, and illegal stay in Morocco. They were acquitted of attempted sabotage and attempted homicide, according to defense attorney Khalil Idrissi.

The Teacher: alias of Ayman al-Zawahiri.

Adel Tebourski: on May 17, 2005, a Paris court sentenced him to two to seven years for association with a terrorist enterprise and providing logistical support to the killers of Ahmed Shah Massoud, who, on September 9, 2001, was assassinated in Afghanistan by al Qaeda terrorists posing as journalists.

George Teredjian: a Lebanese-Armenian employee of the Iraqi Embassy in Beirut who was believed to have driven the gunmen to the apartment Talib al-Suhayl al-Tamimi, a leading member of the London-based Free Iraqi Council opposition group in Beirut during the night of April 12, 1994. He was detained and charged with complicity.

William Edward Tesscher: name on a U.S. passport held by one of two suspected pro-Iraqi terrorists detained on February 17, 1991 by

Philippines immigration police as the duo was about to board a Philippine Airlines flight to Tokyo's Narita Airport. He had a Pakistani passport in his luggage stamped by Baghdad immigration authorities. Pictures found in his luggage showed him posing with weapons at an undisclosed place. They were put under "custodial investigation" in Cebu on suspicion of planning to link up with the Japanese Red Army.

Youssef Ben Tetraoui: third-ranking leader of the Algerian Armed Islamic Group, who was killed on December 2, 1995 by Algerian security forces. He was an Afghan Arab who died at his hideout at Tebessa, east of Algiers. Repentant terrorists fingered his hideout, ending a search that began in 1992.

Abu Thabit: alias of Abd Allah Abu Baker Bawzeer.

Muhammad Bin Saud Bin Sa'ad Al Thabtie: alias Abu Sahour, a Saudi student from Mecca who was born on 7/2/1404 Hijra and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on 5th Jumada al-awal 1428 (2007) as a fighter, bringing 2,500 Saudi Riyals. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Abd Allah, whom he knew through Abu Al Abbnas. He arrived from Saudi Arabia to Iraq, where he met Abu Omar al Iraqi, whom he gave 8,000 Saudi Riyals. His mother's phone number was 055514772; his sister's was 0555228169.

Salah Thakore: name on a false Moroccan passport used by one of the three Egyptian Revolution hijackers of Egyptair flight 648 that had left Athens bound for Cairo on November 23, 1985.

Thamer: Saudi-based recruitment coordinator for al Qaeda in Iraq foreign fighters in 2006.

Abu Thamer: alias of Naif Abd Al Rahman Muhammad Al Saied.

Thamir: Saudi-based recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2006.

Hasein Ther: variant of Hasein Taher.

Ahmad Thiab: an Iraqi who holds a Ph.D. in political science for whom Roanoke police were searching after they arrested nine men on March 5, 1997 suspected of laundering hundreds of thousands of dollars directed to Middle Eastern terrorist front organizations during the previous seven years. The suspects were held on federal murder, racketeering, narcotics, and extortion charges and were believed to have built a fortune via narcotics distribution, insurance scams involving arson, burglary, robbery, and fraud. The group owned or had a financial interest in 33 restaurants, convenience stores, and other shops. One of the front organizations was SAAR (expansion unknown), an investment-management agency that reportedly supports Hamas and that has ties to Usama Bin Ladin. The U.S. Attorney's Office for the Western District of Virginia identified the group as the Abed Family, named after the two brothers who controlled it, Joseph Abed and Abed Jamil Abdeljalil, both born in El Bireh, Palestinian Authority. They and four sons born in northern Virginia, along with a Jordanian, a Saudi, an Iraqi, and an American employee of the Postal Service, faced charges that could lead to life in prison.

Zuhair al-Thubaiti: the 9/11 Commission said that he was initially scheduled to be a 9/11 hijacker, but was pulled from the operation by al Qaeda leaders.

Fahad al Thumairy: Upon arriving in Los Angeles from Frankfurt on May 6, 2003, the 31-year-old Saudi consular official was informed that his visa had been revoked in March. He was barred from returning to the United States for five years, and put on an international flight two days later. He was suspected of having links to a terrorist group. He had been at the Saudi Consulate in Los Angeles since 1996, working in the Islamic and cultural affairs section.

Mani' Rashid al-Tikriti: identified on October 9, 1990 by the London-based Kuwaiti newspaper

al-Qabas al-Duwali as being a leader of a worldwide Iraqi terrorist network. The paper claimed he was an aide to Barzan Ibrahim, and had served as a diplomat in Rome in 1983, where he was accused of collaborating with the Red Brigades and thus was expelled. He was later seen in the United Arab Emirates, where he allegedly hired Muhammad 'Abd-al-Hamid Hasan, a Jordanian, to assassinate a Gulf state's ambassador to Kuwait.

Sabbawi Ibrahim Hasan al-Tikriti: half brother of former Iraqi President Saddam Hussein and leader of a group of 25 Arab terrorists armed with missiles who were going to attack embassies of the Gulf War's allies on March 14, 1991, according to the Kuwaiti Embassy in Spain. The terrorists were using Sudanese passports and had departed from Soba, Sudan after being armed in Yemen.

Omar al-Timimi: age 37, an asylum seeker who was convicted on July 5, 2007 in a Manchester, United Kingdom court for possessing terrorism training manuals, including one showing how to use gas cylinders in car bombs. He was the head of a sleeper cell and had awaited orders since arriving in the United Kingdom from the Netherlands in 2002. He was arrested in 2006 on suspicion of money laundering. Police found on his computer bomb-making instructions, videos of executions of hostages, and information on detonators and explosives. He had links with terrorists in the Netherlands and with Junade Feroze, who was convicted in June 2007 for plotting to bomb targets in the United States and United Kingdom.

Salamulla Tippu: alias of Mohammed Alam Gir.

Abu-Tirab: alias of Al-Bara' Muhammad Sadiq.

Zineddine Tirouda: age 37, an Algerian born in the United States. An arrest warrant was issued on November 2, 2001. He was freed on bond, but charged with conspiring to illegally obtain U.S. passports and residency. The California Department of Transportation engineer once lived in the same apartment complex as Al-Bayoumi, who

had contacts with some of the 9/11 hijackers, but claimed to have never met him.

Jihad Titi: age 18, a Palestinian suicide bomber who, on May 27, 2002, walked into a crowd of after-work shoppers at the sidewalk Village Café in a suburban Petah Tikva (seven miles east of Tel Aviv) strip mall and set off an explosion that killed an elderly Israeli woman, Ruth Peled, and her 18-month-old granddaughter, Sinai Kanaan, and injured more than 50 others. He wore blue jeans and a gray shirt. His bomb was packed with nails and shrapnel that sprayed the Em Hamoshavot strip mall and supermarket. The al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades said it was retaliating for Israel's killing three Palestinian militants in a refugee camp near Nablus the previous week. The killer was a cousin of Mahmoud Titi, a militant in Nablus killed by an Israeli tank shell the previous week. Jihad's brother, Munir, was paralyzed from shrapnel wounds during an April invasion of the Balata refugee camp. Munir's 14-year-old son lost two fingers in that attack. Jihad recorded a video in which he said he would get revenge against the "pig government." Haleema, his mother, praised his act, saying that when he said goodbye to her, "I realized he was going to carry out a suicide attack. I said, 'Oh, son, I hope your operation will succeed.'"

Mahmoud Titi: a commander of the al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades, who was killed by Israeli tank gunners on May 22, 2002 in Nablus.

Abdel Hakim Tizegha: age 29, arrested on December 24, 1999 by Bellevue, Washington police who charged him with illegally entering the country and eluding federal officers at the Canadian border. He was scheduled to appear before a federal magistrate on January 5, 2000. Press reports linked him to Ahmed Ressam and Abdel Ghani. Some observers believed that he was involved in a splinter group of the Algerian Armed Islamic Group (GIA) that broke with the GIA over a dispute regarding the targeting of fellow Muslims. On March 16, 2000, he pleaded guilty to illegal

re-entry and faced up to two years in prison and a \$250,000 fine. On June 2, 2000, he reportedly was to be handed over to immigration authorities for probable deportation. He was sentenced by U.S. District Judge Barbara Rothstein to the time he had served since his arrest.

Jean-Marie Tjibao: leader of the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front in New Caledonia in 1984.

Adel Tobbichi: Algerian arrested on June 21, 2002 in Montreal following a Dutch extradition request on charges of altering passports and other documents and providing them to terrorists planning to bomb the U.S. Embassy in Paris. He was extradited in July 2002. Dutch authorities had earlier arrested two French citizens in the plot. Rotterdam prosecutors said that wiretaps linked Jerome Courtailler and Mohammed Berkous, both 27, to Nizar Trabelsi, the would-be suicide bomber, who was under arrest in Belgium. He was acquitted on December 18, 2002, by a Rotterdam court, on charges of planning attacks on the U.S. embassy in Paris but turned over to immigration authorities.

Sheik Sobhi Tofailli: Hizballah commander reported by Jack Anderson and Dale Van Atta of planning the hijacking of a Kuwaiti A310 en route from Kuwait to Bangkok with intermediate stops in Dubai and Karachi on December 4, 1984.

Mohammad S. Tofighi: one of eight Iranian students arrested in the United States on November 15, 1979 for attempting to smuggle 3 disassembled Winchester 30.06 rifles, matching scopes, 15 boxes of ammunition, and a street map of Washington, DC with certain embassies marked, as one of the men was about to board TWA 900 from Baltimore-Washington International Airport to New York's JFK International Airport. The Iranians spoke of taking the rifles to Iran. They claimed to be attending Baltimore-area colleges, and were jailed on bonds ranging from

\$25,000 to \$250,000. The group was charged with dealing in firearms without a license, placing firearms on an interstate commercial airliner without notifying the carrier, and conspiracy. On November 26, 1979, charges were dismissed against him. Charges were also dropped against his wife, Shahla Amenli.

Avraham Toledano: a 58-year-old Israeli rabbi linked to the Kach ultra-nationalist movement who was arrested on November 26, 1993 by Israeli customs officials who discovered him trying to smuggle bomb-making materials and manuals from the United States into Tel Aviv's Ben Gurion Airport.

Usamah Tookan: signature used by one of the Palestinian gunmen who, on September 26, 1986, signed a statement asking their comrades not to seize hostages to obtain their release. He had been sentenced to life in Cyprus in February 1986 in connection with the takeover of an Israeli-owned yacht, the *First*, taking two Israeli hostages after killing a woman in the initial assault in Cyprus on September 25, 1985. After nine hours of negotiations, the terrorists killed the hostages and surrendered. Fatah Force 17 claimed credit.

Mohammad Toolabi: variant of Mohammad Reza Bahadoritoolabi and Mohammad Reza Bahadori Toolabi, one of eight Iranian students arrested in the United States on November 15, 1979 for attempting to smuggle 3 disassembled Winchester 30.06 rifles, matching scopes, 15 boxes of ammunition, and a street map of Washington, DC with certain embassies marked, as one of the men was about to board TWA 900 from Baltimore-Washington International Airport to New York's JFK International Airport.

Mohammad Reza Bahadori Toolabi: variant of Mohammad Toolabi

Henri Toronchik: one of two Israelis who took over a section of the West German Embassy in Tel Aviv on April 14, 1977 and surrendered five hours

later. They were angered over the slow progress of and world apathy toward trials of Nazi war criminals.

Martinez Torres: alias of Ilich Ramirez Sanchez.

Toto: alias of Ismael Acmad.

Ali Ben Sassi Toumi: variant Ali Ben Sassi Touri. On January 26, 2005, the Italian Justice Ministry sent inspectors to Milan after Judge Clementina Forleo dropped terrorism charges against three Tunisians and two Moroccans on January 24, saying they were "guerrillas," not "terrorists." She said their actions in recruiting for and financing training camps in northern Iraq during the U.S.-led invasion did not "exceed the activity of a guerilla group." She claimed the 1999 UN Global Convention on Terrorism said that paramilitary activities in war zones could not be prosecuted according to international law unless they were designed to create terror among civilians and broke international humanitarian laws. Prosecutors said they would appeal. Maher Bouyahia and Ali Ben Sassi Toumi (variant Touri) were nonetheless given a three-year sentence for dealing with false documents and assisting illegal immigration; they had seven months left to serve.

Mohammed Ahmed al-Toumi: drunken Libyan who hijacked a Middle East Airways B707 flying from Benghazi to Beirut on August 16, 1973. He used two pistols to threaten the crew and passengers and divert the plane to Israel's Lod Airport. Israeli antiterrorist forces boarded the plane and overpowered him. He claimed that he wished to "show Israelis not all Arabs are enemies of Israel." He was committed to a mental institution on December 11, 1973.

Ali Ben Sassi Touri: variant of Ali Ben Sassi Toumi.

Karim Touzani: name on a stolen Belgian passport used by one of two al Qaeda suicide bombers

who, on September 9, 2001, killed Afghan Northern Alliance leader Ahmed Shah Massoud.

Muhamed Tovanti: one of three Algerian hijackers of an Air Algerie Convair 640 flying from Annaba to Algiers on August 31, 1970. The trio wanted to fly to Albania to obtain political asylum, but the Albanian government refused to let the plane land. The group flew to Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia, where they surrendered to police.

Nizar Trabelsi: variant of Nizar Trabelzi.

Nizar Trabelzi: on September 13, 2001, Belgian police arrested the Tunisian former professional soccer player believed to have links to al Qaeda. Police seized from his apartment a sub-machine gun, ammunition, and chemical formulas for making explosives. Spain said he was in contact with six Algerian members of the Salafist Group for Call and Combat who had been arrested during the week. He had a longer criminal record and was linked to an individual arrested on the same day in the Netherlands. The group, also known as the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat, was a dissident faction of Algeria's Armed Islamic Group. Trabelzi was in Spain at the same time as 9/11 hijacker Muhammad Atta, although there was no public evidence about whom Atta had contacted. Trabelsi was accused of planning to walk into the U.S. embassy in Paris with a bomb taped to his chest. Spanish police said they had seized equipment for faking documents. The group may have furnished passports, plane tickets, and credit cards to Islamic radicals. Spain also seized three pair of night-vision binoculars, a diary in which the writer said he wanted to be a suicide bomber, and videos showing Taliban attacks in Afghanistan. Similar charges were made on November 18 following another raid by Spanish police in which they found videos of attacks in Chechnya.

On September 30, 2003, he was convicted of planning to bomb the NATO base at Kleine Brogel and sentenced to a decade in prison. He had admitted to planning to drive a car bomb into

the cafeteria at Kleine Brogel, the Belgian air base believed to house U.S. nuclear weapons guarded by 100 U.S. troops. He said he intended to kill U.S. soldiers, not detonate the warheads. He said he had met Osama bin Laden in Afghanistan.

On December 21, 2007, Belgian police arrested 14 people allegedly seeking to forcibly free him.

Vicken Tscharkhutian: an Iraqi arrested on June 6, 1982 at Orly Airport in Paris for complicity in a Swiss bank bombing and the May 30, 1982 placement of a bomb at the Air Canada freight terminal at Los Angeles International Airport. On August 18, 1982, the Paris Appeals Court recommended against extradition of the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia member.

Younis Tsouli: Internet screen alias Irhabi007, a Moroccan living in London who served as a cyberterrorist for al Qaeda. In 2004, he posted a video of Abu Musab al-Zarqawi beheading American contractor Nicholas Berg in Iraq. He later broke into the servers of the Arkansas Highway Department and distributed al-Zarqawi's videos. He was also in contact with Syed Haris Ahmed, a Pakistani American, and Ehsanul Islam Sadeque, a Bangladeshi American, both of Atlanta, who, in March 2005, met with Canadian extremists in Toronto to explore attacking military bases and oil refineries. They gave him a video of potential U.S. targets, including fuel storage tanks on Interstate 95 near Lorton, Virginia, World Bank headquarters, the Pentagon, and the George Washington Masonic Memorial in Alexandria, Virginia. He was the administrator of the jihadi forum Muntada al-Ansar al-Islami, which had served as the propaganda outlet of Abu Musab al-Zarqawi. British authorities raided his apartment in West London in October 2005. He was logged on to youbombit.r8.org using his identity IRH007. On October 21, 2005, British police seized his hard drive that included photos of Washington locations and a CBRN (chemical biological radiological nuclear) vehicle. He was charged with possessing other computer slides showing how to make a car bomb, conspiring

with fellow detainee Wassem Mughal, age 22, to cause explosions in the United Kingdom, and with Tariq al-Daour, age 19, to commit credit card fraud. Tsouli and Mughal were charged with conspiracy to murder and to cause an explosion. Prosecutors said they ran Web sites that linked terrorists in Denmark, Bosnia, Iraq, the United States, and United Kingdom. The sites included beheading videos. One of their laptops included a Power-Point presentation titled *The Illustrated Booby Trapping Course* that included how to create a suicide vest loaded with ball bearings. Tsouli had been asked by al Qaeda to translate into English its e-book, *The Tip of the Camel's Hump*. The trio also stole data for hundreds of credit cards, which they used to purchase supplies for operatives, and laundered money through 350 transactions at 43 Internet gambling sites, including www.absolute poker.com, www.betfair.com, www.betonbet.com, www.canbet.com, www.eurobet.com, www.noble poker.com, and www.paradisepoker.com, using 130 credit card accounts. He and his colleagues had made more than \$3.5 million in fraudulent charges for global positioning system devices, night-vision goggles, sleeping bags, telephones, survival knives, hundreds of prepaid cell phones, tents, and more than 250 airline tickets using 110 different credit cards at 46 airline and travel agencies. They used 72 credit card accounts to register more than 180 domains at 95 Web-hosting firms in the United States and Europe. Al-Daour's computer contained 37,000 stolen credit card numbers. On July 5, 2007, a London court sentenced him to 10 years after he pleaded guilty to inciting murder on the Internet. He is the son of a Moroccan diplomat.

Yosef Tsuria: on June 14, 1984, he was convicted of plotting to blow up the El Aqsa Mosque. In a plea bargain, he was found guilty of illegal possession of explosives and impersonating an officer in a bid to purchase Uzi submachine gun silencers.

Shadi Abu Tubasi: age 22, of Jenin, Israeli citizen son of a Palestinian father and an Israeli Arab

mother, and Palestinian Hamas suicide bomber who, on March 31, 2002, wearing a black jacket, set off several pounds of explosives wrapped around his torso at 2:30 P.M. at Haifa's Matza restaurant, killing 15 people, both Jews and Israeli Arabs, and injuring at least 36 others.

Muhammad al-Tubayhi: variant al-Tabihani, variant Muhammad al Tabhini, alias Abu-'Ayna' al-Muhajir, variant Abu al A'ainaa al Muhajer, a Saudi from Riyadh who joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter in 2007, contributing his watch and bringing his passport. He met his recruitment coordinator, Abu-Sulayman, variant Abu Salman, variant Abu Salaman, via Sa'du Fahd al-'Anjan, variant Fahd al-Ghajman, variant Fahid al Ghagman, who introduced him to Sa'd Faldah, variant Sa'ad Feldah. His phone number was 0501222282. His spoke English.

Muhammed Tufail: on December 20, 2001, the Bush Administration placed him on the list of banned terrorists and froze his international funds.

Lt. Tufan: an Iranian policeman who was one of the hijackers of an Iran Air B727 en route from Bandar 'Abbas to Tehran on September 8, 1984 and diverted it to Iraq. The hijackers surrendered and requested political asylum, saying they staged the hijacking to oppose Khomeini's rule and that they supported former Prime Minister Shahpour Bahktiar.

Shaykh Subhi al-Tufayli: leader of the Followers of God, who lives in Lebanon. On July 24, 1994, the Argentine government instructed the Attorney General to request that Judge Galeano request his extradition in connection with the July 18, 1994 bombing of the Argentine-Israeli Mutual Aid Association (AIMA) in Buenos Aires that killed 96 and wounded 231. Hizballah was suspected. On July 29, Lebanon rejected the request, saying that there was no Ansarallah group and that no Lebanese were involved. Al-Tufayli also denied involvement.

Hasan Muhammad Tulays: variant Muhammad Hasan Tulays.

Muhammad Hasan Tulays: variant Hasan Muhammad Tulays, arrested while trying to park a booby-trapped car in al-Hazimiyah, Lebanon on February 6, 1987. The *Voice of Lebanon* reported on February 28, 1987 that he had confessed to firing six bullets on September 18, 1986 at Colonel Christian Goutierre, the French military attaché in Beirut, killing him. The Anti-Imperialist International Brigades, the Revolutionary Brigades, and the Front for Justice and Revenge separately claimed credit. On April 13, 1994, he was sentenced to life at hard labor for Goutierre's killing. At the time of the shooting, he was a corporal in the Lebanese army and a member of Islamic Resistance, Hizballah's military wing.

Ahmad Husni Tulbah: arrested on October 15, 1994 by Egyptian police in connection with the October 14, 1994 stabbing of Naguib Mahfouz, the only Arab to receive the Nobel Prize for Literature, in a Cairo suburb.

Abu-Tulhah: alias of 'Abd-al-Nasir Haws Bilqasim al-Saghir.

Abdallah Awlad al-Tumi: alias Abu-Muhammad, a Tunisian, age 36, a would-be martyr for al Qaeda in Iraq, according to the captured Sinjar documents. He flew from Turkey to Syria before entering Iraq in 2007. He provided the personnel officer with his marriage certificate, a knife, and \$5,000 cash. He said he was a "massage specialist." He met his recruiter, Abu-'Ala, at a Dublin mosque. He was born on June 30, 1970. While in Syria, he met Abu-'Umar al Salmani. He brought with him \$5,000, with which he was going to rent an apartment for four months.

Tung Kuei-sen: one of two bicyclists who, on October 15, 1984, assassinated Henry Liu, a prominent Chinese-American journalist who had authored several recent articles critical of the ruling

Nationalist party in Taiwan, in his Daly City, California garage. On September 26, 1985, at the request of the United States, Brazilian authorities arrested him. He had earlier been in the Philippines and Japan. He was extradited to the United States. He was convicted on April 1988 after confessing. On May 11, 1988, a Redwood City, California court sentenced the Taiwanese gangster, a member of the United Bamboo Gang, to 27 years to life for the murder. He claimed the assassination was ordered by senior Taiwanese military officials. He said he was duped by Taiwan into believing it was a patriotic act.

'Isam Muhammad 'Abd-al-Rahman Tuni: executed by the Egyptian government on May 3, 1994 in connection with the November 25, 1993 bombing of the convoy of Egyptian Prime Minister Dr. 'Atif Sidqi that killed a 15-year-old girl and wounded 21 other people.

Zakariya Mahmud al-Tuni: a U.S. national of Egyptian origin who was arrested on June 25, 1993 by police in Al-Fayyum, south of Cairo, while in possession of 15 firearms, including automatic rifles, pistols, and a large quantity of ammunition. He was charged with inciting debauchery and obscenity for pornographic videotapes that were found in his possession. He entered Egypt in 1989. Security authorities believed he was associated with blind Sheik Omar Abd-al-Rahman, who lives in the United States and had been accused of several terrorist plots.

Abu Nasr al-Tunisi: believed by the FBI on February 11, 2002, to be planning a terrorist attack in the United States or on U.S. interests in Yemen.

Abu Usama al-Tunisi: a senior al Qaeda in Iraq leader who brought in foreign fighters and was believed to have seized and executed U.S. Pfc. Kristian Menchaca and Pfc. Thomas L. Tucker south of Baghdad on June 16, 2006. Their mutilated and booby-trapped bodies were found three days later, along with that of Spec. David J. Babineau,

who died at a checkpoint. U.S. military officials said al-Tunisi had operated in Youssifiyah, southwest of Baghdad, since November 2004. On September 25, 2007, he was killed by a U.S. F-16 airstrike east of Karbala.

Abu Yusif al-Tunisi: alias Faker Ben Abdelaziz Boussora. The U.S. Rewards for Justice program issued a reward of \$5 million for his arrest. As of early December 2006, he was still at large.

Faruq al-Tunisi: alias of Abderraouf Ben Habib Jdey.

Malik Tunisi: named on February 14, 2005 as one of Iraq's 29 most-wanted insurgents. A bounty of between \$50,000 and \$200,000 was offered.

The Tunisian: alias of Nizar bin Mohammed Nawar.

The Tunisian: alias of Sarhane Ben Abdelmajid Fakhet.

Abu-al-'Abbas al-Tunusi: alias of Samir.

Abu Turab: alias of Al Bara'a Muhammd Sadeq.

Abu-Turab: Saudi-based recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2006.

Abu-Turab: alias of Muhammad Adam Muhammad al-Masmarani.

Abu-Turab: alias of 'Ali Mustafa Bal'id-al-Qamati.

'Abd-al-Hamid Fahim 'Abdallah al-Turabli: alias Abu-al-Walid, a Libyan from Darnah who was born in 1987 and signed up to be a martyr for al Qaeda in Iraq on May 9, 2007. His phone number was 218926230387. He contributed 200 Syrian Lira and \$10. His coordinator was Saraj, whom he knew through a new acquaintance. He traveled via Libya, Egypt, and Syria to arrive in Iraq. While in Syria, he met Abu-'Abbas.

He brought \$450 with him. He had been a student.

Owsan Ahmed al-Turaihi: alias Abu al-Jarrah, one of six individuals killed on November 3, 2002 when a U.S. Predator unmanned aerial vehicle fired a Hellfire missile at their car in Yemen. Also killed was Abu Ali al-Harithi, a key suspect in the USS *Cole* bombing of October 12, 2000 and Kamal Derwish, a U.S. citizen who headed an al Qaeda cell in Lackawanna, New York, that was wrapped up on September 14, 2002.

Waddud al Turk: an arrest warrant was issued after detectives of the Italian UCIGOC anti-terrorist squad, on July 31, 1990, identified the Abu Nidal member as an organizer of the October 25, 1984 terrorist attack in which the secretary of the United Arab Emirates Embassy in Italy was wounded and a woman companion slain. He was in custody in Pakistan after an attempted aerial hijacking.

Turki: alias of Abdul Hamid.

Al-Turki: alias of Mustafa 'Abd-al-Aziz Muhammad, identified by the Ethiopian government as one of the nine Egyptian Islamic Group gunmen who, on June 25, 1995, fired on the armored limousine of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in Addis Ababa.

Hassan Turki: listed by the U.S. Department of State in 2004 as having links to al Qaeda and running military training camps in Somalia. On March 3, 2008, a U.S. Navy Tomahawk missile was fired at a location in Dhobley, Somalia he was believed to be visiting.

Louai al-Turki: alias of Louai Sakka.

Abdullah Abdul-Aziz al-Tweijri: one of two al Qaeda car bombers who, on February 24, 2006, failed to disrupt Saudi oil supplies to the United States in an attack on the world's biggest oil

processing plant. Both were on Saudi Arabia's 15 most-wanted list. One bomber drove his car into the gate, set off the bomb, and ripped a hole in the fence. The second bomber drove through the hole, but died when he set off his bomb after a fusillade from the police. The Saudi branch of al

Qaeda claimed credit on a Web site for setting off two car bombs at the gates of the Abqaiq oil facility after guards fired on them. Oil prices jumped \$2/barrel after the market heard reports that authorities fired on three cars a mile from the main entrance.

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Abu-'Ubadah: alias of Salim Muhammad Salim al-'Isawi.

Shaykh 'Abd-al-Karim 'Ubady: his release was demanded by the Hamas members who, on October 9, 1994, kidnapped Israeli Corporal Nachshon Mordekhay Wachsmann from Jerusalem's 'Atarot junction.

Abu Ubaida: al Qaeda senior trainer listed by the U.S. military in January 2002 as having died.

Abu Ubaidah: alias of Munir Ahmed Abdullah.

Muhammad 'Ubayd: one of the five Guards of Islam gunmen who failed in an assassination attempt against Shahpour Bakhtiar, the Shah's last Prime Minister, in Neuilly-sur-Seine, France on July 17, 1980.

Shayk 'Abd-al-Karim 'Ubayd: variant Obeid, whose release from an Israeli prison was demanded on September 18, 1991 by the Muslim kidnappers of British hostage Jack Mann.

Abu-'Ubayda: alias of 'Abdallah Fadl 'Abd-al-'Aziz al-Sha'iri.

Abu Ubaydah: a lieutenant of Osama bin Laden who, in 1992 to 1996, led attacks against government forces in Eritrea, Uganda, and the Ogaden region of Ethiopia.

Abu-'Ubaydah: alias of Ahmad Abd-al-Sayyid Hamad.

Abu-'Ubaydah: alias of Nizar Malak al-Hasan.

Abu-'Ubaydah: alias of Tariq Najib Hasan.

Abu-'Ubaydah: alias of Khalid al-Jarrah.

Abu-'Ubaydah: alias of Nabil.

Abu-'Ubaydah: alias of Tawfiq Muhammad al-Akhdar al-Rayhami.

Ahmad Hasan Kaka Ubaydi: named on February 14, 2005 as one of Iraq's 29 most-wanted insurgents. A bounty of between \$50,000 and \$200,000 was offered.

Abu Ubidah: alias of Muhammad Abd Allah Ramadan Umran.

Abu Ubidah: alias of Ahamed Abd al Sayed Hammed.

Abu Ubidah: alias of Ashour Edress Karami.

Abu Ubidah: alias of Abd al Hamied Omar Ali Al Sadai.

Yusuf 'Ubwani: indicted on March 24, 1994 in connection with the January 29, 1994 murder by the Al-Awja Palestinian organization in Beirut of Jordanian First Secretary Naeb Umran Maaitah. He was in jail on other charges.

'Ali al-'Udah: alias Abu-Mujahid, a Saudi from Bani 'Umar, Bishi, who was born on August 26, 1976 and entered Iraq on September 13,

2006, when he joined al Qaeda in Iraq. His phone numbers were 00966500803831 and 00966559321369. He contributed \$1,200, 4,350 lira, 210 riyals, and his cell phone.

Muhammad Abd Allah al Ugayle: alias Abu Ya-coub, a Saudi from Jeddah who was born in 1986 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter in 2007, providing his passport. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Usama, whom he knew via his friend Abu Shaker. He arrived by bus from Saudi Arabia to Jordan and Syria, where he met Abu Umar, Abu Umar the Tunisia, Abu Al Abbas, and Abu Muhammad Al Shayeb. He brought \$1,400, 4,000 lira, and 70 riyals; they took all but \$200. His home phone number was 0096626721489; Rahime's was 0096656938187.

Jussef Uhida: a Libyan who was arrested after three gunmen killed Abdel Belil Aref, a wealthy Libyan businessman, as he was dining at the Café du Paris on the Via Veneto in Rome on April 18, 1980. On October 6, 1986, the Italian government announced that, for "humanitarian motives," it had freed three convicted Libyan gunmen, including Uhida, in exchange for four Italians being held in Libya for the previous six years. A Red Cross plane flew the Libyans to Tripoli and returned with the Italians. Uhida had been serving a 26-year sentence for Aref's murder.

Najim Abdullah Zahwan Khalifah Ujayli: named on February 14, 2005 as one of Iraq's 29 most-wanted insurgents. A bounty of between \$50,000 and \$200,000 was offered.

'Adnan al-'Uklah: on February 18, 1982, the Moslem Brotherhood's Combatant Avant-Garde, outlawed in Syria in 1980, said it was headed by the former Syrian Army officer.

Saber Abu Ulla: variant of Saber Mohammed Farahat Abu Ele.

Shipon Ullah: age 23, one of three men arrested on March 22, 2007, by British police "on suspicion of the commission, preparation, or

instigation of acts of terrorism" in the July 7, 2005 bombings of the London subway system. On July 5, 2007, British authorities charged the trio with conspiring with the bombers between November 1, 2004 and June 29, 2005, saying they handled reconnaissance and planning.

Umar: alias Abu Zir, an Algerian from Al Wadd who joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter in 2007. His phone number was 0021390656709; Hafiez's was 0021375539485; brother Abd Al Razak Saqnie's was 021378359312.

'Umar: alias of Ahmad 'Abd-al-Azim Ahmad 'Abd-al-Rahman Fawwaz.

'Umar: alias Abu-'Asim, a Yemeni fighter for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007. He owned a watch, \$100, and 1,300 lira. His phone number was 009677125795.

'Umar: alias Abu-al-Basir, a Saudi from Mecca who was sent on a suicide mission by al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007. He owned a passport and \$412. His travel coordinator was Bassam. His home phone number was 5462930; his father's was 0503519490.

'Umar: alias Abu-'Abdallah al-Madani, a Saudi from al-Medina, variant Al-Madina al-Munawwarah, who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007 as a martyr, contributing \$100 and 1,000 lira, along with his passport. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-Dujanh. His home phone numbers were 0552164505 and 0507331395.

'Umar: alias Abu-Dhar, an Algerian from al Wad who joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter in 2007, bringing his ID card. He said Hafiz's phone number was 0021375539485 and 'Abd-al-Razzaq's was 0021390656709. He knew Shari' legal committee brother 'Abd-al-Razzaq Saqani, who could be found on 0021378359312.

Abu Umar: an Egyptian who was one of three al Qaeda suspects arrested by Pakistani authorities on January 9, 2003 after a gun battle in Karachi

in which one of the terrorists threw a grenade. Police seized rifles; grenades; street maps of Karachi, Hyderabad, and Lahore; a satellite telephone; a laptop computer; suspicious documents; literature calling for a holy war; and more than \$30,000 in cash (most of it American) from the terrorists' house. Two of the detainees claimed to be Abu Hamza of Yemen and Abu Umar of Egypt. Abu Umar's wife and three children were also detained. Seven other suspects were later released. They were all family members of Sabiha Shahid, a leader of the Jamaat-e-Islami party, who lived on the first floor. Police said they appeared to have entered Pakistan from Afghanistan in 2002.

Abu Umar: listed in the al Qaeda in Iraq Sinjar records as a Palestinian who crossed into Iraq to train al Qaeda fighters. He said he transited Dayr al-Zawr on his way to al-Qa'im, Iraq.

Abu-'Umari: a Syrian-based al Qaeda in Iraq travel facilitator in 2007.

Abu-'Umari: a Libyan-based recruiter for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2006

Abu-'Umari: alias of 'Abd-al-'Aziz 'Abd-al-Rabb Salih al-Yafi'.

Abu-'Umari: alias of Ahmad.

Abu-'Umari: alias of Haytham.

Abu-'Umari: alias of Majid 'Azzam Yahya al-Masura.

Abu-'Umari: alias of Sa'ud.

Abu-'Umari: alias of 'Adil Jum'ah Muhamad al-Sha'lali.

Midhat Mursi al-Sayid 'Umari: alias of Abu Khabab al-Masri.

Ziyad al-'Umari: on November 13, 1985, Italian authorities issued an arrest warrant for the Palestine Liberation Front member in connection

with the hijacking of the Italian cruise ship *Achille Lauro* on October 7, 1985. The hijackers killed Leon Klinghoffer, age 69, an American confined to a wheelchair, and dumped the body overboard. The hijacking ended in Egypt. He had purchased the cruise tickets for the terrorists. On June 18, 1986, his Genoa trial began for murder and kidnapping. On July 10, 1986, he was sentenced in absentia to life in prison. On May 24, 1987, a Genoa appeals court upheld the conviction. On May 11, 1988, Italy's Supreme Court of Cassation confirmed an appeals court's life sentence for him.

Fakhri al-Umari: alias Abu Mohammed Omari, alias Mohammed Fakr Omari, Abu Daoud claimed that he had met with him in Sofia in August 1972 to plan the Black September Olympics attack of September 5, 1972. He was assassinated by a Palestine Liberation Organization bodyguard armed with an AK-47 on January 15, 1991.

Husayn Umari: alias Abu Ibrahim, an Iraqi for whom an international arrest warrant was issued in connection with the bombing in Orchard Street in London on December 25, 1983 near Marks and Spencer and Selfridges. He was believed to be living in South Yemen. His trial opened on December 13, 1989.

Islam al-'Umari: a fugitive in Sudan said by the Ethiopian Supreme State Security Prosecution on August 7, 1995 to have helped five terrorists who had confessed to training in the al-Kamp and Kangu camps in Khartoum with two of the nine Egyptian Islamic Group gunmen who, on June 25, 1995, fired on the armored limousine of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in Addis Ababa.

Muhamad al-'Umari: alias Abu Ibrahim, an engineer who founded the 15 May terrorist group in 1979. He developed a moldable explosive that was believed to have been used in the Pan Am 103 bombing in December 21, 1988 that killed 270 and the UTA 772 bombing of September 19, 1989 that killed 171.

Abu-'Umayr: alias of 'Ali 'Uthman Hamd al-'Arfi.

Rashid al-'Umayshi: head of the Islamic Jihad Movement in Yemen believed to have been killed on February 2, 1993 in a clash with the army in Lahij, Yemen.

Umier: Libya-based recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007.

Muhammad Abd Allah Ramadan Umran: alias Abu Ubidah, a Libyan economics student from Dernah who was born in 1985 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on 14/7/1428 Hijra (2007) as a martyr, contributing \$103 and his passport. His recruitment coordinator was Umier, whom he knew via a friend. He traveled to Cairo and on to Syria, where he spent five days before entering Iraq. He met Abu Al Abbas in Syria. His phone number was 002187506606; his father's was 002185796589.

Muhammad Musa 'Umran: alias Abu-al-Walid, a Libyan born in 1985 who joined al Qaeda in Iraq on October 4, 2006, contributing \$100 and a watch. His recruitment coordinator was Abu 'Umar. His phone number was 0926188074.

Yunis 'Umran: alias of Muhammad Dawud.

Kasim Unal: imam of the Sochaux mosque who was expelled from France in August 1994. He was a member of the Anatolian Federal Islamic State, a radical fundamentalist movement.

Al-'Unud: Saudi-based recruitment coordinator for al Qaeda in Iraq foreign fighters in 2007.

Ahmed Hassan al-Uqaily: age 33, arrested on October 7, 2004 by police in Nashville, Tennessee on illegal weapons charges during a sting operation set up after he threatened to "go jihad." The Iraqi-born man was putting into his car two disassembled machineguns, four disassembled hand grenades, and hundreds of rounds of ammunition he had purchased for \$1,000 from an undercover

agent. He had said he was angry about what was going on in Iraq, and intended to "go jihad" and blow up something.

Muhammad Khalifah 'Uqlah: one of 11 Iraqis and three Kuwaitis arrested on April 13, 1993 by Kuwaiti authorities in a plot to assassinate former U.S. President George H. W. Bush with a bomb during his visit to Kuwait. The 55-year-old Kuwaiti sheltered several of the suspects. On May 10, 1993, Kuwait ruled out extradition, saying it would try the group. On May 16, 1993, the Kuwaiti Attorney General denied press reports that Khalifah had been released on bail.

Mihrac Ural: Syrian leader in 1980 of the outlawed Turkish People's Liberation Party Acilciler organization. He married the secretary of Rif'at al-Asad, brother of the Syrian president.

Amin Faysal Ahmad al-'Urayfi: alias Abu-Wabir, a Yemeni factory worker from Sana'a who was born in 1986 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter circa 2006 or 2007, bringing a passport and \$100. He met his recruitment coordinator, Nabil, by way of Akram at a club. He flew to Syria, where he met 'Isa. His phone number was 009671306845. His paternal aunt's daughter's number was 00967777215095.

Rubi'i al-Urduni: alias of Abderraouf Ben Habib Jdey.

Abu Usama: alias of Ala'a Abd Allah Khan.

Abu Usama: alias of Fahid Muhammad Ali Alrawq.

Abu Usama: alias of Shaqueb Abd Al Latif.

Sa'ad Abu Abd al Rahman Abu Usama: Moroccan-based recruitment coordinator for Al Qaeda in Iraq foreign fighters in 2006.

Abu-Usamah: variant Abu Usama, alias of Badr Bin-'Id Bin-'Ali al-Qurni, variant Bader Bin Eied Bin Ali Al Qarni.

Abu-Usamah: alias of Usamah Adam Bilqasim al-'Abdi.

Abu-Usamah: Jordan-based recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2006.

Abu-Usamah: alias of Shakub 'Abd-al-Latif.

Abu-'Usamah: alias of Fawaz.

'Umayr Usamah: Libya-based recruitment coordinator for al Qaeda in Iraq foreign fighters in 2007.

Abu-Usayd: alias of Khalid Ta'in.

Abu-Usayd: alias of Sami Ahsan Ahsan al-Jawfi.

Abu-Usayd: alias of Yasin.

Ali Hahmed Usman: a 35-year-old Palestinian who was one of three Abdel Nasser Movement (the Palestine Revolution Movement also took credit) hijackers of an Egyptian B737 flying from Cairo to Luxor on August 23, 1976. They demanded the release of five would-be assassins from Egyptian jails. Commandos boarded the plane and overpowered and wounded all three hijackers. The trio said they received their directions in Libya, which promised \$250,000 to divert the plane to Libya. On September 18, 1976, they were fined and sentenced to hard labor for life but were acquitted of charges of collusion with Libya.

Ustaz: alias of Ayman al-Zawahiri.

Abu-'Ubaydah al-'Utaybi: alias of Muhammad Su'ud Muhammad al-Juday'i.

Adil Isma'il 'Isa al-Utaybi: variant Ismail Eisa Otaibi, 1 of 11 Iraqis and three Kuwaitis arrested on April 13, 1993 by Kuwaiti authorities in a plot to assassinate former U.S. President H. W. George Bush with a bomb during his visit to Kuwait. The Iraqi participated in the operation and

drove a van to be used in the attack. He hid explosives in the al-Barr area and informed police of their whereabouts upon his arrest. He sheltered three other suspects. He was a former convict. On May 10, 1993, Kuwait ruled out extradition, saying it would try the group. On May 16, 1993, the Kuwaiti Attorney General denied press reports that he had been released on bail. On June 4, 1994, the three-judge panel sentenced him to death. On March 20, 1995, a Kuwaiti high court commuted the death sentence to 15 years in prison.

'Awad Fayhan 'Awad al-'Utaybi: alias Abu-Walid, a Saudi from al-Qasim who was born in 1981 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr circa 2007, contributing 200 riyals and a driver's license. He flew to Syria, then came over the border via Dir al-Zur. He met Ibrahim, his recruitment coordinator, through his maternal uncle. While in Syria, he met Najam and Lu'ay. He brought 800 riyals with him. He spoke English. His phone number was 00966552465215.

Faysal Sa'd al-'Utaybi: alias Abu-Sa'd, a Saudi from Riyadh who was born on February 28, 1979 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on October 28, 2006 to become a martyr. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-Hudhayfah. He contributed 2,350 Syrian Lira and \$600. His phone numbers were 0501010607 and 0554600656.

Hamid al-'Utaybi: alias Abu-Muhjin, a Saudi from Mecca who joined al Qaeda in Iraq on September 13, 2006, donating \$900. He was born on August 18, 1981. His phone number was 0556555712. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-Tamam.

Sulayman Muhammad al-'Utaybi: alias Abu-Muhammad, a Saudi born in 1983 who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007, bringing \$100.

Sultan Radi al-'Utaybi: alias Abu-Dhar al-Makki, a Saudi from Mecca who was born on January 19, 1985 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on October 14, 2006, contributing a watch and

845 riyals. His recruitment coordinator was Faysal. His brother's phone number was 0553272394; Munif's was 0566416525.

Fahd Bin-Khalaf Bin-Salih al-'Utayyi: alias 'Akramah. According to the captured Sinjar personnel records of al Qaeda in Iraq, he had lived in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. He offered his brother's phone number of 0504228720. He was born in 1983. He arrived in Iraq on July 21, 2007, carrying a passport and ID card. He contributed 3,450 Syrian lira. His coordinator was Walid. He offered to be a fighter.

'Uthman: alias of Nawwaf al-Rawsan.

Abu-'Uthman: a Syrian-based travel facilitator for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007.

Ahmad Isma'il 'Uthman: sentenced to death on March 17, 1994 by the Higher Military Court in Cairo in connection with the November 25, 1993 bombing of the convoy of Egyptian Prime Minister Dr. 'Atif Sidqi that killed a 15-year-old girl and wounded 21 other people.

Bilal Ali Uthman: age 26, one of two members of the Isbat Al Ansar, a Sunni Muslim radical group with bin Laden links arrested in early October 2001 by Lebanese authorities in Tripoli. The two were handed to the military prosecutor's office for involvement in terrorist activities, arms trafficking, and planning to conduct other acts targeting U.S. interests in the region.

Ibrahim Abu Uthman: driver on December 11, 2007 of a truck bomb with 1,800 pounds of explosives that targeted the UN High Commission for Refugees and the UN Development Program offices in the Hydra district of Algeria, killing 17 UN staffers, including six Algerians, a Senegalese, a Dane, and a Philippine citizen. Five of the dead were foreigners, including two Chinese. Another three foreign UN employees—two Chinese and one Lebanese—were hospitalized. The body count rose to 17 at the UN facility and totaled

at least 37 for the two bombings by December 14, when rescue workers found more corpses in the rubble. The Algerian newspaper *El Watan* claimed that 72 people died and 200 were wounded; *El Khabar*, a daily paper, said health officials had tallied 67 dead. Seven survivors were pulled from chunks of concrete. One was a woman, age 40, whose legs were amputated at a local hospital. Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb, the remnants of the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat, claimed credit in an Internet posting on the al-Hisbah Islamic Network. The group said the UN facility was "the headquarters of the international infidels' den." An Algerian security officer said the perpetrators were two convicted terrorists who had been freed in an amnesty. One of the bombers, 64, was in an advanced stage of cancer. The other was a 32-year-old from a poor suburb.

Jihad Muhammad 'Uthman: on October 25, 1984, he fired at Muhammad al-Sudiyah, United Arab Emirates Vice Consul in Rome, killing Nushin Montaseri, an Iranian student and injuring al-Sudiyah. The Jordanian was later arrested and confessed. The Arab Revolutionary Brigades took credit.

Omar Mahmoud Uthman: alias Abu Qatada al-Filistini, possibly in London, a senior agent for Osama bin Laden in Europe, his U.S. assets were ordered frozen on October 12, 2001.

Faysal 'Uwayid: alias Abu-Hamzah al-Suri, a Syrian from Dayr Az Zur who was born in 1990 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007, contributing 350 lira. His recruitment coordinator was Barakat. He also met Abu-Muhammad in Syria. His home phone number was 655426.

Zahi Salah al-'Uwayqah: alias Abu-Bakr, a Saudi student from Jawf al-Sakakah who was born in 1985 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on June 1, 2007 as a martyr, contributing 16,300 Saudi Riyals. His recruiter coordinator was Abu-'Abfdallah, whom he knew through a person who works with him. In Syria, he met Abu-'Uthman, age 25, who

took his 900 Syrian liras, leaving him with 1,650 Saudi riyals. He met muhajidin support Slaih Shakir Shiekh Abu-Sayaff. His phone numbers were 009666257652 and 00966503396649.

Abu-Uways: alias of Awas 'Ali 'Abd-al-Karim.

Captain 'Abbas Mul-Uyuz: an intelligence officer in the Iraqi Republican Guards whom Egyptian Interior Minister Muhammad 'Abd-al-Halim

Musa said, on April 3, 1991, was involved in an Iraqi-sponsored terrorist operation.

Mohammed Uzair: killed in early April 1995 by unidentified gunmen. He was a suspect in the March 8, 1995 lethal shooting of two U.S. consulate officials and wounding of a third in a morning ambush on a white Toyota Hiace minivan taking the diplomats to the Consulate in Karachi, Pakistan.

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V

Gholamreza Vahidju: charged by Iran with hijacking an Iranian plane from Tehran to Bushehr in 1984 and diverting to Cairo. He allegedly collaborated with a dismissed military person. He was arrested in Iran. He had lived in Iraq and Paris. On November 12, 1995, Tehran television reported the Vahidju, son of Hasan, had confessed to the hijacking.

Ali Rad Vakili: an Iranian briefly detained by French police who later believed that he was a member of the hit squad that, on August 6, 1991, stabbed to death former Iranian Premier Shapur Bakhtiar in his Paris home. He and an associate had tried to enter Switzerland on August 7 with forged visas in Turkish passports in the names of Musa Kocer and Ali Kaya. They were turned over to French authorities, who released them because they had valid French visas. On August 14, the People's Mujahedeen exile group said he was a member of the Al Qoods (Jerusalem) Force, a terrorist unit in the Iranian Revolutionary Guard. Paris *Agence France Presse* reported on August 16 that he had escaped detection at a Geneva hotel because the local police computer had broken

down, preventing an identity check of the man who had checked into the Hotel Windsor as Musa Kocer. Police missed the arrest by three hours. However, Geneva police arrested him on August 21 as he was walking on a beach before dawn. He was extradited to France on August 27 and charged in Paris with murder and criminal association in connection with terrorism. On December 6, 1994, a Paris terrorism court convicted him and sentenced him to life in prison.

Bertan Valentino: an Italian believed to be an Iraqi detained on May 2, 1992 by Ecuadoran police in Quito on suspicion of involvement in the March 17, 1992 car bombing at the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires that killed 29 and injured 252. He and six Iranian Hizballah members had intended to go to Canada via the United States. On May 9, the Crime Investigation Division in Quito said that the group was not involved in the bombing, but would be deported to Iran through Bogota and Caracas. They were released on May 12, 1992 and given 72 hours to leave the country.

Dr. Paul Vijay: alias of Ramzi Ahmed Yusuf.

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W

Tariq Mursi Wabbah: an Egyptian Islamic Jihad member who was deported by South Africa to Egypt in November 1998. He had been collecting funds from local Muslims and sending them to the Egyptian Islamic Jihad in Egypt.

Abu-Wabir: alias of Amin Faysal Ahmad al-'Urayfi.

Khalid Abdul Wadood: alias of 'Abdallah Ahmad 'Abdallah.

Abu Musab Abdel Wadoud: alias of Abdelmalek Droukdel.

Alyan Muhammad Ali al-Wa'eli: born in Yemen in 1970, the Yemeni was believed by the FBI, on February 11, 2002, to be planning a terrorist attack in the United States or on U.S. interests in Yemen.

Ammar Abadah Nasser al-Wa'eli: born in Yemen in 1977, the Yemeni was believed by the FBI, on February 11, 2002, to be planning a terrorist attack in the United States or on U.S. interests in Yemen.

'Abd-al-Wahab: alias Abu-Hammam, a Yemeni fighter for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007. He owned \$100 and a passport. His phone number was 00967304736.

Osameh al-Wahaidy: age 41, of Fayetteville, a Jordanian employed as a spiritual leader at the Auburn Correctional Facility and as a math instructor at the State University of New York at

Oswego, who was one of five men connected to the Islamic Assembly of North America (IANA), a Saudi charity that operates out of Ann Arbor, Michigan, who were indicted by federal authorities on February 26, 2003, in connection with two money-raising and distribution efforts. He was one of four Arab men living near Syracuse accused of conspiracy to evade U.S. sanctions against Iraq by raising \$2.7 million for individuals in Baghdad through the Help the Needy charity (an IANA affiliate). The funds were placed in New York banks, then laundered through an account at the Jordan Islamic Bank in Amman before they were distributed to people in Baghdad. The four were charged with conspiracy and violation of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, which makes it illegal to send money to Iraq. Two of the men could face 265 years in prison and fines of more than \$14 million. The other two faced five years in prison and a \$250,000 fine.

Abdal-Rahman Wahbah: an Egyptian member of the Damascus-based Arabism's Egypt (Misr al-'Urubah) who was captured in the Jabal al-Rayhani area of Lebanon on August 22, 1987 after the group attacked a South Lebanese Army patrol.

Husan 'Uways Wahbah: acquitted on July 16, 1994 by a Cairo military court of involvement with the Vanguard of the Conquest gunmen who, on August 18, 1993, fired on the motorcade of Egyptian Interior Minister Hassan Alfi.

Mohammed Waheed: thought to be responsible for planting a bomb on December 2, 1982 in the former Iraqi Consulate in Thailand that killed

Thailand's top bomb disposal expert and injured 17 other people. The Mujabbar Bakr Commando Group claimed credit.

Naser Said Abdel Wahib: on July 27, 1980, he threw two hand grenades into a crowd of 40 Jews, most of them teens waiting to take a bus to summer camp from the Antwerp, Belgium, Agoudath Israeli cultural center to the Ardennes. One person died and 20 others were injured. He carried a Moroccan identity document but was believed to be a Lebanese. After a chase by witnesses, police arrested him. He was carrying a pistol and several magazines of ammunition. On August 1, 1980, an Antwerp court remanded him to custody. The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and Abu Nidal's Fatah-Revolutionary Council claimed credit. On January 12, 1991, he was freed after serving more than ten years of a life term. In turn, Abu Nidal Organization kidnappers released four Belgian hostages they had taken prisoners on November 8, 1987 after attacking the *Silco* yacht in the Mediterranean Sea off Lebanon.

Yusef Majid Wahib: an Iraqi sentenced to ten years in prison by the Kuwaiti State Security Court in 1984 in connection with the December 12, 1983 truck bombing of the administrative building of the U.S. Embassy in Kuwait, killing four people and injuring 59. As of April 1987, none of the death sentences had been carried out. The release of 17 of the 25 prisoners in the case was demanded on numerous occasions by the Islamic Jihad in return for Americans held captive in Lebanon beginning in 1986.

Usamah Bin-'Abd-al-Rahman al-Wahibi: alias Abu-'Abd-al-Rahman, a Saudi from Riyadh who was born on July 12, 1983 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on October 28, 2006 to provide legal services. He contributed two mobile phones and a flash memory card. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-Sarab. His phone number was 0503239223.

Wahid: alias of Matarawy Mohammed Said Saleh, identified on July 7, 1993 by federal prosecutors as a tenth suspect in the plot broken up by the

FBI on June 24, 1993 involving individuals who were charged with planning to bomb the UN headquarters building in Manhattan; 26 Federal Plaza, which includes the local FBI headquarters and other agencies; the 47th Street diamond district, which is run principally by Orthodox Jews; and the Lincoln and Holland tunnels connecting Manhattan and New Jersey; and planning to assassinate Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato (R-NY), Assemblyman Dov Hiking, an Orthodox Jewish legislator from Brooklyn, UN Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak.

Abu-Wahid: alias of Murad.

Hakim Muftah 'Ali al-Wahishi: alias Abu-Sulayman, a Libyan from Benghazi who was born in 1986 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007, bringing 24 Libyan dinars. He said 'Ali Muftah's phone number was 925111744; Tariq's was 092511-7051.

Walid: alias Abu-'Abd-al-Rahman, a Libyan member of al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007 who was to conduct a suicide mission in Tall 'Afar in Mosul Governorate. His friend 'Uthman al-Manzini's phone number was 00218927111255.

Abu Walid: alias of Ibrahim Bin Muhammad Al Shabi.

Abu-al-Walid: alias of Khalid.

Abu-al-Walid: Saudi-based recruitment coordinator for al Qaeda in Iraq foreign fighters in 2007.

Abu-al-Walid: alias of Muhammad.

Abu-al-Walid: alias of Muhammad Nasir al-Dusari.

Khalfallah 'Abd-al-Mu'min Walid: alias Abu-Mus'ab, an Algerian who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007, bringing \$855. His personnel coordinators were Abu-Jalal and Abu-Haydfar. His phone number was 0021332248457.

Wahidi: one of 44 Bahrainis arrested on June 4, 1996 and charged with plotting to overthrow the government. He claimed to report directly to Iranian leader Ayatollah Ali Khameni, and had asked the group to gather information on U.S. forces in Bahrain, where the U.S. Fifth Fleet is based. One suspect said that the group had been trained by Hizballah in Lebanon. The group claimed to be the military wing of Hizballah Bahrain.

Muhammad Ahmad al-Shaykh al-Wahmawi: one of a group of Jordanian Afghans tried on December 21, 1994 by the Jordanian State Security Court for belonging to an illegal society, participating in a conspiracy to carry out terrorist acts, and possessing explosives for illegal purposes. The Muslim fundamentalists bombed cinemas that wounded nine people, including an attack on January 26, 1994 at an Amman cinema showing what they perceived to be pornographic films, and another bombing on February 1, 1994. The group had been seized in a crackdown on Muslim radicals in January 1994. Their trial began on August 27, 1994, when they were accused of planning to assassinate leading Jordanians, including 'Abd-al-Salam al-Majali, Jordan's former chief peace negotiator with Israel. One of those sentenced to death was Muhammad Jamal Khalifah, a Saudi fugitive son-in-law of Usama bin Laden. He was acquitted.

Isma'il al-Wahwah: sentenced to hang on January 16, 1994 in connection with a plot foiled on June 26, 1993 to assassinate Jordanian King Hussein during the graduation ceremony at Muta University, a Jordanian military academy. He was also found guilty of belonging to the Islamic Liberation Party, which aimed to topple the regime through violence and establish an Islamic caliphate state. He was found guilty of conspiring to kill Hussein, but found innocent of trying to change the Constitution due to lack of evidence.

Abu Wa'il: a former member of the Abu Nidal group who was shot in the head in front of his house in the Shatila camp in Lebanon on December 8, 1987.

Abu Al Wailed: alias of Turkey Bin Abd Al Aziz Bin Ibrahim.

Abd Al Rahman Suleiman Al Wakeel: alias Abu Omar, a teacher who was born in 1401 Hijra and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter in 2007, contributing 10,200 euros, his passport, and a watch. He took a bus from Jordan to Syria, where he met Abu Othman, who took his 3,000 rials. His phone number was 0096664431108.

Adman Waki: age 28, a Syrian arrested on December 28, 2004 by Spanish police in Irun near the French border in connection with the March 11, 2004 al Qaeda bombings of commuter trains that killed 200 and injured 2,000.

'Abd al-Wakim: an Iraqi whose eight-day detention was ordered by Limassol's district court in connection with the Black June attack in which a grenade was thrown into the Shoham, Limassol, Cyprus offices of an Israeli shipping firm on September 23, 1981, injuring three female and two male Greek Cypriot employees.

Saad ad-Din Wali: name on a forged Iraqi passport used by Black September leader Abu Daoud when he traveled to Sofia in 1972 to buy arms for Fatah. He was credited with planning the September 1972 Munich Olympics massacre. He was arrested in February 1973 in Amman, Jordan. He would figure prominently in a 1977 extradition squabble among Israel, West Germany, and France.

Walid: alias Abu al-Lahd, a Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine member whom *Ha'aretz* claimed on November 13, 1986 was 1 of the masked suicide terrorists who fired on and threw grenades at worshippers in the Neve Shalom, Istanbul, Turkey synagogue on September 6, 1986, doused the 21 corpses with gasoline, and set them alight. Two terrorists who had barred the door died in the attack when their grenades exploded in their hands. A third escaped. The attack was claimed by the Islamic Jihad, Abu Nidal, the Northern Arab League, the Islamic Resistance, the

Palestinian Resistance Organization, the Fighting International Front—'Amrush Martyr Group, and the Organization of the Unity of the Arab North.

Walid: alias of Mahir al-Rawsan.

Walid: on July 6, 1988, Pakistani district court judge Zafar Ahmed Babar ended an eight-month trial in a special court in Rawalpindi's Adiyala maximum security prison and sentenced the Lebanese to death by hanging for the September 5, 1986 hijacking of a Pan Am B747 and for killing 11 passengers at Karachi airport. There was insufficient evidence to convict five terrorists of the deaths of 11 other passengers. The hijacker mastermind, Sulayman al-Turki, said that the group would appeal the sentences and if they were freed, "we would hijack a U.S. airliner once again." The court also passed a total jail sentence of 257 years for each of the accused on several other charges of murder, conspiracy to hijack, possession of illegal arms, and confinement of the passengers. The terrorists had 30 days to appeal against the verdict and the sentence in Lahore's High Court. On July 28, 1988, the press reported that the terrorists reversed their decision not to appeal.

Walid: suspected of al Qaeda membership, he escaped from a Yemeni prison on July 3, 2002. He had been arrested earlier in the year in the desert near the Oman–Yemen border and handed over to Yemeni authorities on charges of trying to enter the country illegally. He was in his thirties, and had fled Afghanistan after fighting U.S. forces in the Tora Bora region in December. He had been transferred in June from a prison in Sana'a to Aden, where several other al Qaeda suspects were held.

Walid: Syrian-based travel facilitator for al Qaeda in Iraq foreign fighters in 2007.

Abu Walid: spokesman for the al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades in February 2008.

Abu-Walid: alias of 'Awad Fayhan 'Awad al-'Utaybi.

Abu al-Walid: alias of Turkey Bin-'Abd-al'Aziz Bi-Ibrahim.

Abu-al-Walid: alias of 'Abd-al-Hamid Fahim 'Abdallah al-Turablisi.

Abu-al-Walid: alias of Muhammad Musa 'Umr-an.

Abu-al-Walid: alias of Ahmad Farhat Ahmad.

Abu al-Walid: according to the captured Sinjar personnel records of al Qaeda in Iraq, a student who arrived in Iraq on May 9, 2007, having traveled from Darnah, Libya. He hoped to become a martyr. He signed up through coordinator Bashar and contributed several thousand Syrian lira. His Syrian coordinator was Abu 'Abbas.

Abu-al-Walid: alias of Turkey Bin-'Abd-al'Aziz Bin-Ibrahim.

Abu-al-Walid: alias of Jum'ah Hamad al-Muhaydi Sakran.

Khaled Abul Walid: one of six Palestine Popular Struggle Front (some reports say it was the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine) hijackers of an Olympics Airways B727 flying from Beirut to Athens on July 22, 1970. In Athens, the hijackers negotiated for the release of seven Arab terrorists who were being held for the December 21, 1969 attack on an El Al airliner, the December 21, 1969 attempted hijacking of a TWA plane, and the November 27, 1968 attack on the El Al office in Athens. The Greek government agreed to continue the trial of the November terrorists on July 24, sentencing the duo to 11 and 18 years, respectively, then let them go free. The seven freed terrorists flew to Cairo.

Mahfouz Ould al-Walid: alias of Abu Hafs al-Mauritania.

Walied: Saudi-based recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007.

Abu Al Walied: alias of Khalid Muhammad Rakan Al Murshed.

Abu Al Walied: alias of Abd Al Aziz Khalid Al Hazeel.

Abu Al Walied: alias of Muhammad Mussa Oumran.

Abu Al Walied: alias of Jum'ah Hamad al-Muhaiydi Sakran.

Abu Al Walied: alias of Adnan Bin Ahmed Al Shamlan.

Abu Al Walied: alias of Ahmed Farahat Ahmed.

Aliyah Wani: age 22, one of the Islamic militants who conducted several coordinated attacks against 11 police posts in 3 Thai provinces, leaving 112 people dead on April 28, 2004; 107 of the dead were militants. He was the only one of six attackers to get out alive from their raid in Yupo. He was shot in the leg. He said a stranger had persuaded his group to attack the police station to obtain weapons.

Majdi Abu-Wardah: credited by Hamas with being one of the bombers who, on February 24, 1996, set off a bomb on the No. 18 Egged bus in Jerusalem that killed 23 people and injured 49 and another bomb at an Ashqelon soldiers' hitchhiking post that killed two and injured 31. He was reportedly a resident of the al-Fawwar refugee camp near Nablus.

Mohammed Abu Warden: a 21-year-old student at an Islamic teachers college who was arrested on March 1996 by Palestinian security forces on suspicion of being the mastermind of three of the last four bombings in the area. He was convicted of recruiting three suicide bombers.

Yasir Arafat approved a sentenced of life at hard labor.

William James Wardel: alias of Nahed al Warfelly.

Nahed al Warfelly: alias William James Wardel, an Iraqi who carries a British passport and was one of five men detained by the Immigration Police in January 1991 as part of a terrorist plot against U.S., UK, Israeli, and Australian installations and airlines.

Misbah Saied Al Warghami: variant of Musbah Sa'id al-Warghami.

Musbah Sa'id al-Warghami: variant Misbah Saied Al Warghami, alias Abu-Miqdad, variant Abu Muqtad, a Tunisian clerk from Bin Zert who was born on July 22, 1981 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on November 18, 2006 to become a martyr. He contributed an ID card. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-'Umar. His cousin's phone number was 0021696472072.

Jamal Warrayat: a Palestinian from Jordan and a naturalized U.S. citizen who, on April 16, 1991, was convicted in U.S. District Court in Newark, New Jersey of making a threat against U.S. President George H. W. Bush. He phoned the Iraqi Embassy and offered to kill President Bush. The Embassy was unresponsive.

Rada Hassen al-Mossa al-Wassny: one of 16 Middle Eastern terrorists the Saudi Embassy told Thai officials, on March 20, 1990, were planning to attack Saudi diplomats and officials overseas. He carried a Lebanese passport.

'Adil al-Watari: variant of 'Adil al-Watri.

Adel al Watery: variant of 'Adil al-Watri.

'Adil al-Watri: variant Adel al Watery, variant al-Watari, a Yemen-based recruitment coordinator for al Qaeda in Iraq foreign fighters in 2007.

'Adil al-Watari: variant of 'Adil al-Watri, variant Adel al Watery.

Salim 'Umar Sa'id Ba-Wazir: alias Abu-Muthanna, a Yemeni student from Hadramaut who was born in 1984 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter in 2007, providing his passport and watch. His recruitment coordinator was Ahmad. He arrived in Damascus from Yemen by plane via Malaysia. In Syria he met Abu-'Uthman and al-Hajji, to whom he gave \$1,500. He had experience with weapons. His home phone number was 352390, but he asked that the personnel officer "not inform the women."

Mussbah Mahmud Werfalli: a Libyan diplomat identified by Rageb Hammouda Daghdugh, a Libyan arrested in Rome on February 5, 1985 carrying a Walther P-38 pistol and \$25,000 in checks issued by the Libyan People's Bureau. He claimed Werfalli and another Libyan had given him the money and gun to assassinate U.S. Ambassador Maxwell Rabb and the envoys from Egypt and Saudi Arabia. Werfalli was protected by

diplomatic immunity, but was ordered to leave Italy. In April 1986, the Italian courts issued an arrest warrant for Werfalli, who was believed to be in Malta.

Wisam: alias Abu-al-'Abbas, a Jordanian member of al Qaeda in Iraq who was to conduct a suicide mission in Mosul in 2007. He owned 2,050 Syrian lira and a wristwatch. His colleague Abu-Wa'il's phone number was 0096264893098.

Nasir al-Wuhayshi: leader of al Qaeda in Yemen as of summer 2007. He was a former secretary of Osama bin Laden and had escaped from a Yemeni prison along with one of the USS *Cole* attack masterminds, Jamal al-Badawi, in 2006.

'Abd al-Hamid Wusaym: a Jordanian arrested on September 24, 1981 in connection with the Black June attack in which a grenade was thrown into the Shoham, Limassol, Cyprus offices of an Israeli shipping firm on September 23, 1981, injuring three female and two male Greek Cypriot employees.

Y

Yequti'el Ben-Ya-aqov: identified on March 13, 1994 by Israeli authorities as a leader of the extremist group Kahana Lives, which the Cabinet unanimously banned for being a terrorist group.

Atamnia Yacine: age 33, an Algerian, arrested by Bangkok police on August 24, 2005 on charges of possessing 180 fake French and Spanish passports and overstaying his visa. Thai police believe he supplied the fake IDs used in the July 7, 2005 bombings of the London subway system.

Abu Yacoub: alias of Muhammad Abd Allah al Ugayle.

Abu Yacoub: alias of Muhammad Abu Abd Allah Al Oujaylly.

Abu Yacoub: alias of Abd Al Munaem Essa Muhammad Ouqaiel.

Abu Yacoub: alias of Youssef Salem Al Shameri.

Charles Yacoub: a Montreal resident of Lebanese descent who, on April 7, 1989, hijacked a new York-bound Greyhound bus carrying 11 passengers from Montreal and forced it to drive onto the grounds of the Canadian Parliament in Ottawa, 100 miles west. He wanted to draw attention to his demands that Syrian troops leave Lebanon and release Lebanese prisoners. He surrendered to the Mounties.

Ibrahim Salih Mohammed al-Yacoub: variant of Ibrahim Salih Muhammad al-Yaqub.

Abd Al Aziz Abd Al Rab Saleh Al Yafea'a: variant of 'Abd-al-'Aziz 'Abd-al-Rabb Salih al-Yafi'.

Al-Yafei: name on a forged Lebanese passport used by the four hijackers of a Kuwaiti A310 en route from Kuwait to Bangkok with intermediate stops in Dubai and Karachi on December 4, 1984.

'Abd-al-'Aziz 'Abd-al-Rabb Salih al-Yafi': variant Abd Al Aziz Abd Al Rab Saleh Al Yafea'a, alias Abu-'Umar, variant Abu Omar, a Saudi from Riyadh who was born on April 6, 1979 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on November 17, 2006 to become a martyr. He contributed a passport and watch. His brothers' phone numbers were 00967733758083 and 00966506192733.

Abdul Rahman al-Yafi: a Yemeni arrested in Cairo in October 2000 on suspicion of involvement with al Qaeda. The *Washington Post* reported that he was held in Jordan for four months, but was free in Yemen as of December 2007.

Ali al-Yafi: alleged leader of the four hijackers of a Kuwaiti A310 en route from Kuwait to Bangkok with intermediate stops in Dubai and Karachi on December 4, 1984.

A. J. Yaghi: one of two male Lebanese hijackers of a South African Airways B727 flying from Salisbury, Rhodesia to Johannesburg, South Africa on May 24, 1972. The duo threatened to blow up the plane. At a refueling stop in Salisbury, they let some of the passengers deplane. In Blantyre, Malawi, they demanded money from the

Anglo-American Mining Company. The next day, all passengers and crew escaped. Troops fired on the jet, and the hijackers were captured. On September 18, 1972, they were sentenced to 11 years. They were released in Malawi in 1974. Some reports claim that they then went to Cairo, while others said they were deported to Zambia on May 21, 1974.

Abdellah Yahia: a member of the Algerian Islamic Group (GIA) and leader of the Eucalypti district in Algiers who was believed to be the leader of the four Algerian Islamic extremists who, on December 24, 1994, hijacked an Air France A300 on the ground at Algiers's Houari Boumedienne Airport and killed a Vietnamese trade councilor and an Algerian policeman. The hijackers were killed in a rescue attempt at Marseilles airport. His mother participated in airport negotiations.

Abu Yahiya: alias of Ahamed Tewfik al A'azri.

Muhammad Anwar Rafia'a Yahiya: alias Abu Abd al Kabeer, who, according to the captured Sinjar records of al Qaeda in Iraq (Islamic State of Iraq), was born on March 10, 1990. He lived in Dernah, Libya and came to Iraq via Egypt and Syria, assisted by Abu Abbas and coordinator Bashar. He brought with him 700 Libyan dinars, and contributed 2000 Syria lira and \$12. The student offered to be a martyr.

'Abdallah Hamid Yahya: a Sudanese who was one of 18 Arab terrorists reported by Madrid *Diario 16* on October 20, 1987 as having entered Spain in August to attack Middle Eastern diplomatic missions and assassinate Saudi Ambassador Muhammad Nuri Ibrahim. They had received weapons and casing reports on the ambassador from a Lebanese student resident in Spain whose initials were HMI.

Abu-Yahya: alias of Ahmad Tawfiq al-Adhari.

Abu-Yahya: alias of 'Abd-al-Hadi Muhamad 'Abdallah al-Dulaymi.

Abu-Yahya: alias of 'Ali Muhammad 'Abd-Rab Hamid Khudayr.

Adel Yahya: age 23, a north Londoner from the Tottenham area, who was arrested by British police on December 20, 2005 at 5 A.M. as he arrived at Gatwick Airport on a flight from Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in connection with the abortive plot to set off bombs in the London subway system on July 21, 2005. He had been out of the country since June. He was held on suspicion of the commission, preparation, or instigation of acts of terrorism. His trial began on January 15, 2007. Defendants Yassin Hassan Omar, Yahya, and Muktar Said Ibrahim attended the Finsbury Park mosque to hear jihadist sermons by Abu Hamza Masri, who was convicted in 2006 for soliciting murder and inciting racial hatred.

On July 10, 2007, the jury was unable to reach a verdict on defendants Asiedu and Yahya and was dismissed. The judge gave prosecutors until the next morning to seek a retrial. Retrials were scheduled. On November 20, 2007, a British court sentenced Asiedu to 33 years in prison. He had admitted to a charge of conspiracy to cause explosions.

Muhammad Anwar Rafi' Yahya: alias Abu-'Abd al-Kabir, a Libyan student from Darnah who was born on October 16, 1990 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr on May 9, 2007, contributing 2,000 Syrian lira and \$12. His recruitment coordinator was Bashar. He arrived via Libya and Egypt to Damascus, where he met Abu-'Abbas. He brought 700 Libyan dinars.

Mourad Yala: was arrested in Geleen, the Netherlands, in April 2003 on suspicion of falsifying passports. He was released in 2004 and deported to Spain. The *Telegraaf* reported in October 2004 that Yala was suspected by Spanish investigators of developing technology for converting laptop computers into time bombs. He was among 18 suspected terrorists being held by Spanish authorities on November 8, 2004.

Ali Yamal: variant Lyal Jamal, a Lebanese who was believed to have set off a suicide bomb on ALAS flight HP-1202, a twin-engine Brazilian-made Embraer on July 19, 1994 killing two crew and 19 passengers, including a dozen Israeli businessmen, shortly after the plane had left Colon Airport in Panama. The Partisans of God, believed to be an Hizballah cover name, claimed credit.

Abu-al-Fida' al-Yamani: alias of Al-Mutakkil Ala-Allah Mahdi al-Dabarah.

Abu-Haydarah al-Yamani: alias of 'Ali Ahmad 'Ali Hammud.

Abu Hazifah Al Yamani: alias of Abd Al Rahman Muhammad Ouqael.

Abu Al Jarah Al Yamani: alias of Yaser Hassan Ahmed Ammer.

Rabhi Yamar: alleged member of the Islamic Salvation Front who was arrested for involvement in the August 26, 1992 bombing of the Air France ticket counter at Houari Boumedienne Airport in Algeria that killed 12 people and wounded 128. Public sessions of his trial began on May 4, 1993. On May 26, 1993, a special Algiers judicial council sentenced him to ten years.

Abu-al-Yaqin: alias of Sa'id.

Muhammad Yaqout: a member of the Egyptian Jihad group arrested by Yemeni authorities on April 20, 2008. The group was suspected of being connected with terrorists who attack U.S. targets in Sana'a. Authorities said he was behind two mortar attacks against the U.S. Embassy on March 18 and a residential compound housing U.S. and other Western citizens on April 6. He had been arrested in August 2007 after a suicide car bombing killed eight Spanish tourists in Marib on July 2, 2007. He was released after two months.

Ya'qub: Saudi-based recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2006.

Abu-Ya'qub: alias of Yusuf Salim al-Shammari.

Ibrahim Salih Muhammad al-Yaqub: variant Ibrahim Salih Mohammed al-Yacoub, indicted in the Eastern District of Virginia for the June 25, 1996 bombing of the Khobar Towers military housing complex in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia. He is wanted on multiple conspiracy charges against U.S. nationals and property, including conspiracy to kill U.S. nationals; conspiracy to murder U.S. employees; conspiracy and use of weapons of mass destruction against U.S. nationals; conspiracy to destroy U.S. property; conspiracy to attack national defense utilities; bombing resulting in death; murder while using a destructive device during a crime of violence; and murder and attempted murder of federal employees. The Rewards for Justice Program offers \$5 million for his apprehension. He claims to have been born on October 16, 1966 in Tarut, Saudi Arabia. He is five feet four inches tall and weighs 150 pounds.

Imad Eddin Barakat Yarkas: variant Emaz Edim Baraktyarkas, alias Abu Dahdah. On November 13, 2001, Madrid and Granada police arrested nine members of the Mujahedeen Movement, which has ties to al Qaeda, and accused them of recruiting members to carry out terrorist attacks. The arrests followed two years of investigations. The leader was initially identified Yarkas, a Syrian with Spanish nationality. The other eight were from Tunisia and Algeria. Spain did not offer details on the terrorists' targets. The next day, police identified three more Islamic suspects. Police seized videos of Islamic guerrilla activities, hunting rifles, swords, fake IDs, and a large amount of cash. Spain—and other European nations—expressed concern about extraditing suspects to the United States for trial by military tribunals announced by President Bush.

On November 17, 11 suspected members of an al Qaeda cell were arraigned. On November 19, Spanish officials said that eight al Qaeda cell members arrested in Madrid and Granada had a role in preparing the September 11 attacks. Judge Baltasar Garzon ordered eight of them held

without bail, because they “were directly related with the preparation and development of the attacks perpetrated by the suicide pilots on September 11.” Judge Garzon charged them with membership in an armed group and possession of forged documents. They were also accused of recruiting young Muslim men for training at terrorist camps in Indonesia. They also reportedly sheltered Chechnya rebels and obtained medical treatment for al Qaeda members. They conducted robberies and credit card fraud and provided false documents to al Qaeda visitors. They also forwarded money to Hamburg. The group had connections to Mohamed Bensakhria, head of the Frankfurt-based cell that planned a terrorist attack in Strasbourg, France. He was arrested in the summer of 2001 and extradited to France. The group also had connections to six Algerians detained in Spain on September 26 who were charged with belonging to the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat, a bin Laden-funded Algerian group. The charges were based on documents and intercepted phone conversations of detainee Yarkas, al Qaeda’s leader in Spain. His name and phone number were in a document found in a search of a Hamburg apartment of a bin Laden associate. Police believe hijacker leader Atta could have met with some of them when he visited Spain in January and July. The group had links to Mamoun Darkazanli. Judge Garzon released three others who were arrested on November 13, but ordered them to report regularly to the authorities.

Yarkas, a father of four, was picked up at his central Madrid apartment. He met with bin Laden twice and was in close contact with Muhammad Atef. Yarkas earned \$2,000/month, but traveled often to Yemen, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Senegal, and Indonesia and throughout Europe, visiting the UK ten times. He met bin Laden associates in the United Kingdom.

On March 13, 2004, the imprisoned Yarkas was questioned by the investigating judge in connection with the March 11, 2004 multiple bombings of trains in Madrid that killed 200 and wounded 2,000.

On April 21, 2005, the trial began of al Qaeda suspects in Spain linked to the 9/11 attacks. Among them was Yarkas, age 42, who faced 40 years each for nearly 3,000 counts of accessory to murder, recruiting Islamic fighters to go to Bosnia and Afghanistan, and membership in a terrorist organization. On July 5, 2005, Yarkas told a court he was innocent, and the prosecution’s claim that they were a Spanish al Qaeda cell was a “myth.” On September 26, 2005, a Spanish court convicted Yarkas and sentenced him to 27 years in prison for conspiring with al Qaeda and the 9/11 hijackers. On April 6, 2006, a Spanish prosecutor told the Spanish Supreme Court that the conviction of Yarkas should be overturned for lack of evidence. On June 1, 2006, Spain’s Supreme Court threw out his conviction, citing lack of proof. He had been sentenced to 27 years. He would still serve 12 years for leading a terrorist group.

On April 16, 2008, Judge Ismael Moreno of the National Court indicted Syrian-born Imad Eddin Barakat Yarkas, age 44; Syria-born Muhamed Galeb Kalaje Zouaydi, age 47; and Bassam Dalati Satut, age 48, on suspicion of financing terrorist cells. The indictment said that the duo removed \$76,500 in December 2006 from Zouaydi’s company and gave the money to Yarkas. Yarkas was charged with membership in a terrorist organization. The trio were arraigned on April 24, denying the charges.

Hijad Yarmur: East Jerusalem resident arrested as one of the Hamas terrorists who, on October 9, 1994, kidnapped Israeli Corporal Nachshon Mordekhay Wachsman from Jerusalem’s ‘Atarot junction. He took the videotape from the kidnapers to the Gaza Strip to mislead investigators. He also led the Israeli security forces to the house in which the hostage was held.

Abu Yaser: alias of Muhammad Bin Sabber Bin Muhammad al A’anzi.

Yasin: alias of ‘Abd-al-Karim al-Naji ‘Abd-al-Radi Ahmad, an Egyptian Islamic Group terrorist who

was arrested after the failed June 26, 1995 assassination attempt against Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Yasin: alias Abu-Usayd, variant Abu Asid, a Saudi from Mecca who joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter in 2007, bringing his passport. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-'Uthman. His home phone number was 5346636.

Yasin: alias Abu-M'awiah, a Yemeni fighter for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007 who owned \$100 and his passport. His phone number was 00967245732.

'Abd al-Latif Yasin: arrested on August 12, 1985 by the Egyptian prosecutor's office on charges of communicating with Libya to the detriment of Egypt's political status and receiving a bribe from Libya to commit murder in the foiled plot to assassinate Ghayth Said al-Mabruk, a political refugee living in Alexandria, Egypt, on August 6, 1985. When arrested, he and two others had a machine gun and pistol. They were later found guilty and sentenced to death.

'Abd al-Rahman Said Yasin: variant Abdul Rahman Yasin, alias Aboud Yasin, Abdul Rahman S. Taha, Abdul Rahman S. Taher, wanted for participating in the terrorist bombing of the World Trade Center (WTC) in New York City on February 26, 1993, which resulted in six deaths, the wounding of 1,000 others, and significant destruction of property and commerce. He is wanted for damage by means of fire or explosives; damage by means of fire or an explosive to U.S. property; transport in interstate commerce of an explosive; destruction of motor vehicles or motor vehicle facilities; conspiracy to commit offense or defraud the United States; aiding and abetting; assault of a federal officer in the line of duty; commission of a crime of violence through the use of a deadly weapon or device. The Rewards for Justice program offers \$5 million for his apprehension. He claims to have been born in Saudi Arabia on April 10, 1960. He also claimed to have been born in Bloomington, Indiana. He is five feet ten inches tall and

weighs 180 pounds. The Jersey City resident was indicted in August 4, 1993, charged with mixing the chemicals, including the nitroglycerin, for the WTC bomb. Seven days after the bombing, he boarded a flight to Amman, Jordan. He was also suspected of involvement in Ramzi Ahmad Yusuf's Boyinka plot to bomb 11 U.S. airliners flying from the Philippines to the United States.

The Iraqi American was a grad student in engineering. The FBI interviewed him within six days of the 1993 WTC bombing. He was the roommate of Mohammed Salameh, the Jordanian who parked the bomb-laden van in the underground parking garage. Yasin helped mix the explosives in a storage locker in Jersey City. He left for Jordan and ended up in Iraq, where he worked for the Saddam Hussein government. He refused to return to New York for trial as a coconspirator.

He might have a chemical burn on his right thigh. He takes medication for epilepsy.

Abou Yasin: alias of 'Abd al-Rahman Said Yasin.

Izat Yasin: identified by the Ethiopian government as the foreign deputy coordinator of the nine Egyptian Islamic Group gunmen who, on June 25, 1995, fired on the armored limousine of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in Addis Ababa.

Mohammed Yasin: alias Ustad Osama, in his thirties, an explosives expert who manufactures "suicide jackets" for Harkat-e-Jihad. He met with London 7-7-05 train bomber Sidique Khan in Pakistan in the fall of 2004.

Shaykh Ahmad Yasin: variant Sheikh Ahmed Yassein, Sheik Ahmed Yassin, founder of the Islamic Resistance Movement (Hamas) on December 14, 1987. His release from prison was demanded by the two Palestinians who kidnapped U.S. citizen Chris George, director of the Save the Children Fund in Gaza, on June 22, 1989; and by the Hamas members who, on October 9, 1994, kidnapped Israeli Corporal Nachshon Mordekhay Wachsmann from Jerusalem's 'Atarot junction. He

was freed in September 1997 by the Israelis when Jordan agreed to release two Mossad agents into Israeli custody. Hamas's founder and spiritual leader was 61, a quadriplegic who is nearly blind. He had served eight years of a life sentence for ordering the killings of Palestinians who collaborated with Israel. He issued a call for moderation, saying he was ready to coexist with Israelis as long as Palestinian rights are respected. On August 22, 2003, President Bush froze his assets and called on allies to join him by cutting off European sources of donations to Hamas. He died on March 22, 2004 when Israeli AH-64 Apache helicopter gunships fired three missiles at him as he was being pushed in a wheelchair from 5:30 A.M. prayers at Gaza City's Islamic Group Mosque, a few yards from his modest residence. The blasts killed him, three of his bodyguards, and four other followers, and wounded at least 15 others, including two of his sons. Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon said he personally authorized the assassination.

Tall al'Yasin: release from an Israeli jail was demanded on June 27, 1976 by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers of Air France 139, an Aerospatiale Airbus A300 flying from Tel Aviv to Paris and ultimately diverted to Entebbe.

Abu-Yasir: alias of Muhammad Bin-Subbar Bin-Muhammad al-'Anazi.

Abu-Yasir: alias of Farid.

Abu-Yasir: alias of 'Abd-al-Rahman Ahmad Nasir Khatir.

Abu-Yasir: alias of 'Abd-al-Rahim Bin-Hamdun.

Salah Yasir: Fatah dissident who, in a July 1977 interview with Madrid's *Cambio* in Algiers, vowed to kill several Arab personalities, including Yasir Arafat.

Yassir Yasiri: a second-tier al Qaeda operative arrested on March 15, 2003 in Lahore, Pakistan.

Sheikh Ahmed Yassein: variant of Shaykh Ahmad Yasin.

Abu Yasser: alias of Abd Al Rahman Ahamed Nasser Khatir.

Ehab Yousri Yassin: while being chased by Cairo police on April 30, 2005, he jumped from a bridge and set off a nail bomb, killing himself and injuring six people. He was wanted in connection with the bomb that exploded on a motorcycle on April 7, 2005 near a tour group in Cairo's historic Khan al-Khalili bazaar, killing three people, along with the terrorist, and wounded 18, including four Americans. The previously unknown Islamic Pride Brigades took credit on the Internet.

Two hours later and 2½ miles away, his sister and his fiancé fired three times from their car at a tour bus going to a Cairo historic Islamic site. Two people—not the tourists—were injured and the veiled gunwomen, both in their twenties, were killed. Some witnesses said the police fired on the terrorists; others said the girls turned their guns on themselves.

Fawaz Yassin: Chief of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) office in Khartoum; believed to have organized the March 1, 1973 Black September takeover of the Saudi Embassy in Khartoum in which two U.S. diplomats and one Belgian diplomat were murdered. Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi refused an extradition request and helped him to a sanctuary in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. A Sudanese court indicted him on five counts, including murder. The six defendants were convicted of murder on June 24, 1974 and sentenced to life, but Sudanese President Gaafar el-Nimeiry immediately commuted each sentence to seven years. He announced that the group would be handed over to the PLO. They were flown to Cairo the next day. It appears that Egypt placed the group at the disposal of the PLO in November 1974.

Sheik Ahmed Yassin: variant of Shaykh Ahmad Yasin.

Touwafik Yassin: a 25-year-old identified by the Israeli government on September 23, 1997 as one of four Palestinians living in the West Bank village of Asirah Shamaliya, north of Nablus, who were responsible for an attack on July 30, 1997 and the September 4, 1997 attack in which three Palestinians set off bombs in Ben Yehuda Street in Jerusalem, killing themselves, five others, and wounding 190 shoppers, including many foreign visitors, among whom were Americans.

Salah Abdul Karim Yassine: a Palestinian arrested in November 2000 in Paraguay after threatening to bomb the U.S. and Israeli embassies in Asuncion. He was charged with possession of false documents and entering the country illegally. He was alleged to be obtaining \$100,000 in financing while living in Ciudad del Este. He said he was making the threats as a joke. He remained in prison at the end of December 2000.

Yayah: alias of Adam Yahiyeh Gadahn.

Dara Yazdani-Amiri: one of four people arrested by London police on December 14, 1988 during a demonstration in front of the offices of Iran Air. They had attacked three computers of the firm, and were to face charges of criminal damage and violent disorder on January 5, 1989.

Amir Muhammad Yazdi: a lieutenant in Savama, the Iranian intelligence organization, who was believed to have been one of the gunmen who shot and critically wounded Arab League deputy director Midhat al-Hiyali, an Iraqi, in Palaio Psikhiko, Athens, Greece, on December 21, 1987. Yazdi had arrived in Greece the previous day through Volos and was traveling on a Jordanian passport.

Mustafa Abu al-Yazeed: variant of Mustafa Abu al-Yazid.

Yazid: alias Abu-Muhammad, a Jordanian member of al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007 who owned a passport and whose phone number was 0777480805.

Boutiche Yazid: one of four Islamic extremists who were hunted down and shot to death by police after the terrorists, on March 28, 1994, assassinated Konstantin Kukushkin, a driver at the Russian Embassy, and senior Algerian diplomat Belkacem Touati in front of his wife and children in Bordj el Kiffan.

Mustafa Abu al-Yazid: variant Yazeed, as of July 2007, he was 51 years old and al Qaeda's liaison with the Taliban and the group's leader in Afghanistan. The Egyptian is a trained accountant who had served as bin Laden's financial manager in the Sudan in the 1990s. He was one of the original members of al Qaeda's Shura Council (the group's ruling group). He served time in the early 1980s in prison with al Qaeda deputy Ayman al-Zawahiri after both were convicted on charges of participation in the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat. He ran the group's finance committee from 1995 to 2007.

Abdul Kareem Yazijy: age 35, who might have been one of the nine suicide bombers who killed 25 people on May 12, 2003 in Riyadh.

On May 6, 2003, Saudi television showed the faces of 19 men, including 17 Saudis, a Yemeni, and an Iraqi (who held Kuwaiti and Canadian citizenship) being sought following the discovery of a large arms cache in Riyadh. Authorities said the terrorists planned attacks in the kingdom. After a gunfight with police in which the getaway car was damaged, the suspects stole vehicles and fled into a densely populated section of the city. Yazijy was one of the 19. The government later said the terrorists planned attacks on the royal family—including the defense minister, Prince Sultan, and his brother, the interior minister, Prince Nayef—and received their orders directly from Osama bin Laden. The government offered a reward of \$80,000 for information leading to the cell and \$10,000 for information about the terrorists.

His younger brother, Abdullah, called on him to turn himself in, and noted that he had disappeared 18 months earlier. He had a long history

of “emotional instability,” according to Abdullah. His brother went to Afghanistan for a few months in 1990 and later worked for two years in Sarajevo for the Saudi charity Supreme Committee for the Collection of Donations for Bosnia-Herzegovnia, which was raided in 2002 for al Qaeda ties.

Abdul-Rahman Mohammed Mohammed Yazji: suspected in the 2003 bombing of the Riyadh housing complex for foreigners that killed 17 people. He died in a gun battle with Saudi authorities on April 3–6, 2005 in a walled compound in Ar Rass.

Alireza Yeganeh: a seaman arrested after eight Iranian students were arrested in the United States on November 15, 1979 for attempting to smuggle 3 disassembled Winchester 30.06 rifles, matching scopes, 15 boxes of ammunition, and a street map of Washington, DC with certain embassies marked, as one of the men was about to board TWA 900 from Baltimore-Washington International Airport to New York’s JFK International Airport. Yeganeh was held for conspiracy and dealing in firearms without a license.

Abu-al-Jarrah al-Yemeni: alias of Yasir Hasan Ahmad ‘Amir.

Abu-Bashir al-Yemeni: al Qaeda training camp commander listed by U.S. Central Command on January 8, 2002 as being at large.

Abu Huthaifah al-Yemeni: alias of Fahd Mohammed Ahmed al-Quso.

Abu Saleh al-Yemeni: al Qaeda operational facilitator listed by the U.S. Central Command on January 8, 2002 as having died.

Haitham al-Yemeni: a senior al Qaeda leader who was killed by a Predator-fired missile near the Afghanistan-Pakistan border on May 13, 2005.

Husam Yemeni: an Ansara-Islam member captured by U.S. troops in mid-January 2004.

Souhib al Abi al-Yemeni: variant of Suhayb al-Abiyy al-Yemeni.

Suhayb al-Abiyy al-Yemeni: Souhib al Abi al-Yemeni, variant alias of Yazid Humud ‘Abdallah.

Ahmad Fathi Yihia: age 22, an Islamic Jihad (IJ) member from Kufeirat, near Jenin, who, on July 7, 2003, set off a bomb during the night that killed Mazal Afari, age 65, in the living room of her Kfar Yavetz home. Yihia died when the roof collapsed. Three of Afari’s grandchildren were slightly injured. An IJ spokesman said the bombing was not sanctioned by the leadership, which had agreed to a three-month truce.

Noam Yinon: on May 26, 1984, he pleaded guilty to involvement in the attempted bombing on April 27, 1984 of five buses of the Kalandia Bus Company, an Arab-owned company serving the Arab portion of East Jerusalem and the West Bank. He was one of 27 individuals believed to belong to Terror Against Terror. His case was separated from the others in a plea bargain. The army reserve paratrooper was convicted of hauling 50 army-issue antipersonnel mines for the Jewish terrorist group. In early June 1984, he was sentenced to 18 months in jail and 18 months probation.

Tahir Yoldashev: leader of the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan, which has links to Osama bin Laden.

Marco Antonio Yon Sosa: leader of the Guatemalan Revolutionary Movement of November 13. The Mexican government announced that he and two of his followers had been shot to death near the Guatemalan border on May 16, 1970. He was a lieutenant in the Guatemalan Army until 1960, when he joined a rebellion against President Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes.

Abou Youcef: alias of Mourad Khelil.

Boulesbaa Youcef: alleged member of the Islamic Salvation Front who was arrested for involvement

in the August 26, 1992 bombing of the Air France ticket counter at Houari Boumedienne Airport in Algeria that killed 12 people and wounded 128. Public sessions of his trial began on May 4, 1993. On May 26, 1993, a special Algiers judicial council passed death sentence on 38 defendants, including him. The council found him guilty of actual direct participation in the crime as well as taking part in an aggression with the aim of destroying the governing regime.

Georges Fouad Nicolas Younan: one of three individuals arrested in Richford, Vermont on October 23, 1987 after they illegally crossed into the United States from Canada with a terrorist bomb made from two metal canisters filled with smokeless gunpowder. A black hood found with the bomb and bomb-making equipment resembled hoods used in terrorist attacks in the Middle East. On October 28, 1987, U.S. Magistrate Jerome J. Niedermeier ordered them held without bail. They said they were Canadian citizens living in Montreal, but were believed to be Lebanese. On May 17, 1988, the U.S. government reported that the trio were members of the Syrian Social National Party, a Syrian terrorist organization that assassinated Lebanese President-Elect Bashir Gemayel in 1982. Younan was found guilty by a jury of several explosives violations and an immigration violation. He could face 35 years in prison.

Bahij Mohammed Younis: Jordanian arrested on October 28, 1981 by Austrian police while in possession of submachine guns, other small firearms, several hand grenades, and several passports. He was believed to be a mastermind behind several Palestinian terrorist attacks. On October 22, 1982, he was sentenced to life in prison in connection to the May 1, 1981, murder in Austria of Heinz Nittel, president of the Austrian-Israeli Friendship League, a leading Socialist Party official, and head of the Vienna Traffic Department. Abu Nidal's Al Asifah organization claimed credit for the assassination.

Fawaz Younis: variant Yunis, variant Rida Yunus, alias Nazeeh, leader of the six Brigades of the Marches of Lebanese Resistance hijackers who took over Royal Jordanian Airlines flight 402, a B727 boarding passengers at Beirut International Airport on June 11, 1985. The plane hopscotched through Europe and the Middle East. The hijackers escaped after setting off a bomb on the plane in Beirut. On September 13, 1987, the FBI arrested the Lebanese Shi'ite, who was believed to have been the spokesman identified as Nazih. At the time of his arrest, Younis was lured onto the *Skunk Kilo* yacht off the Cyprus coast by a friend, in hopes of buying drugs. He was taken to a U.S. Navy vessel that headed west for a rendezvous off Corsica with the U.S. aircraft carrier *Saratoga*. He was then flown to Andrews Air Force Base and held at Quantico Marine Base. He pleaded not guilty on September 17, 1987 in a ten-minute hearing before U.S. magistrate Jean F. Dwyer in Washington, DC, to a five-count indictment of conspiracy, destruction of an aircraft, and hostage taking, the latter count of which carries a life term. On October 7, 1987, he was arraigned in a federal court on charges of air piracy, placing a destructive device aboard an aircraft, committing violence aboard an aircraft, and aiding and abetting a hijacking. On February 12, 1988, U.S. District Judge Barrington D. Parker ruled that he could be charged with leading the hijacking of the Jordanian airliner but not with assaulting passengers and blowing up the Royal Jordanian Airline jet at Beirut International Airport. Parker refused to dismiss six conspiracy and hijacking counts under the 1984 Hostage Taking Act, and upheld the use of Navy vessels that transported him. However, on February 23, 1988, Judge Parker threw out Younis's written confession and all other statements he made to the FBI shortly after his arrest. On October 14, 1988, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit overturned Parker's decision. On March 14, 1989, the U.S. District Court in Washington, DC convicted him of air piracy and taking of hostages. He was found not guilty on three counts of blowing up the aircraft and threatening or harming the passengers.

On October 4, 1989, he was sentenced to 30 years in prison. On January 29, 1991, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia upheld the conviction. On March 29, 1993, the Jabal Lubnan Public Prosecution Office indicted him for hijacking the Jordanian plane and blowing it up. His attorney requested extradition.

On March 28, 2005, the United States deported him to Lebanon. He served almost 16 years in prison. He was released from federal prison in Petersburg, Virginia, in February 2005 and deported to Lebanon for being an illegal immigrant.

Qari Mohammed Yousaf: a Taliban spokesman who claimed credit for a January 15, 2006 suicide car-bomb attack against a Canadian military convoy in southern Afghanistan that killed two civilians and Glyn Berry, age 59, Canada's senior diplomat in the south and political director of a 250-member provincial reconstruction team.

Saeed son of Yousaf: one of five Libyans arrested on March 27, 1993 by police in Peshawar, Pakistan at a checkpoint near the Gulbahar crossing. Police found in their vehicle two .30 pistols and 30 cartridges, fake passport stamps, U.S. dollars, and Pakistani currency.

Mohammed Yousef: one of three terrorists who, on July 11, 1988, fired machine guns and threw hand grenades at the City of Poros, a Greek island ferryboat that was carrying tourists in the Aegean Sea, killing 11 and injuring 98.

Rafik Mohamad Yousef: age 31, arrested on December 3, 2004 at a safe house of three radical Islamic members of the Iraqi group Ansar al-Islam, hours before they planned to attack Iraqi Prime Minister Ayad Allawi during a state visit. On November 16, 2005, Germany charged Ata Abdoulaziz Rashid; Mazen Ali Hussein, age 23; and Yousef with plotting to assassinate Allawi. Their trial began on June 19, 2006.

Ramzi Ahmed Yousef: variant Yusuf, sentenced on January 8, 1998 to life plus 240 years for the

World Trade Center bombing of February 26, 1993. He had also plotted with Wali Khan to bomb a dozen U.S. airliners over the Pacific in the Bojinka plot and to assassinate Pope John Paul II and U.S. President Bill Clinton in Manila.

Siraj Yousif: a Sudanese UN diplomat who left the United States in July 1995. He was suspected of involvement in the World Trade Center bombing on February 26, 1993 as well as the group that was arrested on June 24, 1993 for plotting to bomb several New York City landmarks, including the UN building, and for planning to assassinate Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak during a visit to the United States.

Sufuwan Mahmoud Yousri: convicted on September 21, 2003, by an Israeli military court of being the getaway driver on March 26, 2002 during a roadside ambush in which gunmen shot to death a Swiss woman and a Turkish man from the Temporary International Presence in Hebron. An injured survivor—a Turkish Army officer—said the killer was a Palestinian in military garb. Yousri received two consecutive life sentences.

Youssef: alias of Ali Shafik Ahmed Taha, frequent hijacker for various Palestinian terrorist organizations.

Youssef: Abu Hurierah, a Syrian from Al-Ladhiqiha who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007. His phone number was 04147844.

Abu Youssef: alias of Khalaf Bin Youssef Bin Khalaf Al Shara'an.

Abu Youssef: alias of Mussa Ibrahim Muhammad Al Murshid.

Abu Youssef: alias of Saleh Dawoed al Shalami.

Abu Youssef: alias of Mohammed Youssef el Najjar. In 1973, Black September detainee Abu Daoud said that he had been a key planner of the November 28, 1971 assassination of Jordanian

Prime Minister Wasfi Tell in Cairo. At the time, Abu Youssef was a member of the Palestine Liberation Organization's political department and chairman of the Higher Committee for Palestinian Affairs in Lebanon. He apparently died on April 10, 1973 in an Israeli raid on Black September facilities in Beirut.

Ahmed Farouk Hassan Youssef: alias Abu Abd Allah, an Egyptian doctor from Al Sharqiah who was born in 1976 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter in 2007, contributing his passport and certificates. His recruitment coordinator was Sultan, whom he knew through Fahid at work. He came from Jeddah to Syria, where he met Abu Omar. While there, Loua'aie took \$1,000 of his \$1,200. He complained about Loua'aie's bad treatment of him. His phone number was 0020552180324.

Ashraf Saeed Youssef: arrested on April 30, 2005 by Cairo police in connection with the bomb that exploded on a motorcycle on April 7, 2005 near a tour group in Cairo's historic Khan al-Khalili bazaar, killing three people, along with the terrorist, and wounded 18, including four Americans. The previously unknown Islamic Pride Brigades took credit on the Internet.

Mohamed Hesham Youssef: who was serving a sentence in Egypt on terrorism charges, was indicted in Florida on September 16, 2004, with Adham Amin Hassoun for providing financial support and recruitment for al Qaeda and other terrorist groups fighting in Afghanistan, Chechnya, Kosovo, and Somalia, and for helping Jose Padilla (arrested on May 8, 2002 in the "dirty bomb" case) to attend Afghan terrorist training camps. The U.S. District Court in Miami charged them each with two counts of providing material support to terrorists. The indictment said that between 1994 and 2001, Hassoun wrote more than two dozen checks totalling \$53,000 to support terrorists. Many were written to the Holy Land Foundation and Global Relief Foundation charities, which funneled money to terrorists.

Yaaqoub Youssef: variant of Bassam Ya'qub Yusuf.

Yasser Sheik Youssef: alias Abu Obieda, a Syrian from Ladhqiha who was born in 1977 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on 22nd Ramadan 1427 Hijra, bringing 850 euros, a watch, and a bracelet.

Abu Yuhud: Fatah dissident who, in a July 1977 interview with Madrid's *Cambio* in Algiers, vowed to killed several Arab personalities, including Yasir Arafat.

Ragis Yunes: alias Abu Daghana, a Moroccan from Casablanca who was born in 1982 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr in 2007, contributing 60 Turkish lira, 3,105 lira, his passport, and ID. His recruitment coordinator was Ibrahim, whom he knew through his brother Rashied. He traveled from Turkey by bus to Syria, where he met Rabi and Loua'ai, who took his luggage. He was carrying 120 euros. His phone number was 0021267213556.

Buhayj Yunis: identified by Doha's *al-Sharq* on March 19, 1993 as a former member of the Abu Nidal Group. He was sentenced to prison in Austria after a terrorist operation, announced his resignation from the group, and saw his sentence suspended.

Fawaz Yunis: variant of Fawaz Younis.

Mohammad Yunis: age 18, on April 15, 2003, fired a rifle at and threw hand grenades inside a commercial trucking terminal at the Karni (variant Qarni) border crossing between Israel and the Gaza Strip. In the shootout, the Hamas gunman and two Israelis died, one perhaps from friendly fire.

Mohammed Yunis: arrested in Jordan on October 1986 and believed to be the second in command in the plot that led to the July 24, 1985 assassination of Ziyad al-Sati, the first secretary of

the Jordanian embassy in Ankara. The Islamic Jihad Organization and Black September separately claimed credit. Turkey requested extradition.

Bahi Yuniz: variant of Bahij Mohammed Younis.

Mokhlis Yunos: variant alias of Saifullah Yunos.

Abu-Yunus: alias of Sami Bin Rashid Bin Sulayman al-Sayyifi.

Rida Yunus: variant of Fawaz Younis.

Ahmed Mohammed Yusef: a Palestinian born in Syria who told Israeli television viewers on June 6, 1990 that he and other Libyan-supported Palestine Liberation Front occupants of two Palestinian speedboats heading toward Tel Aviv and nearby Mediterranean beaches on May 30, 1990 had intended to murder civilians.

Abu Yusuf: alias of Muhammad.

Adnan Muhammad Yusuf: an Iraqi infantry soldier carrying a Brazilian passport issued in 1973, was detained at the border town of Paso de Los Libres, Corrientes Province, Argentina, while trying to leave the country on July 18, 1994. He was questioned in connection with the July 18, 1994 bombing of the Argentine-Israeli Mutual Aid Association (AIMA) in Buenos Aires that killed 96 and wounded 231. Hizballah was suspected. He was released on July 22 for lack of evidence.

Abu Yussrr: alias of Mustafa Mohamed Fadhil.

Amad Yussuf: one of two Palestinians believed to have kidnapped Shaykh Salman al-Sabah, a Kuwaiti prince and nephew of the king, and his 12-year-old daughter in Manila in July 1989.

Yusuf: alias Abu Hurayrah, a Syrian from al-Ladhiqqiyah with a production degree who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007. His phone number was 04147844.

'Abd-al-Baqi Yusuf: one of two terrorists killed in a shootout with police a day after terrorists, on February 4, 1994, attacked worshippers in the Ansar al-Sunnah mosque in Khartoum, killing 19 worshippers and injuring several others.

Abu-Yusuf: alias of Khalaf Bin-Yusuf Bin-Khalaf al-Shar'an.

Abu-Yusuf: alias of Musa Ibrahim Muhammad al-Murshid.

Abu-Yusuf: alias of Muhammad.

'Adli Yusuf: a member of the Palestine Liberation Organization diplomatic mission in Nicosia who, on February 1, 1990, was arrested following a police chase after he and another individual were involved in a nighttime shooting involving machine guns in the Ayios Dhometios, Nicosia area while trying to sell heroin and hashish.

Ali Yusuf: alias of Hasan Marwan (or Marwan Hasan), an Egyptian (or Jordanian) who was arrested on August 29, 1981 by Austrian police after he fired a Polish PN-63 machine pistol and threw grenades into a Vienna, Austria synagogue, killing two and injuring 20. He was believed to be connected to the May 1, 1981, murder in Austria of Heinz Nittel, president of the Austrian-Israeli Friendship League, a leading Socialist Party official, and head of the Vienna Traffic Department. Abu Nidal's Al Asifah organization claimed credit for the assassination. Yusuf was wounded in the synagogue attack. Police later received a phone call from a man with an Arab accent who threatened to bomb three movie theaters if the synagogue terrorists were not released. On January 21, 1982, a Vienna court sentenced Yusuf to life imprisonment for the Nittel murder. Yusuf testified in the case against Bahij Mohammed Younis, who was sentenced to life for masterminding the Nittel murder and the grenade attack.

Bassam Yaaqoub Yusuf: variant Ya'qub Yussef, a 28-year-old Iraqi arrested by Lebanese security

forces on February 17, 1997. He was hiding in a convent. He was suspected of involvement in political assassinations of Iraqi opposition figures in London, Morocco, Kuwait, and Albania for the Iraqi intelligence services. Judge Khalid Hammud, the government assistant commissioner at the military court, said the Iraqi intelligence agent was born in 1969. His last entry into Lebanon was on October 15, 1996. He resided at a monastery in Mount Lebanon. He was found in possession of documents showing that he was involved in operations in four countries and reported to Abu Ahmad in Jordan in 1996, where he received instructions on his next operations. Yusuf and Ahmad allegedly traveled to Morocco, where Yusuf killed an Iraqi opposition figure on September 15, 1996. Yusuf allegedly also worked as a veterinarian for Iraqi intelligence and had an affair with a Lebanese girl.

Darrar Yusuf: alias of Mahmud Ayat Ahmad al-Katib, a Fatah member who fired three shots at Husayn Muhammad 'Ali, an Iraqi Embassy employee, who died in Libya on August 17, 1978. Yusuf was carrying a Jordanian passport, which he had used in traveling from Damascus on August 12. It was charged that he was told to assassinate the ambassador by Khalid Abdullah, who provided his revolver.

Hamdi Abu Yusuf: alias of Isma'il 'Abd-al-Latif Yusuf.

Ibrahim Tawfik Yusuf: variant Youssef, alias Abu Hija, a 34-year-old Catholic Palestinian who trained the Japanese Red Army group who attacked Israel's Lod Airport on May 30, 1972. He and three other Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) terrorists driving in a car fired 200 bullets from their machineguns and threw three incendiary grenades at El Al flight 432, a B720B scheduled to fly from Zurich to Tel Aviv, as it was taxiing down the runway on February 18, 1969. The pilot was killed. They were sentenced to 12 years hard labor for murder by a Winterthur court on December 22, 1969, but re-

leased after the September 6, 1970 hijacking of a Swissair plane by the PFLP. The group said they were "trained in Jordan and some of them left Syria to carry out their attack in Zurich."

Isma'il 'Abd-al-Latif Yusuf: alias Hamdi Abu Yusuf, identified by Doha's *al-Sharq* on March 19, 1993 as a member of the Abu Nidal Group's Central Committee.

Jamal Fayiz al-Yusuf: a member of Hizballah-Palestine's Muhammad al-Khawajah group who on July 18, 1995 shot to death two Israeli youths, one of them a soldier, who were hiking in a nature reserve in Wadi al-Qilt on the West Bank.

Na'im 'Uthman Yusuf: one of five Palestinians arrested on July 9, 1987 when Egyptian authorities discovered an Iranian-backed terrorist group that had chosen a governorate in Lower Egypt for their operations. Police seized explosives from a group collaborating with the al-Jihad Organization.

Qari Mohammed Yusuf: an Afghan who claims to be a videographer for as-Sahab, the al Qaeda media production unit. The Pashto-speaker said he lives in Kunduz, and has links with the Taliban.

Ramzi Ahmed Yusuf: variant Yusef, alias Abdul Basit, Naji Oweida Haddad, Abdul Basit Mahmood, Abdul Karim, Dr. Richard Smith, Dr. Paul Vijay, Adam Ali Qasim, Amaldo Forlani (he had 21 aliases), Kuwaiti-born planner of the February 26, 1993 bombing of the World Trade Center (WTC). He also plotted to set off bombs in a dozen U.S.-destined planes. He also planned to crash a hijacked plane into the McLean, Virginia headquarters of the Central Intelligence Agency. On March 31, 1993, federal prosecutors in Manhattan indicted him. He was believed to have escaped to Egypt. He had resided at the same Jersey City address once occupied by Mohammed A. Salameh, who had rented the truck used in the WTC bombing. In August 1993, the United States offered a \$2 million reward for his arrest. He was indicted for the WTC blast. Yusuf was

arrested in the Sokawa rest house in Islamabad, Pakistan on February 7, 1995 and extradited to the United States in February 1995. He had been identified by Ishtiaque (variant Istiayaaak) Parker, a South African Muslim who lived across from his rooming house. He pleaded not guilty to 11 felony charges in the WTC bombing.

The Islamabad-based *Pakistan* paper claimed that he had planned to set off bombs at the Israeli consulate in Bombay and the Israeli Embassy in New Delhi. It said he was involved in the bombings of the Israeli embassies in London and Buenos Aires and had contacts with the Afghan mujahidin and Kashmiri nationalists. A Pakistani, Abdul Shakoor, implicated him in a bombing in Mashad, Iran on June 20, 1994 in which 25 died and 70 were injured. Pakistani police said he intended to kill Prime Minister Bhutto on December 24, 1993 when she was in the Nursery Area in Karachi. Bhutto had earlier claimed that Yusuf had tried to kill her in September 1993 when he drove a car with explosives towards the Bilawal House in Karachi. He accidentally detonated the bomb he intended to place under a manhole cover near her home in Karachi. He was treated for injuries to his hands and released.

Yusuf escaped from his Manila apartment on January 6, 1995 when fire broke out when he and associate Said Ahmed were mixing explosive chemicals in the kitchen sink as part of a plot to assassinate the Pope.

He was brought back to the United States on February 8, 1995 after his arrest in Islamabad, Pakistan on February 7, 1995.

On April 1, 1995, Philippine authorities indicted him on charges of plotting to assassinate the Pope and bombing the Philippine Airlines B747 in December. On April 13, 1995, U.S. prosecutors indicted him with the bombing of an airliner on December 11, 1994 that killed Japanese passenger Haruki Ikegami and injured ten people, and of planning to bomb other U.S. airliners in the Bojinka plot. The bombing charge carried the death penalty. He was believed to have boarded the plane in Manila, placed a bomb under a seat

in a life-vest holder, then gotten off the plane at Cebu before it left for Tokyo.

His Filipina girlfriend was Carol Santiago.

On April 2, 1995, Pakistani authorities charged him with illegal possession of explosives. The next day, Abdul Shakur claimed that Yusuf was involved in a plot against Prime Minister Bhutto, but that a bomb exploded in Yusuf's hands. He was taken to the Civil Hospital under the name Khalid Ali, then moved to Aga Khan Hospital under the name Adam Baluch.

In an interview with London's *al Hayat* on April 11, 1995, he said his real name was Abdul Basit Balouchi, born and raised in Kuwait. He had used the name Abdel Basit Abdel Karim when he obtained a Pakistani passport in New York in 1992. He had used 20 other aliases. When he arrived at JFK International Airport on September 1, 1992, his airline ticket was for Azam Mohammed, and his picture ID card was for Khar-ram Kahn. He said his father was from Pakistan and his mother was Palestinian. His grandmother lived in Haifa, Israel. He claimed he graduated from the Swansea Institute in the United Kingdom in 1989 with a degree in electrical engineering.

On April 13, 1995, federal officials in New York charged him with conspiring with others to plant bombs on numerous commercial U.S. aircraft.

In a prison interview with London's *al-Majallah*, he claimed that he had used the aliases Ahmad Rashid, Ibrahim Kamal, 'Abd-al-Basit 'Abd-al-Karim, and Abd-al-Basit-al-Balushi. He had been reported as being Kuwaiti, Pakistani, Iraqi, and Palestinian. He claimed to speak Arabic, English, Urdu, and Baluchi.

On October 5, 1995, the United States, in New York City, charged that he possessed a letter threatening to kill Philippine President Fidel Ramos and poison the Philippine water supply. The letter demanded the release from a Philippine jail of his colleague, Abdal Hakim Murad, who was arrested in January in a raid in Manila.

His release was demanded on November 13, 1995 by the group that set off a car bomb in a parking lot of a building belonging to the Saudi

National Guard in Riyadh, killing five American military trainers and wounding 60 others.

On February 23, 1996, he was indicted for the December 1, 1994 bombing of the Greenbelt Theater in Manila, Philippines, that injured several moviegoers.

On September 5, 1996, he was found guilty on all seven counts in the conspiracy to set off the airplane bombs. Defense attorneys said they would appeal.

He was sentenced to life in prison in 1997.

His release was demanded on March 20, 2000 by the Abu Sayyaf rebels, who took more than 70 hostages, many of them children from 2 Philippine schools.

On April 4, 2003, the U.S. Court of Appeals of the Second Circuit upheld his convictions in the February 26, 1993 World Trade Center bombing and the Boyinka plot.

Sa'id Ibrahim Yusuf: one of three men arrested for the November 24, 1985 Abu Nidal Group assassination of Husayn 'Ali Ibrahim al-Bitar and his son, Mohammad, in the Al-Rashid suburb of Amman, Jordan. The trio entered Jordan on November 14 from Kuwait carrying Jordanian passports.

Shawqi Muhammad Yusuf: alias Munir Ahmad, identified by Doha's *al-Sharq* on March 19, 1993 as a member of the Abu Nidal group's Political Bureau.

Yasir Shaykh Yusuf: alias Abu-'Ubaydah Iyad, a Syrian from Latakia who was born in 1977 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on October 14, 2006, contributing a cell phone, 850 euros, a bracelet, and a watch.

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Z

Abu-Yasir al-Maki Z.: alias of Muhammad.

Rashid Z.: alias Abu-al-'Abbas, a Tunisian fighter for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007, who owned a passport, \$200 and 300 lira. His phone number was 002167130190.

Bilal Muhammad al Za'ari: alias Abu Ammer, a Moroccan from Tanjah who was born on August 10, 1988 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on 22nd Ramadan 1427 Hijra (2006), bringing an MP3 player and \$100. His recruitment coordinator was Sa'ad. His phone number was 0021270977574.

Ahmad Sami Zaarour: a Lebanese arrested on March 1, 1991 in a Bad Segeberg apartment by Schleswig-Holstein CID officers on suspicion of being the person who set off a hand grenade on February 26, 1991 on the fourth floor of central Berlin's Hotel Boulevard on the main Kurfuers-tendamm shopping avenue. The short gunman fired a submachine gun at three U.S. government employees before escaping. Police said the attacker was an albino with short blond hair and blue eyes.

Salam Ibrahim El-Zaatari: a Lebanese arrested on October 28, 2001 by Pittsburgh police as he was attempting to board a Northwest Airlines flight bound for Beirut by way of Detroit and Amsterdam. He was carrying a retractable knife. He said he was unaware that the 9/11 hijackers had carried similar box cutters, even though his luggage had several news clippings about the attacks.

Zacharia: variant Zechariah, alias of Lieutenant Abdel Aziz al Atrash, one of the May 8, 1972 Black

September hijackers of Sabena Airlines flight 517, a B707 flying the Vienna-Athens-Tel Aviv route over Zagreb. He died when Israeli forces stormed the plane.

Hasan Hasan Zad: a Lebanese and one of eight Hizballah terrorists who were arrested in Spain on November 24, 1989 when police discovered that they had cached several kilograms of Exogen C-4 explosives in jam jars in the port of Valencia and Madrid. He used a Brazilian passport and acted as the postman for the network between Lebanon and Spain. He had also brought explosives into Valencia.

Eden Natan Zada: age 19, AWOL Israeli Army Jewish settler who, on August 4, 2005, in Army uniform and wearing a skullcap and thick beard, boarded Egged Bus No. 165 from Haifa traveling to Shfaram, an Arab town, and opened fire with his M-16, killing four Palestinians and wounding 10. Passengers killed him before he could escape. Zada was a member of the Kach terrorist group. He had left his post on June 14, and moved to the West Bank settlement of Tapuah, a stronghold of Jewish radicals. Prime Minister Ariel Sharon called it an "act of Jewish terrorism." Zada was jailed for life. He committed suicide on December 22, 2006.

Muhammad Nayif al-Zadah: on July 25, 1985, a Lebanese military prosecutor called for the death penalty for the Palestinian's involvement in suicide bomb attacks against the U.S. embassy in Beirut on April 18, 1983, in which an Islamic Jihad truck bomb killed 64 people and injured 123; and for

the December 15, 1981 car bombing of the Iraqi embassy that killed 61 and injured more than 100.

Qari Mohammed Zafar: an Al Qaeda operative hiding in the tribal area of Pakistan and the local leader of Lashkar-e-Jhangvi, an outlawed militant group with ties to al Qaeda. His religious title of Qari means that he had memorized the Koran. He was linked to a group of three men arrested in Karachi in late February 2007 carrying a suicide vest. He was believed to have recruited the consulate bombing team that killed several people in a suicide bombing against the U.S. consulate on March 2, 2006.

Maher Zagha: age 34, a Jordanian who attended college in New York, was one of five men connected to the Islamic Assembly of North America (IANA), a Saudi charity that operates out of Ann Arbor, Michigan, who were indicted by federal authorities on February 26, 2003, in connection with two money-raising and distribution efforts. He was one of four Arab men living near Syracuse accused of conspiracy to evade U.S. sanctions against Iraq by raising \$2.7 million for individuals in Baghdad through the Help the Needy charity (an IANA affiliate). The funds were placed in New York banks, then laundered through an account at the Jordan Islamic Bank in Amman before they were distributed to people in Baghdad. The four were charged with conspiracy and violation of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, which makes it illegal to send money to Iraq. Two of the men could face 265 years in prison and fines of more than \$14 million. The other two faced five years in prison and a \$250,000 fine.

Mahmoud Zahar: variant of Mahmoud Zahhar, a Hamas spokesman in Gaza City in 2002.

Abu Zahayr: name given as the leader of the six Brigade of the Marches of Lebanese Resistance hijackers who took over Royal Jordanian Airlines flight 402, a B727 boarding passengers at Beirut International Airport on June 11, 1985. The plane hopscoched through Europe and the

Middle East. The hijackers escaped after setting off a bomb on the plane in Beirut.

Ahmad Zahedi: one of 57 people of Middle Eastern and North African origin arrested by French police on June 3, 1987 in connection with the discovery of an arms, explosives, and drugs cache in Fontainebleau forest, south of Paris, the previous week. Threats had been made by the Committee for Solidarity with Arab and Middle East Political Prisoners. He was ordered out of the country.

Ehsan Zahedi: a Mujahidin-e Khalq Organization member arrested by Iranian authorities after the November 9, 1993 bombing of the French Embassy and Air France office in Tehran.

Mohammad Zahedi: an Iranian tried with two Arabs who were arrested in April 1979 trying to smuggle 50 kilograms of explosives through Austria into West Germany. He denied membership in any Palestinian organization. He said he had been hired by Mohammad Hamadi to bring a car from Europe to Beirut. On July 20, 1979, the Passau regional court sentenced him to four months for forging documents and unlawful entry into West Germany.

Hisham Abdel-Zaher: arrested by Egyptian police in connection with the February 26, 1993 bombing of the Wadi el-Nil coffee shop in Tahrir Square in Cairo in which four people were killed and 16 wounded. He was tried with 48 other fundamentalist suspects on March 9, 1993 at the military court complex in the Hakstep area east of Cairo. They were charged with damaging national unity and social peace by calling for a change of the system of government and damaging the national economy by attacking tourism. Some were also charged with attempted murder in eight attacks on tour buses and Nile cruise ships. They faced possible death sentences. They were also accused of belonging to an underground organization, attempting to overthrow the government, and illegal possession of arms and explosives. During the trial, Abdel-Zaher shouted that the Islamic

Group was led by Sheik Omar Abdul Rahman, an exiled cleric in the United States whose followers were responsible for the bombing of the World Trade Center, also on February 26, 1993.

Mahmoud Zahhar: variant Zahar, Hamas spokesman in the Gaza Strip who was among the 1,200 Palestinians and other activists arrested by Israel after Hamas kidnapped Senior Master Sergeant Nissim Toledano on December 13, 1992. On June 25, 1995, Palestinian police arrested him after Hamas claimed credit for bombing a Jewish settlement. He was called in by Israeli authorities for questioning after a Palestinian suicide bomber set off a bomb between two school buses on October 29, 1998. By May 2002, he remained a Hamas spokesman.

Abdul Zahir: an Afghan man suspected of al Qaeda membership who was charged on January 20, 2006, by federal authorities in the United States in the March 2002 grenade attack that wounded three journalists in Gardez. He was also charged with paying other al Qaeda members to conduct terrorist attacks against coalition forces, conspiracy, aiding the enemy, and attacking civilians. He had been held at the U.S. prison in Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, since being detained in July 2002. He had been in Afghanistan from 1997 until his capture. He had worked as a courier and translator, and moved more than \$50,000 to terrorists. He also produced anti-U.S. leaflets to recruit Afghans living near the U.S. embassy and U.S. military bases. He was charged with working with two other terrorists in the grenade attack that seriously injured a Canadian reporter for the *Toronto Star*.

Abu Zahra: alias of Mustafa Ibrahim Ahmad, an Iraqi sentenced, in absentia, to death by the Kuwaiti State Security Court in 1984 in connection with the December 12, 1983 truck bombing of the administrative building of the U.S. embassy in Kuwait, killing four people and injuring 59. As of April 1987, none of the death sentences had been carried out. The release of 17 of the 25

prisoners in the case was demanded on numerous occasions by the Islamic Jihad in return for Americans held captive in Lebanon beginning in 1986.

Yasin Hasan Muhammad Zahrah: one of a group of Jordanian Afghans sentenced to death on December 21, 1994 by the Jordanian State Security Court for belonging to an illegal society, participating in a conspiracy to carry out terrorist acts, and possessing explosives for illegal purposes. The Muslim fundamentalists bombed cinemas, wounding nine people, including an attack on January 26, 1994 at an Amman cinema showing what they perceived to be pornographic films, and another bombing on February 1, 1994. The group had been seized in a crackdown on Muslim radicals in January 1994. Their trial began on August 27, 1994, when they were accused of planning to assassinate leading Jordanians, including 'Abd-al-Salam al-Majali, Jordan's former chief peace negotiator with Israel. One of those sentenced to death was Muhammad Jamal Khalifah, a Saudi fugitive son-in-law of Usama bin Laden.

Abu-Rashash al-Zahrani: alias of Sa'id.

Faris al-Zahrani: on Saudi Arabia's list of 26 most-wanted terrorists, he was arrested on August 5, 2004 in the mountainous region in the south. His messages were displayed on the Web site of al Qaeda on the Arabian Peninsula. He was one of three clerics on the list, and thought to have taken a leadership position after Saudi forces killed its leader, Abdulaziz al-Muqrin in June.

Khalid Saeed Shmad al-Zahrani: the 9/11 Commission said that he was initially scheduled to be a 9/11 hijacker, but could not acquire a U.S. visa.

Sami Rajab Ahmad al-Zahrani: alias Abu-al-Zubayr, a Saudi student from Jeddah who was born in 1986 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr in 2007. His recruitment coordinator

was Abu-'Abdallah. He flew to Syria, where he met Abu-'Umar and Abu-al-Harith. His father's phone number was 0556363877; his brother's was 0556600366.

Yahya Bin-Rajab Bin-'Isa al-Zahrani: alias Abu-Yahya al-Kinani, a Saudi from Mecca who was born in 1980 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-'Abdallah.

Yassin al-Zaiban: one of three off-duty security guards who hijacked a Royal Jordanian Airlines Caravelle 50 flying between Amman and Aqaba on November 5, 1974 and diverted to Benghazi, Libya, where they were granted political asylum. The hijackers were members of the Jordanian Free Officers Movement.

Abdul Zaid: alias of Abdul-Sattar Hisham.

Ahmed Zaid: one of two Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command-Black September-Nationalist Youth Group for the Liberation of Palestine terrorists who told two vacationing British women that they were Persians and gave them an electronic music device to bring with them on an El Al B707 flying from Rome to Tel Aviv on August 16, 1972. The device had a bomb inside, which exploded shortly after takeoff. The plane landed safely in Rome. Rome police arrested the men, who were identified as an Iraqi and a Jordanian. In February 1973, they disappeared from Italy after being given provisional liberty on the grounds that the bomb "was not adequate to destroy the airliner."

Mohammad Abbas Zaida: alias Abu Khalid, who allegedly sent four Palestine Liberation Front (PLF) terrorists to hijack the Italian cruise ship *Achille Lauro* on October 7, 1985. They killed Leon Klinghoffer, age 69, an American confined to a wheelchair, and dumped the body overboard. The hijacking ended in Egypt. The plan was to conduct a suicide mission in Ashdod, Egypt, but the terrorists were discovered and forced to act earlier, thus seizing the boat. On November 13,

1985, Italian authorities issued an arrest warrant for the PLF member.

Tewfik Hussein Zaiden: one of two would-be Fatah hijackers of an Alia Caravelle flying from Beirut to Amman on October 4, 1971. One of the Palestinian hijackers was killed during the flight when overpowered by security guards. The woman had attempted to pull the pin from a grenade she had carried on board inside a wig. They wanted to divert the plane to Iraq.

Rady Zaiter: Lebanese leader of a Quito-based cocaine ring suspected of funneling cash to Hizballah. He was arrested in Colombia on June 22, 2005.

Zaini Zakaria: the 9/11 Commission said that he was initially scheduled to be a 9/11 hijacker. In February 2006, Malaysian and Southeast Asian security officials told the media that Zakaria, 38, a Malaysian engineer who was to participate as a pilot in a second wave of al Qaeda 9/11-style hijackings on the U.S. West Coast, had been in Malaysian custody since December 2002. He got cold feet after seeing the carnage of 9/11, and did not want to become an Islamic martyr. Two other men in the plot were Zacarias Moussaoui and Tunisian-born naturalized Canadian citizen Aberraouf Jdey, who remained at large, according to the *Associated Press*. Zakaria had been in al Qaeda camps in Afghanistan in 1999; while there, he met Riduan Isamuddin, alias Hambali. Upon his return to Malaysia in 1999, Zakaria enrolled in flight school and earned a license to fly a small plane. He looked into Australian jet pilot licenses. On 9/11, it dawned on him what al Qaeda had in mind for him, and he backed out. Zakaria had been represented by attorney Sai-ful Izham Ramli; his new attorney was Edmund Bon.

Abu-Zakariyah: alias of Salih.

Raid Zakarna: a 19-year-old Palestinian who, on April 6, 1994, drove an Opel car bomb next to an

Egged bus number 340 at a bus stop in 'Afula, Israel, killing eight, including himself, and wounding more than 50 people. The car was packed with natural gas canisters, nails, and explosives. He was from the northern West Bank village of Kabatiya. He had served time in prison during the intifada. Hamas and Islamic Jihad claimed credit.

Yasir Zaki: wanted in connection with the Muslim Group's October 21, 1992 attack on a tour bus near Dayrut, Egypt that killed a British tourist and injured two others. He was one of seven Islamic militants shot dead by police in a raid in Cairo on February 3, 1994.

Abu Zakker: alias of Ali Bin Riad.

Marwan Zalloum: an al-Aqsa Brigades leader who was killed on April 22, 2002 by an Israeli helicopter attack on his car.

Mohammed Haydar Zammar: age 41, a naturalized German citizen of Syrian origin who was captured in Casablanca, Morocco in December 2001. The former locksmith was reported missing by his family after he left Hamburg, Germany, for Morocco on October 27, 2001. He was taken to Syria, and as of mid-December 2006, remained in prison. He was linked with those involved with the Hamburg cell that was behind the 9/11 attacks. He was suspected of recruiting Mohammed Atta and other Hamburg hijackers circa 1997 at his local mosque and linking them to the al Qaeda Afghan-based leaders. Although he was questioned by German police after the 9/11 attacks, they did not have enough evidence to hold him. In July 2001, he was detained while in transit in Jordan for several days before being deported to Germany. On October 25, the 300-pound Zammar was issued a temporary one-year passport. He left the country ostensibly to obtain a divorce from a Moroccan woman. Moroccan authorities said he left the country for Spain; Spanish officials said he did not arrive. His partner said he had trained at an al Qaeda Afghan camp and had fought in

Bosnia. Syria held him on a long-standing charge of involvement in a bomb plot.

On February 11, 2007, a Syrian security court sentenced him to 12 years in prison. He initially was sentenced to death for membership in the Muslim Brotherhood, but the sentence was commuted. He had moved to Germany with his father in 1972 and received German citizenship a decade later. He was represented by attorney Mohanad al-Husni.

Ayman bin Mohammed Amin Saeed Abu Zanad: age 30, a Palestinian carrying an Egyptian travel document, who, on October 6, 2001, set off a remote-controlled (some reports said he was a suicide bomber) bomb in front of a shop that was closed for prayers in Khobar, Saudi Arabia, killing one American and one non-Saudi, and injuring an American, a Briton, and two Filipinos. It was not clear whether the attack was related to the September 11 attacks. Palestinian Ambassador Mustafa Hashem Sheikh said the attack was likely aimed at harming Saudi-Palestinian ties, rather than tied to the September 11 attacks. On November 14, the Saudi Interior Ministry said he was the first Palestinian suicide bomber in the country. His father found in his room "two valid Indian passports with his name and photograph."

Ja'far Abu-Zanjah: alias Abu-'Abbas. According to the captured Sinjar personnel records of al Qaeda in Iraq, his address was Algiers, Algeria; phone number 0021321263630; home, 0021371614213. He was born in 1981. He arrived in Damascus by plane, with the assistance of a friend. In Syria, he met 'Abd-al-Hadi, who had "weak vision." He brought with him 150 euros. He worked as a security guard at home, and wanted to be a "fighter." He arrived in Iraq on February 15, 2007. His coordinator was Samir.

Ahmed Zaoui: leader of the Algerian Armed Islamic Group who reportedly had been staying in Belgium in mid-1994. French authorities wanted to question him in connection with lethal attacks on French soil. On September 4, 1995, his trial

in Belgium, along with that of a dozen other Islamic militants, began following his arrest in March 1995.

Nordine Zaouli: Algiers-born hijacker on December 10, 1993 of an Air France flight from Paris's Roissy airport to Nice, who demanded to go to Libya. He surrendered in Nice's Cote-d'Azur airport. He had a police record for armed robbery and other crimes and was on a list of people not permitted in France.

Yusef Zaquout: one of three 15-year-old Palestinian boys who, on April 23, 2002, were shot to death near the Netzarim settlement by Israeli soldiers firing a .50 caliber machine gun. The trio had planned to set off a crude pipe bomb, and were also armed with knives. The trio had competed for top honors at Salahuddin School in Gaza City. They left confessor letters to their families, saying they were seeking to be heroes. Hamas condemned the boys' gesture and forbade adolescent attacks.

Muhammad Abu Zarar: one of four Palestinian terrorists who were found guilty on February 17, 1983 in Turkey and again sentenced to death for their part in the July 13, 1979 raid on the Egyptian Embassy in Ankara that resulted in the death of two security guards. They had been tried twice before at the Ankara Martial law Command's First Military Court and the Ankara First High Criminal Court, but both times their sentences were annulled.

Bilal Muhammad al-Za'ri: alias Abu-'Amir, a Moroccan from Tangier who was born on August 10, 1988 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on October 14, 2006, contributing \$100 and an MP3 player. His recruitment coordinator was Sa'd. His phone number was 0021270977574.

Muhammad Zari: arrested by Stockholm police on December 18, 2001, the Egyptian asylum-seeker faced years in prison in Egypt for membership in an Islamic terrorist group. He was put on a plane to Egypt.

Ne'matollah Zarifi: one of 57 people of Middle Eastern and North African origin arrested by French police on June 3, 1987 in connection with the discovery of an arms, explosives, and drugs cache in Fontainebleau forest, south of Paris, the previous week. Threats had been made by the Committee for Solidarity with Arab and Middle East Political Prisoners. He was ordered out of the country.

Imed Ben Zarkaoui: leader of a Milan-based network that was wrapped up on November 6, 2007 in coordinated raids in Italy, France, Portugal, and the United Kingdom that netted 17 Algerians and Tunisians suspected of terrorist ties in Salafist jihadi militant cells that were recruiting would-be suicide bombers for Iraq and Afghanistan. Milan prosecutors ordered the raids in Milan, Bergamo, Verese, and Reggio Emilia. Police found poisons, remote detonators, and manuals. The leaders were identified as Dridi Sabri, Mehidi Ben Nasr, and Imed Ben Zarkaoui, all operating in Italy. Three suspects remained at large. Police said the investigation began in 2003. The detainees were charged with illegal immigration, falsifying ID documents, and helping to hide people sought for terrorist activity.

Abd al Kafi Muhammad Othman Zarmouh: variant of Abd-al-Kafi Muhammad 'Uthman Zarmuh.

Abd-al-Kafi Muhammad 'Uthman Zarmuh: variant Abd al Kafi Muhammad Othman Zarmouh, alias Abu-al-Bara', a Libyan from Masrarah who was born on December 19, 1987 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq on October 1, 2006, contributing \$200 and a watch. His home phone number was 0021851625524; his brother's was 00218913806006. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-al-Layth, variant Liyth.

Abu Islam Al Zarqawi: variant of Abu-Islam al-Zarqawi.

Abu Ra'aied al Zarqawi: alias of Muhammad Hamed Ali Al Banawi.

Abu-Islam al-Zarqawi: variant Abu Islam Al Zarqawi, alias of Muhammad Islam 'Umar Musa Hajjaj.

Abu-Isma'il al-Zarqawi: alias of 'Amir Qasim Muflih al-Jardat.

Abu Mus'ab al-Zarqawi: most common alias of Ahmad Fadil Nazzai al-Khalaylah, variant Ahmad Fadil al-Khalailah, alias Abu Ahmad, alias Abu Muhammad, alias Sakr Abu Suwayd, Jordanian-born leader of al Qaeda in Iraq.

Zarqawi was wanted for his role in a plot to bomb hotels in Amman and Europe in December 1999.

Two gunmen in the October 28, 2002 assassination of Laurence Foley, a U.S. Agency for International Development employee in Amman, said they were acting on the orders of the Jordanian al Qaeda lieutenant they had met in Afghanistan when the trio were training in camps. al Zarqawi provided \$10,000 for the attack, along with another \$32,000 for additional attacks. On April 6, 2004, a Jordanian court sentenced him to death for the Foley murder.

Moroccan authorities said on June 2, 2003 that he was behind the five May 16, 2003 suicide bombings in Casablanca that killed 45 and wounded more than 100. He obtained \$50,000 to \$70,000 from al Qaeda for the attacks.

He was responsible for planning and participating in scores of bombings, assassinations, beheadings, and other terrorist attacks during the coalition occupation of Iraq in 2005 and 2006. The radical Sunni was believed to be al Qaeda's chemical weapons chief. On October 17, 2004, Jordan's military prosecutor indicted al-Zarqawi and 12 other Muslim militants in the plot broken up in March 2004 that Jordanian authorities said involved a chemical weapon attack that could have killed 80,000.

On February 14, 2005, the Iraqi government named him as one of its 29 most-wanted insurgents. He called for an "all out war" against Shi'a Muslims in September 2005. On March 20, 2005, a Jordanian military court sentenced

him 15 years in prison for planning an attack on the Jordanian Embassy in Baghdad and other sites.

On February 15, 2006, a Jordanian court sentenced to death al-Zarqawi and eight other men for plotting chemical attacks against sites in Jordan in 2004. Zarqawi and three others remained at large.

He was killed by coalition forces in an airstrike on June 7, 2006. The State Department's Rewards for Justice Program had offered \$25 million for his apprehension.

Abu-Ra'id al-Zarqawi: alias of Muhammad Hamid 'Ali al-Banawi.

Amin Aminah Sulayman Za'rur: variant Za'rur, a Lebanese arrested on August 14, 1986 by Larnaca, Cyprus while carrying a loaded pistol and 18 hand grenades in his suitcase. He was scheduled to appear in court on September 22, 1986 on charges of possessing and carrying arms and explosives. His release was demanded on September 5, 1986 by the four hijackers of the Libyan Revolutionary Cells and the Organization of the Soldiers of God—Martyr Zulfikar Ali Bhutto Group who took over Pan Am flight 73 at Karachi airport. He was given a seven-year sentence. On January 10, 1987, a bomb consisting of dynamite in a drain pipe exploded at a Larnaca apartment building on Sofronios Khristodhoulou Street; he had lived on the ground floor of the building. A note at the site of the bombing demanded his release. Hizballah was suspected.

Amin Aminah Sulayman Za'rur: variant of Amin Aminah Sulayman Za'rur.

Mustaq Ahmad Zarzar: alias of Mushtaq Zargat.

Mohammed Zaul: age 23, married father of a young son, from the village of Hussan, west of Bethlehem, on February 22, 2004 killed eight and wounded more than 50 when he set off a bomb on an Egged Number 14 bus at the intersection of of Emek Rafaim and King David Streets near

Liberty Bell Park in an upscale Jerusalem neighborhood at 8:27 A.M., during the Sunday morning rush hour. The al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades claimed credit.

Dr. Ayman Muhammad Rabi al-Zawahiri:

alias Abu Muhammad, Abu Fatima, Muhammad Ibrahim, Abu Abdallah, Abu al-Mu'iz, The Doctor, The Teacher, Nur, Ustaz, Abu Mohammed, Abu Mohammed Nur al-Deen, Abdel Muaz, deputy to Osama bin Laden of al Qaeda. A physician and religious/ideological leader of al Qaeda, who founded the Egyptian Gamaat, his military trial in absentia in Haekstep, Egypt began on February 1, 1999. The military court sentenced him to death on April 18, 1999. He earlier had spent time in Egyptian jails for radical fundamentalist activities. He issued frequent audio and video tapes to the Internet and *al Jazeera* following his and Osama bin Laden's fleeing Afghanistan after the September 11, 2001 attacks in the United States. He was born in Egypt on June 19, 1951. He was named as an unindicted co-conspirator on October 7, 1998 by a federal grand jury in New York for his role in the August 7, 1998 bombings of the U.S. embassies in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania and Nairobi, Kenya. He has also been charged with the murder of Americans outside the United States, conspiracy to murder U.S. nationals outside the United States, and an attack on a federal facility resulting in death. The State Department's Rewards for Justice Program offers \$25 million for his apprehension.

Khalid al-Zawahiri: reportedly Ayman's son, he was arrested on February 24, 2004 in Pakistan.

Mohammad Zawahiri: younger brother of Ayman Zawahiri, he was announced by Egypt on March 4, 2004 as being held in detention. Observers believed he had been held for at least three years. He was sentenced to death in absentia in 1999 for his role in attacks by the Egyptian Islamic Jihad.

'Abd al-Rahman Zawan: one of three Libyans invited to leave Spain on December 20, 1985 when

secret service agents uncovered the Libyans' plot to assassinate exile Libyan opposite leader Dr. al-Muqayrif. The trio had worked for the Libyan Embassy in Madrid, but did not have diplomatic status. They left within three weeks.

Suhayl Qasim Ahmad al-Zawawi: Saudi arrested on September 1, 1994 by Cairo airport authorities after finding that his bag contained 12 magazines for a machine gun, a rifle, a pistol, 3 iron sticks, an electric detonator, 2 tear gas canisters, and a machine gun cooling jacket. He was planning on boarding a Saudi flight for Riyadh.

Bassam Zayad: also known as Bassam Towfik Sherif, Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine spokesman who took credit for the Japanese Red Army's attack on Lod Airport on May 30, 1972.

Muhmad Mansur Zayada: one of two Israeli Arabs from Lod who were members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine who, on May 8, 1988, were sentenced to life in prison for throwing a grenade at a bus at the Meteorological Junction in June 1987.

'Abd-al-Hamid Muhammad Abu-Zayd: arrested on October 15, 1994 by Egyptian police in connection with the October 14, 1994 stabbing of Naguib Mahfouz, the only Arab to receive the Nobel Prize for Literature, in a Cairo suburb.

Abu-Zayd: alias of 'Abd-al-Razzaq Kunima.

Abu-Zayd: alias of Jamal Ahshush.

Hamza Abu Zayd: variant Abu Zeid, variant Hamzah Abu Sa'id. On January 15, 1991, he assassinated Salah Khalaf, Fatah's deputy chief; Fakhri al-Umari, aide to Salah Khalaf; and Hayel Abdel-Hamid, the Palestine Liberation Organization's (PLO) security chief whom he had served as bodyguard, in Tunis. He then grabbed Abdel-Hamid's wife and daughter and held them hostage for six hours, demanding to go to the airport and fly to freedom. He surrendered to Tunisian police

and the PLO. He had contacts with the Abu Nidal Organization. He was turned over to the PLO after a month's incarceration and flown to Yemen. On April 7, 1991, a Palestinian military tribunal meeting in Yemen sentenced him to death. He was executed.

He apparently left Abdel-Hamid's employ in 1985 and visited Hungary, Poland, Yugoslavia, Cyprus, and the Philippines. He was recruited by the Abu Nidal group in Eastern Europe in December 1987.

Hassan Abu Zayd: age 20, an Islamic Jihad suicide bomber who, on October 26, 2005, set off explosives he was carrying in a bag outside the Falafel Barzalai restaurant, among a row of market stalls in Hadera, Israel, a coastal city, killing at least five Israelis and wounding more than two dozen others. Islamic Jihad (IJ) had threatened to retaliate for the killing of Luay Saadi, an IJ West Bank military leader by Israeli forces in Tulkarm on October 24. Abu Zayd came from Qabatiya on the northern West Bank. Israeli jets retaliated the next day. An airstrike on the Jabalya refugee camp in the northern Gaza Strip killed eight Palestinians, including Shadi Mahanna, IJ's commander in northern Gaza, and his deputy, Mohammed Qandeel. Police also arrested the bomber's father.

Zaydan: alias of Thabit 'Abd-al-Karim Mahmad.

'ali Zaydan: alias Haytham, identified by Doha's *al-Sharq* on March 19, 1993 as a member of the Abu Nidal Group's Central Committee and an officer in the intelligence administration.

Abu Zayeb: alias of Ahamed Bin Muhammad Bin Dakhiel Allah Al Balwii.

Abu Zayed: alias of Abd Al Razak Konima.

Abu Zayed: alias of Jamal Ahshoush.

Mohammed Mohsen Yahya Zayed: one of two Yemenis arrested in Germany and extradited to the United States, where they were prosecuted in

2005 for conspiracy to send money from Brooklyn to Hamas and al Qaeda. His colleague, Sheik Mohammed Ali Hassan al-Moayad, claimed to have sent millions to the groups. Evidence included documents obtained in Afghanistan, Yemen, and Croatia, sources in the United Kingdom and Israel, and electronic surveillance of their hotel room in Germany where they stayed in 2003. On March 10, 2005, Zayed was convicted of conspiring to funnel money to al Qaeda and Hamas. Zayed was convicted of attempting to provide material support to Hamas but acquitted of attempting to aid al Qaeda. Defense attorneys said they would appeal. Zayed was represented by Jonathan Marks. On September 1, 2005, Zayed was sentenced to 45 years. As of 2007, he was held in the Florence supermax prison in Colorado.

Shaykh Mubarak Salih Mashan al-Zayidi: chief of the Yemeni Jahm tribe that, on November 25, 1993, kidnapped Haynes R. Mahoney, director of the U.S. Information Service in Yemen, from his jeep as he drove to a Sanaa hotel. Al-Zayidi was an ex-army officer and former leader of a pro-Iraqi political group.

Halit Adil Zayit: arrested on August 7, 1979 by Turkish authorities for assisting the four Red Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution in their takeover of the Egyptian Embassy in Ankara on July 13, 1979. Police found at the hideout a Kalashnikov rifle, 20 knives, 150 rounds of ammunition, a bulletproof vest, and two hand radio receivers.

'Atif az-Zayn: lone hijacker on July 21, 1984 of a Middle East Airlines B727 flying from Abu Dhabi to Beirut. He threatened to explode a bottle of liquid unless the plane went back to Abu Dhabi, where he wanted to visit with his children. He also demanded the liberation of south Lebanon and a promise by the Lebanese government to give more attention to the south. He also demanded a news conference in Beirut. He surrendered.

Khalil Mahmud al-Zayn: a Lebanese who was 1 of 18 Arab terrorists reported by Madrid

Diario 16 on October 20, 1987 as having entered Spain in August to attack Middle Eastern diplomatic missions and assassinate Saudi Ambassador Muhammad Nuri Ibrahim. They had received weapons and casing reports on the ambassador from a Lebanese student resident in Spain whose initials were HMI.

Abu-Zaynab: alias of Jamal.

Abd Al Rahman Al Vaitouri Hammed Al Zaytoni: variant of 'Abd-al-Rahman al-Fayturi Hamad al-Zaytuni.

'Abd-al-Rahman al-Fayturi Hamad al-Zaytuni: variant Abd Al Rahman Al Vaitouri Hammed Al Zaytoni, alias Abu-Mus'ab, variant Abu Musa'ab, a Libyan student from Sarat who was born on May 18, 1987 and joined al Qaeda in Iraq to become a martyr on November 17, 2006, bringing his passport. His recruitment coordinator was 'Abdallah. His brother's phone number was 00218925857021.

Ben Zouz Zebda: alleged member of the Islamic Salvation Front who was arrested for involvement in the August 26, 1992 bombing of the Air France ticket counter at Houari Boumedienne Airport in Algeria that killed 12 people and wounded 128. Public sessions of his trial began on May 4, 1993. On May 26, 1993, a special Algiers judicial council acquitted him.

Khaled Zeer: a 24-year-old Jerusalem area leader of the Hamas military wing who was shot and killed by police in Arab East Jerusalem on November 26, 1993 when he fired on them while trying to escape custody.

Nasrollah Shanbe Zehi: convicted on February 18, 2007 in the February 14, 2007 bombing in Iran that killed 11 members of the Revolutionary Guard. The Sunni Muslim group Jundallah (God's Brigade) claimed credit. He was hanged on February 19 at the site of the attack.

Ibrahim Sado Ibrahim al Zehika: a Jordanian who was tried in absentia and, on January 7, 1987, sentenced to life in prison for setting off two time bombs at popular cafes in Kuwait on July 11, 1985 that killed 10 and injured 87.

Zeid: a Syrian-based Moroccan who was the principal accomplice of Saad al-Houssaini, alias The Chemist.

Hamza Abu Zeid: variant of Hamza Abu Zayd.

Mustafa Awad Abu Zeid: Palestine Liberation Organization secretary in Tripoli, Libya, who was blinded by a parcel bomb on October 25, 1972.

Abdallah el-Zein: On March 8, 1998, the Israeli *Yediot Aharonot* claimed that the Lebanese-born individual was tied to the 1992 bombing of the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires and the July 18, 1994 bombing of the Buenos Aires Argentine-Israeli Mutual Aid Association in which 86 people were killed and 300 injured. On February 19, 1998, Switzerland caught five Mossad agents trying to bug a Bern apartment where he once lived.

Nadia Zekra: detained on January 17, 1995 in London under the Prevention of Terrorism Act on suspicion of the July 26, 1994 car bombing of the Israeli Embassy in London that injured 14 people. The 48-year-old remained in custody as of March 22, 1995. On June 22, 1995, British antiterrorist police said that a group of wealthy, well-educated, leftist secular Palestinians led by Zekra, a Knightsbridge housewife, were responsible for the attacks on the embassy and a north London building that housed Jewish and Israeli charities. They all lived in an upscale London neighborhood near the Israeli Embassy. All six people arrested were Palestinians who had been residents of the United Kingdom for years. Zekra was accused of conspiring to detonate bombs. The group might have been members of a breakaway faction of the Syrian-supported Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. Zekra was accused of driving and parking the car bomb. The mother of

two teen sons, she graduated from a Jordanian university's sociology department. She lived for years in Kuwait before moving to London in the 1980s. Her husband was a wealthy Palestinian businessman. She posted an \$800,000 cash bail and property pledges in April 1994. On July 24, 1996, the 'Akko Magistrates Court in Israel announced it would extend the remand of Zekra, now age 30, by 10 days. On November 4, 1996, a London judge freed her for lack of evidence. She was to be freed formally the next day when the judge was to instruct the jury to find her not guilty. The prosecution had claimed that she had driven the car carrying the bomb. The judge said that the guard who testified against her had claimed she was fairly tall and stocky, which did not match Zekra.

Omar Zemiri: one of three gang members who escaped during a March 29, 1996 raid by police in Roubaix, France on a hideout of Algerians and Moroccan terrorists who had committed a series of bank, armored car, service station, and convenience store robberies during which bystanders were shot down. More than 1,000 shots were fired in the gun battle, which ended with four Algerians burning alive. The gang members were associated with a mosque in Lille known for preaching radical theology to disaffected North African immigrants. He said the group was attempting to finance a jihad.

Redouane Zenimi: a member of a Spanish al Qaeda cell broken up by arrests on May 14, 2004. The group, which reported to Abderrazak Mahjdoub and Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, provided financing to the rest of the European network. Zarqawi ordered Abderrazak Mahdjoub and Abdelahi Djaouat to travel to Damascus in March 2003 with the intention of going to Iraq. The duo were arrested in Syria.

Saleh Hussein Ali al-Zenu: alias Abu Hammam, one of six individuals killed on November 3, 2002 when a U.S. Predator unmanned aerial vehicle fired a Hellfire missile at their car in Yemen. Also killed was Abu Ali al-Harithi, a key suspect in

the USS *Cole* bombing on October 12, 2000 and Kamal Derwish, a U.S. citizen who headed an al Qaeda cell in Lackawanna, New York that was wrapped up on September 14, 2002.

Abu Zer: alias of Ibrahim Bin Masoud Sa'ad.

Muhammad Abu Zera: one of four Red Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution terrorists who took over the Egyptian Embassy in Ankara on July 13, 1979. He was born in Darha, Syria in 1960. The four were indicted on July 28, 1979 by the Ankara martial law command military tribunal for carrying out hostile acts aimed at damaging relations between Turkey and Egypt; premeditated murder; smuggling, possessing, and using bombs; threatening the liberty of more than one person; and other armed acts. On October 25, 1979, a military court sentenced the four Palestinians to two death sentences each for killing two Turkish guards in the attack. On May 23, 1980, Turkey's supreme military court threw out the death sentences and ordered a retrial in a civilian court. On December 23, 1980, an Ankara criminal court sentenced the four Palestinian terrorists to death.

Parviz Zerafatkhah: a Mujahidin-e Khalq Organization member killed by Iranian authorities after the November 9, 1993 bombing of the French Embassy and Air France office in Tehran. Iran claimed he was killed while trying to flee Iran from the Ilam western border point.

Muhammad el-Zery: suspected Islamic radical arrested in Sweden and later expelled by Swedish officials on December 18, 2001. After 9/11, he had been deemed a security risk, despite earlier being granted political asylum. In October 2003, he was released without having faced trial or charges. He was placed under surveillance, which continued as of mid-December 2006.

Djemal Zetouni: variant of Djamal Zitouni.

Zeyad: Libya-based recruitment coordinator for al Qaeda in Iraq foreign fighters in 2007.

Isnu Zhbgeen: one of three Arab Nationalist Youth for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers of a KLM B747 flying from Beirut to New Delhi and Tokyo on November 25, 1973. The hijackers forced the pilot to fly to Damascus, where the plane was denied refueling privileges. It flew on to Nicosia, Cyprus, where the group demanded the release of seven of their colleagues who were jailed in April 1973 for attacks in Cyprus against Israeli interests. The demands were rejected, but the seven were quietly amnestied by President Makarios and flown to Cairo on December 6. The plane next flew to Tripoli, Libya, where they were rebuffed, and then landed at Valletta, Malta, where the gunmen freed all of the 247 passengers and eight flight attendants. They flew on to Dubai on November 28. KLM agreed to halt transporting arms to Israel. The Dutch government pledged on November 25 not to “allow the opening of offices or camps for Soviet Jews going to Israel” and banning “transportation of weapons or volunteers for Israel.” The hijackers went on to Aden, South Yemen, but were denied landing permission. They returned to Dubai, where they surrendered after promises of safe passage to an undisclosed country. On December 8, 1973, the hijackers were taken to Abu Dhabi, where they presumably were turned over to the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Mouaki Bannani Ziad: alleged member of the Islamic Salvation Front who was arrested for involvement in the August 26, 1992 bombing of the Air France ticket counter at Houari Boumedienne Airport in Algeria that killed 12 people and wounded 128. Public sessions of his trial began on May 4, 1993. On May 26, 1993, a special Algiers judicial council sentenced him to a year in jail.

Mustafa Zibri: alias Abu Ali Mustafa, the head of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, who was killed on August 27, 2001 in an Israeli missile attack.

Hasan Marzuq Raghieb al-Zidani: alias Abu-Jandal, a Saudi who joined al Qaeda in Iraq in

2007, bringing \$756 and 37 Syria lira. His personnel coordinators were Abu-al-Harith and Abu-'Abd-al-Hadi. His uncle's phone numbers were 00569948244342 and 0096638126769.

Sheik Abd-al-Majid al-Zindani: head of al-Iman University, an Islamist university in Sana'a, Yemen, he had fought with Osama bin Laden against the Soviets in Afghanistan. In 2004, the United States and UN declared him a terrorist who recruited for al Qaeda camps and raised money for weapons for terrorist groups. Among his students was John Walker Lindh, an American who later joined the Taliban.

Mohamed Zineddine: alias Sa'id, alias Mourad, alia Mehdi, a Moroccan born in 1960 in Chgrane, Khouribga Province, Morocco, sentenced in absentia to life in prison in 1985 for smuggling arms and munitions from Algeria to Morocco. He had been living in Algeria from the 1970s into 1994.

Abu Zir: alias of Umar.

Abu Zir: alias of Fahied.

Abu-Zir: alias of Ahmad Muhammad Muhsin Salah, variant Ahmed Muhammad Mohsen Saleh.

Haytham al-Zir: a Palestinian Islamic Jihad member whose trial for setting off a bomb that killed seven people in Patras, Greece on April 19, 1991 began on May 8, 1992 in a courtroom within the Kordhallos prison in Piraeus. He was sentenced by an Athens appeals court on July 6, 1992 to three years for handling arms and explosives.

Jihad al-Zir: a Palestinian Islamic Jihad member whose trial for setting off a bomb that killed seven people in Patras, Greece on April 19, 1991 began on May 8, 1992 in a courtroom within the Kordhallos prison in Piraeus. He was acquitted by an Athens appeals court on July 6, 1992.

Djamal Zitouni: variant Jamal Zitouni, variant Djemal Zetouni, a former militant of the Algerian Islamic Salvation Front accused by French security services of being a leader of an armed gang active in the Bir Khadem area that was responsible for an August 3, 1994 attack on a French school, Max Marchand, in Ain Allah, Algiers that killed five French nationals. He was also suspected of killing two other French nationals in Bir Khadem and two Yugoslavs in the Teklea garden in Ben Aknoun. On November 18, 1994, London's *al-Sharq al-Awsat* reported that he had replaced Abou Khalil Mahfoud as the Armed Islamic Group's leader in Algeria. He reportedly died in late 1996 under mysterious circumstances, and was succeeded by Antar Zouabri, who died on July 22, 1997 in a gun battle with authorities.

Jamal Zitouni: variant of Djamal Zitouni.

Abdellah Ziyad: variant Abdelylah Ziyad, alias Rachid, alias Abdelmalek Bachir, born in Casablana, Morocco in 1958, he was believed to be a leading member of the Moroccan Islamic Youth Movement in France's Chartres region. He was believed to be running weapons between France and Morocco in mid-1994. He was sentenced in absentia to life in prison in 1985 for smuggling arms and munitions to Morocco from Algeria.

Abdelylah Ziyad: variant of Abdellah Ziyad.

Khalil Ziyad: arrested in Jordan on December 29, 1999, the FBI said he was a Florida-based procurement agent for Osama bin Laden, specializing in computers, satellite telephones, and covert surveillance equipment. Jordan did not publicly reveal the arrest and later released him. However, *Time* magazine reported that he was cooperating with the FBI and providing information about bin Laden's U.S. operations.

Muhammad Salih Musa Ziyadah: one of a group of Jordanian Afghans tried on December 21, 1994

by the Jordanian State Security Court for belonging to an illegal society, participating in a conspiracy to carry out terrorist acts, and possessing explosives for illegal purposes. The Muslim fundamentalists bombed cinemas, wounding nine people, including an attack on January 26, 1994 at an Amman cinema showing what they perceived to be pornographic films, and another bombing on February 1, 1994. The group had been seized in a crackdown on Muslim radicals in January 1994. Their trial began on August 27, 1994, when they were accused of planning to assassinate leading Jordanians, including 'Abd-al-Salam al-Majali, Jordan's former chief peace negotiator with Israel. One of those sentenced to death was Muhammad Jamal Khalifah, a Saudi fugitive son-in-law of Osama bin Laden. He was acquitted.

Hasan 'Umar Zizo: alias of Ali Sayyid Muhamed Mustafa al-Bakri.

Karam Zohdi: one of the leaders of the al-Gamaat al-Islamiya who helped plot the October 1981 assassination of President Anwar Sadat. He was sentenced to life in prison for ordering the murder. He was released from prison on September 28, 2003, expressing regret for the murder.

Osama Abdel Zomar: variant of Abd al-Usamah al-Zumar.

Aboud el-Zomoor: serving a 40-year sentence for taking part in the October 6, 1981 assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat. On June 25, 1998, Egyptian police uncovered a plot by 17 suspected Islamic militants to kidnap Americans in Egypt and swap them with jailed terrorists, including Aboud el-Zomoor. The militants were trying to revive Islamic Jihad.

Lt. Col. Abu Abdel Latif Zomor: Egyptian Army intelligence officer linked to the Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat on October 6, 1981. Zomor was captured in a gun battle

between police and Muslim extremists at the Giza Pyramids on October 17, 1981. His brother was also arrested. He was sentenced to life on March 6, 1982.

Tariq Zomor: brother of Abu Abdel Latif Zomor. Both were sentenced to life on March 6, 1982 in connection with the October 6, 1981 assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

Antar Zouabri: leader of the Armed Islamic Group (GIA) who died at age 27 in a gun battle with Algerian army troops on July 22, 1997. He and 100 of his followers died in the ancient tunnels where the group was hiding near Tipasa, Algeria. The son of a shoemaker had succeeded Jamal Zitouni, who died in late 1996 under mysterious circumstances.

Sources differ on his fate. Other sources reported that GIA's leader since 1996 died in a 2 and a half hour gun battle on February 8, 2002.

Bashar Zoualha: a 24-year-old identified by the Israeli government on September 23, 1997 as one of four Palestinians living in the West Bank village of Asirah Shamaliya, north of Nablus, who were responsible for an attack on July 30, 1997 and the September 4, 1997 attack in which three Palestinians set off bombs in Ben Yehuda Street in Jerusalem, killing themselves, five others, and wounding 190 shoppers, including many foreign visitors, among whom were Americans.

Muhammed Galeb Kalaje Zouaydi: a Syrian-born builder and real estate developer in Madrid accused of helping finance bin Laden's operations. He was arrested on April 23, 2002 by Spanish police. He was arraigned, charged with "multiple crimes of terrorism," and ordered held indefinitely without bail by antiterrorism judge Baltasar Garzon. He was represented by attorney Maria Angeles Ruiz Martinez. The judge said there was evidence that he had sent money to suspects in Germany linked with 9/11 hijack leader Mohamed Atta. On October 18, 2002, the Department of the Treasury designated the Illinois-based

Global Relief Foundation, one of the country's largest Muslim charities, as a terrorist organization, because it had received more than \$200,000 from Zouaydi. On April 21, 2005, the trial began of al Qaeda suspects in Spain linked to the 9/11 attacks. Among them was Zouaydi, age 44, who allegedly funneled \$800,000 to radical Islamists, including al Qaeda. He was represented by attorney Manuel Tuero. He was eventually sentenced for membership in a terrorist group and sentenced to nine years in prison.

On April 16, 2008, Judge Ismael Moreno of the National Court indicted Syrian-born Imad Eddin Barakat Yarkas, 44; Syria-born Muhamed Galeb Kalaje Zouaydi, 47; and Bassam Dalati Satut, 48, on suspicion of financing terrorist cells. The indictment said that two of them removed \$76,500 in December 2006 from Zouaydi's company and gave the money to Yarkas. He was charged with membership in a terrorist organization. The trio were arraigned on April 24, denying the charges.

Jamal Zougam: age 30, listed in a 9/11 indictment as an al Qaeda operative, although he was not indicted. On March 13, 2004, Spain arrested him for questioning. He was linked to the cell phone and cell phone card found in a gym bag linked to the March 11, 2004 multiple bombings of trains in Madrid that killed 200 and wounded 2,000. He had a criminal record in Spain. He had been under surveillance since the May 2003 bombings in Casablanca, Morocco. He owned a cell phone shop in Madrid. The Moroccan merchant was charged on April 11, 2006, by Judge Juan del Olmo of providing the cell phones used as detonators in the backpack bombs. Four witnesses said he had placed dark blue bags under seats in trains that blew up. He is the half brother of Mohamed Chaoui, with whom, on March 19, 2004, he was charged with belonging to a terrorist organization, four counts of terrorism, 190 counts of murder, 1,400 counts of attempted murder, and auto theft. On October 31, 2007, a Spanish court convicted him of membership in a jihadist terrorist cell and of terrorist murder.

Mohammed Zozad: name on a Lebanese passport used by a man who checked into the Kreoli Hotel in Glifada, Greece in June 1988. He was believed to be part of a group that was going to car bomb a U.S. military base in Greece, but the bomb exploded prematurely, killing the two terrorists.

Abdel Wael Zuaiter: Fatah representative in Italy who was born in Nablus, Jordan. The Jordanian had resided in Rome for 16 years and was employed as a translator for the Libyan Embassy. He was assassinated by two gunmen on October 16, 1972. The Jordanian Embassy said that he was a nephew of Akram Zuaiter, Jordan's Ambassador in Beirut, but declined to confirm reports that he was a second cousin of Yasir Arafat. He had been questioned in connection with the attempt by two Jordanians to blow up an Israeli airliner on August 17, 1972. The Israelis claimed that he worked for Black September (BSO) and Razd. He was also questioned after the BSO bombing of a Trieste pipeline in August 1972. His brother was expelled from West Germany after the Olympics attack. The Israelis believed that he was BSO's chief in Italy, and held him responsible for the hijacking of a Rome-Tel Aviv flight to Algeria on July 22, 1968 and the explosion of a bomb on an El Al B707 in August 1972. He had been a public apologist for the Munich attack, claiming that the Israelis plotted to have the hostages killed so that they could gain world sympathy.

Zayn Abidin Muhammed Hussein Abu Zubaida: more commonly known as Abu Zubaydah.

Mohammed Abu Zubaydah: variant of Abu Zubaydah.

Abu Zubaydah: variant Mohammed Abu Zubayda, alias Zayn al-Abidin Muhammad Husayn, variant Mohammed Hussein Zein-al-Abideen, variant Zayn Abidin Muhammed Hussein Abu Zubaida, head of al Qaeda logistics and smuggling operations. He was linked to a host of

al Qaeda terrorists, including Khalil Deek, with whom he had a \$3,000 joint bank account. Jordanian officials told the press on February 29, 2000 that they believed he was a key member of a plot to attack Israelis, Americans, and other Christian tourists. He was among 14 plotters who remained at large.

He was born in 1973 and went to Afghanistan as a teen, where he met bin Laden. The Gaza Strip resident was believed to be a member of bin Laden's inner circle. He fled to Afghanistan after directing the plot from Pakistan. He was believed to be in contact with the Algerians charged in a separate attempt to bomb targets in the United States. Some believed he was communications chief and coordinator of al Qaeda operations outside Afghanistan. He also served as a gatekeeper for bin Laden's training camps in Afghanistan.

On September 24, 2001, President George W. Bush ordered his U.S. assets frozen.

He was arrested in Pakistan on March 27, 2002.

On September 6, 2006, President George W. Bush announced that the last 14 detainees would be transferred from secret foreign prisons to the military detention facility at Guantánamo Bay. The group was identified as Abu Zubaydah, Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, Ramzi Binalshibh, Mustafa Ahmad al-Hawsawi, Hambali, Majid Khan, Lillie, Ali Abd al-Aziz Ali, Ahmed Khal-fan Ghailani, Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri, Abu Faraj al-Libi, Zubair, Walid bin Attash, and Gouled Hassan Dourad.

On March 27, 2007, during his hearing before the military combatant status review tribunal at Guantánamo Bay, he denied membership in al Qaeda and said he differed with its approach to jihad. The Pentagon charged that he was the administrative director of the Khaldan training camp in Afghanistan, and that he had forged documents and was the travel facilitator for al Qaeda. He had helped Abu Musab al-Zarqawi sneak into Iraq from Afghanistan in November 2001.

On August 9, 2007, the Pentagon declared him an enemy combatant, a legal status that permitted the military authorities to hold him indefinitely

at the detention center and put him on trial for war crimes.

Abu-al-Zubayr: Saudi-based recruiter of foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2006 and 2007 who attended a Saudi university where he found several volunteer suicide bombers.

Abu-al-Zubayr: alias of Walid Bin-'Abdallah 'Ali al-Khudayri.

Abu-al-Zubayr: alias of Bilal Ahmad Bin-'Abbud.

Abu-al-Zubayr: alias of al-Raway'i Salim Sa'id al-Sa'iri.

Abu-al-Zubayr: alias of Hani Muhammad al-Shubayli.

Abu-al-Zubayr: alias of Sami Rajab Ahmad al-Zahrani.

Abu-al-Zubayr: alias of Talal Muhammad al-Najashi.

Abu-al-Zubayr: alias of Fawwaz Shabbab al-Ruqi.

Al-Zubayr: Saudi-based recruitment coordinator for foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2006.

Abu Zubeat: alias of Walied Abd Allah Al Hamzi.

Abu Al Zubeat: alias of Hisham.

Abu Al Zubeat: alias of Abd al Aziz Bin Ibrahim Bin Abd Al Aziz Al Majed.

Abu Al Zubeat: alias of Ali Abd Allah Muhamad Al Assmarie.

Abu Al Zubeat: alias of Abd Al Qader Abd Al Aziz Al Sha'aerie.

Abu Al Zubeat: alias of Hamdi Ali Ramadan Al Aeyraj.

Abu Al Zubeat: alias of Hanni Muhammad Al Shebli.

Abu Al Zubeat: alias of Walied Bin Abd Allah Ali Al Khoudairi.

Abu Al Zubeat: alias of Belal Ahmad Bin Aboud.

Salem Omar Zubeidy: a Libyan from either Denver or Ann Arbor, charged as an accomplice of two Libyan intelligence officers arrested by the FBI on July 20, 1988 of plotting to assassinate former National Security Council aide Marine Colonel Oliver L. North. He was a former chair of the McLean, Virginia-based Peoples Committee for Libyan Students. U.S. Magistrate Leonie Brinkema set bond between \$25,000 and \$50,000. The group apparently was planning revenge against U.S. officials believed to have planned the April 1986 air raid against Libya in retaliation for Libyan involvement in several terrorist attacks. On July 28, 1988, a federal grand jury handed down a 40-count indictment, charging the group with conspiracy, money laundering, and violations of U.S. trade sanctions against Libya.

Mahdi Mohammad Zubeide: claimed to be innocent and merely fighting for the liberation of Palestine when his trial began at the Fourth High Criminal Court in Istanbul on November 4, 1977 for the attack in Istanbul Airport in August 1976 that led to the deaths of four and injuries to 20 others. He and Mohammad Rashid Husayn had been sentenced to life in prison for murder and causing injuries, but the supreme court of appeals reversed the sentences. The prosecutor asked for 5 to 10 years for infiltrating arms into Turkey.

Ahmad Bin-Shubat Bin-'Abd-al-Rahman al-Zufayri: alias Abu-Wiham al-Hadrawi, a Saudi licensed electrician and student from Safr al-Batim who joined al Qaeda in Iraq on August 21, 2007 as a suicide bomber, contributing 1,305 Saudi riyals and his passport. His recruitment coordinator was Abu-'Abdallah. He arrived in Syria by

bus, meeting Abu-'Umar. His phone number was 037223785.

Yusef Ali Mohammed Zughayar: one of two terrorists who set off a car bomb in Jerusalem's Mahane Yehuda central street market, killing themselves and wounding 21 Israelis. The bomb apparently went off prematurely. Islamic Jihad took credit, and threatened more attacks to derail the Wye accords. At least six activists were detained. Palestinian Authority officials said that the terrorists came from Anata and Silat Harithiya. The duo met in an Israeli jail and were identified as Yusef Ali Mohammed Zughayar, age 22, and Seleiman Musa Dahayneh, age 24, who had been married for three months to Zughayar's sister, Basma.

Akram az-Zughbi: alias Ibrahim ad-Dayah, a Syrian who was arrested on March 16, 1979 at Cairo airport for being a member of Saiqa who was sent by Syrian intelligence to blow up the Foreign Ministry building opposite the Arab League building and conduct two other operations of his choosing. His release was demanded by terrorists who took over the Egyptian Embassy in Ankara, Turkey on July 13, 1979. He was from the Hawran district of Syrian. He was recruited by Wadi Ali Hawriyah, alias Abu Ahmad, of Saiqa, Bilal Hasan, alias Abu Mazin, commander of Saiqa's militia, and Abu Ali, commander of the Saiqa security forces and his deputy Abu Salim. Ad-Dayah was trained at Ad-Damur camp in Beirut.

Basil al-Zughul: cadet sentenced to hang on January 16, 1994 in connection with a plot foiled on June 26, 1993 to assassinate Jordanian King Hussein during the graduation ceremony at Muta University, a Jordanian military academy. His sentence was commuted to 15 years at hard labor.

Karam Zuhdi: the Egyptian Gama'at intended to obtain his release in the November 17, 1997 attack in Luxor at the Hatshepsut Temple that

killed 58 foreign tourists and four Egyptians and wounded 26 other tourists.

Abbud al-Zumar: a former leader of the Egyptian Islamic Jihad (EIJ) who remained behind bars in 2007. He was believed to have supported former EIJ leader Abdul-Aziz el-Sherif's renunciation of terrorism.

Abd al-Usamah al-Zumar: variant Osama Abdel Zomar, a Palestinian student living in Varese, Italy, who was arrested on November 22, 1982 by border police in Kipi, Greece, when customs officials found 60 kilograms of dynamite, detonators, and other material hidden in a Mercedes with a Bari license plate. He was sentenced to 20 months on the border charge and, in 1987, to an additional 20 months for weapons concealment. He finished his sentence on November 29, 1988, but was held in prison pending an extradition decision. On March 23, 1985, the Italian media reported that Greece had decided to extradite him to Italy for the October 9, 1982 attack on Rome's main synagogue with hand grenades and submachine guns in which a two-year-old boy died and 37 persons were injured. On December 6, 1988, Greece rejected Italy's extradition request and deported the Abu Nidal member to Libya. On May 24, 1989, a Rome criminal court judge sentenced him in absentia to life in prison following his conviction for organizing the attack. Zumar had served in Rome as president of a group of Palestinian students in Italy.

Amin Saad Muhammad al-Zumari: born in Saudi Arabia or Yemen in 1968, a Yemeni believed by the FBI on February 11, 2002 to be planning a terrorist attack in the United States or on U.S. interests in Yemen.

Abbud al-Zummar: The Egyptian Gama'at intended to obtain his release in the November 17, 1997 attack in Luxor at the Hatshepsut Temple that killed 58 foreign tourists and four Egyptians and wounded 26 other tourists.

Zurwaq: Libya-based recruitment coordinator for al Qaeda in Iraq foreign fighters in 2007.

Sulayman al-Zuyud: cadet sentenced to hang on January 16, 1994 in connection with a plot

foiled on June 26, 1993 to assassinate Jordanian King Hussein during the graduation ceremony at Muta University, a Jordanian military academy. His sentence was commuted to 15 years at hard labor.

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About the Author

EDWARD F. MICKOLUS is President of Vinyard Software and is the author of more than a dozen books on international terrorism and scores of articles on political science, history, and psychology. He holds an MA, M.Phil., and Ph.D. in political science from Yale University. He is the author of *Terrorism, 2005–2007: A Chronology* (PSI, 2008) and *Terrorism, 2002–2004: A Chronology* [3 Volumes] (PSI, 2006). He is a Professor at Harrison-Middleton University Henley-Putnam University, and a member of the Speakers Bureau of the International Spy Museum. Mickolus recently retired from the Central Intelligence Agency, where he had served for more than 33 years, receiving the Career Intelligence Medal and National Clandestine Service Medal.